



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

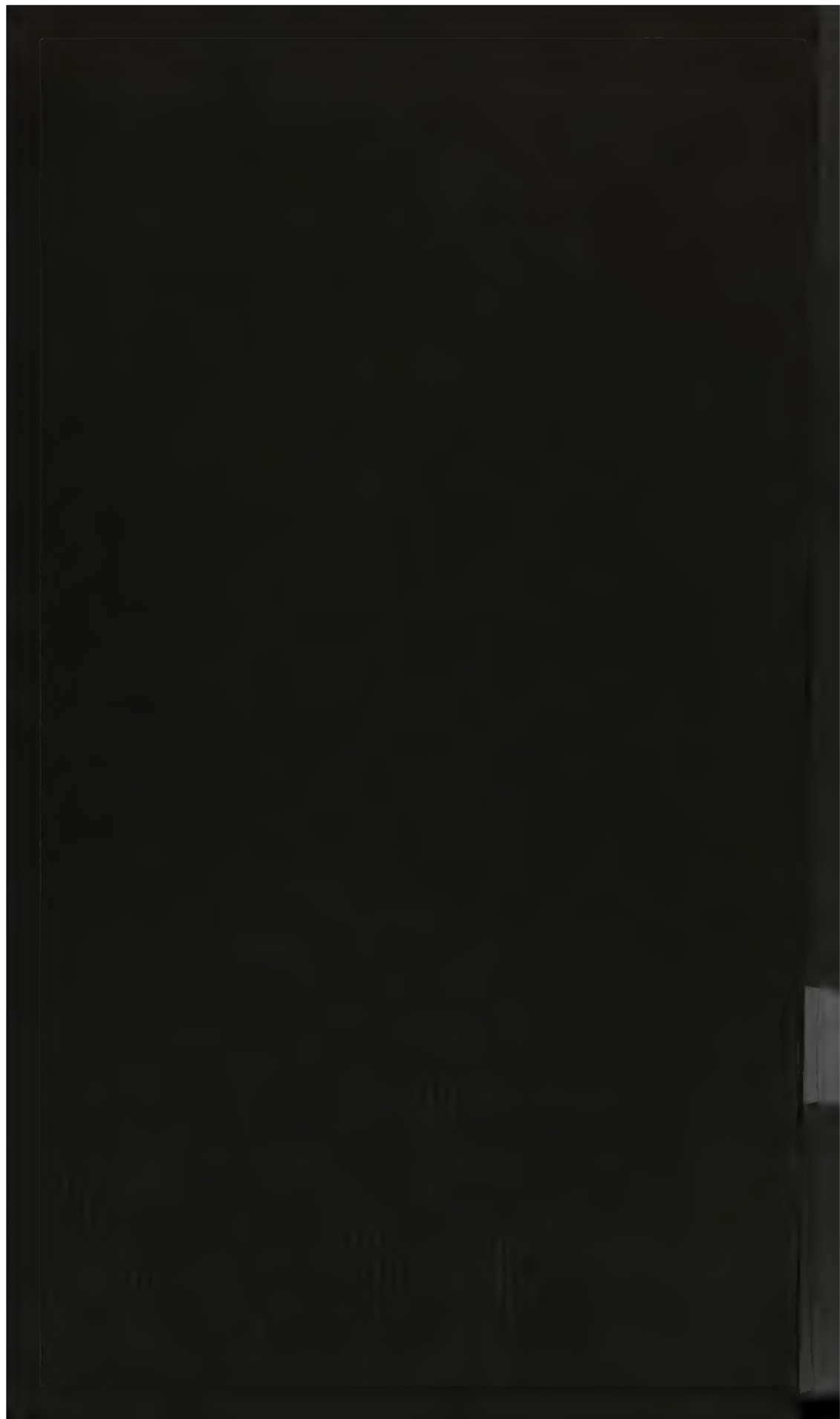
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

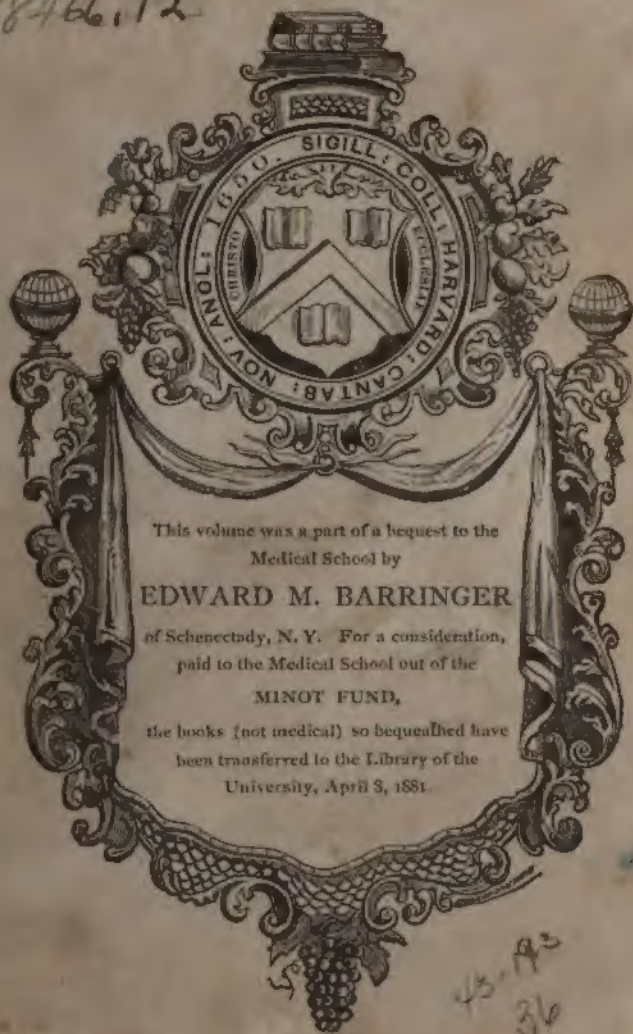
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



* 18466.12



Edward A. Barringer.



WORDSWORTH.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, 1797-1850

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

THE COMPLETE
POETICAL WORKS

OF

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY



LONDON:
EDWARD MOXON, SON, AND CO.,
44, DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY.
1869.

18466.12
~~18466.32~~
6

1846, April 8.
Bancroft's report.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

LONDON:
PRINTED BY VINCENT BROOKS, DAY AND SON,
GATE STREET, W.C.

1574
43-19
34

If thou indeed derive thy light from Heaven,
Then, to the measure of that heaven-born light,
Shine, Poet ! in thy place, and be content :—
The stars pre-eminent in magnitude,
And they that from the zenith dart their beams,
(Visible though they be to half the earth,
Though half a sphere be conscious of their brightness)
Are yet of no diviner origin,
No purer essence, than the one that burns,
Like an untended watch-fire, on the ridge
Of some dark mountain ; or than those which seem
Humbly to hang, like twinkling winter lamps,
Among the branches of the leafless trees ;
All are the undying offspring of one Sire :
Then, to the measure of the light vouchsafed,
Shine, Poet ! in thy place, and be content.

CONTENTS.

POEMS WRITTEN IN YOUTH.

	PAGE
t from the Conclusion of a Poem, composed in anticipation of leaving School	1
n in very early Youth	1
ening Walk. Addressed to a Young Lady	2
ritten while sailing in a Boat at Evening	6
embrance of Collins, composed upon the Thames near Richmond	6
otive Sketches taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps	6
eft upon a Seat in a Yew-tree, which stands near the Lake of Esthwaite, on a desolate	
rt of the Shore, commanding a beautiful Prospect	14
nd Sorrow ; or, Incidents upon Salisbury Plain	15
ORDERERS. A Tragedy	24

POEMS REFERRING TO THE PERIOD OF CHILDHOOD.

urt leaps up when I behold	54
utterfly	54
arrow's Nest	54
ght	54
teristics of a Child three Years old	55
s to a Child, during a Boisterous Winter Evening.	55
other's Return.	55
fell ; or, Poverty	56
ray ; or, Solitude	57
e Seven	58
le Shepherd-boys ; or, Dungeon-Ghyll Force. A Pastoral	59
ote for Fathers	60
Architecture	60
st-lamb. A Pastoral	61
C. Six Years old	62
ce of Natural Objects in calling forth and strengthening the imagination in Boyhood and	
rly Youth	62
agest Day. Addressed to my Daughter	63
orman Boy	64
et's Dream. Sequel to the Norman Boy	65
estmoreland Girl.—Part I.	66
Part II.	67

POEMS FOUNDED ON THE AFFECTIONS.

The Brothers	P
Artegall and Elidure.	
To a Butterfly	
A Farewell	
Stanzas written in my Pocket-copy of Thomson's Castle of Indolence	
Louisa. After accompanying her on a Mountain Excursion	
Strange fits of passion have I known	
She dwelt among the untrodden ways	
I travelled among unknown men	
Ere with cold beads of midnight dew	
To ———	
The Forsaken	
'Tis said, that some have died for love	
A Complaint	
To ———	
Yes ! thou art fair, yet be not moved	
How rich that forehead's calm expanse	
What heavenly smiles ! O Lady mine	
To ———	
Lament of Mary Queen of Scots, on the Eve of a New Year	
The Complaint of a Forsaken Indian Woman	
The Last of the Flock	
Repentance. A Pastoral Ballad	
The Affliction of Margaret ———	
The Cottager to her Infant	
Maternal Grief	
The Sailor's Mother	
The Childless Father	
The Emigrant Mother	
Vaudracour and Julia	
The Idiot Boy	
Michael. A Pastoral Poem	
The Widow on Windermere Side	
The Armenian Lady's Love	
Loving and Liking. Irregular Verses, addressed to a Child	
Farewell Lines	
The Redbreast. Suggested in a Westmoreland Cottage	
Her Eyes are Wild	

✓ POEMS ON THE NAMING OF PLACES.

It was an April morning: fresh and clear	
To Joanna	
There is an Eminence,—of these our hills	
A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags	
To M. H.	
When, to the attractions of the busy world	
Forth from a jutting ridge, around whose base	

POEMS OF THE FANCY.

	PAGE
A Morning Exercise	113
A Flower Garden, at Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire	113
A whirl-blast from behind the hill	114
The Waterfall and the Eglantine	114
The Oak and the Broom. A Pastoral	115
To a Sexton	116
To the Daisy	117
To the same Flower	118
The Green Linnet	118
✓ To a Sky-lark	119
To the Small Celandine	119
To the same Flower	120
The Seven Sisters ; or, the Solitude of Binnorie	120
Who fancied what a pretty sight	121
The Redbreast chasing the Butterfly	121
Song for the Spinning Wheel. Founded upon a Belief prevalent among the Pastoral Vales of Westmoreland	122
Hint from the Mountains for certain Political Pretenders	122
On seeing a Needlecase in the Form of a Harp	123
To a Lady, in answer to a request that I would write her a Poem upon some Drawings that she had made of Flowers in the Island of Madeira	123
Glad sight wherever new with old	124
The Contrast. The Parrot and the Wren	124
The Danish Boy. A Fragment	124
✓ Song for the Wandering Jew	125
Stray Pleasures	125
✓ The Pilgrim's Dream ; or, the Star and the Glow-worm	126
The Poet and the Caged Turtledove	127
A Wren's Nest	127
Love lies Bleeding	128
Companion to the foregoing	128
Rural Illusions	128
The Kitten and Falling Leaves	129
✓ Address to my Infant Daughter, on being reminded that she was a Month old, on that Day	130
THE WAGGONER.—Canto I.	131
————— Canto II.	131
————— Canto III.	136
————— Canto IV.	137

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

There was a Boy	141
To the Cuckoo	141
A Night-piece	141
Airey-force Valley	142
Yew-trees	142
Nutting	142
The Simpson Pass	142
✓ She was a Phantom of delight	143

O Nightingale ! thou surely art	
Three years she grew in sun and shower	
A slumber did my spirit seal	
I wandered lonely as a cloud	
The Reverie of Poor Susan	
Power of Music	
Star-gazers	
Written in March, while resting on the Bridge at the foot of Brother's Water	
Lyre ! though such power do in thy magic live	
✓ Beggars	
Sequel to the Foregoing, composed many Years after	
✓ Gipsies	
Ruth	
Resolution and Independence	
The Thorn	
Hart-leap Well—Part I.	
———Part II.	
Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle, upon the Restoration of Lord Clifford, the Shepherd, to the Estates and Honours of his Ancestors	
* Lines, composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey, on revisiting the Banks of the Wye during a Tour, July 13, 1798	
It is no Spirit who from heaven hath flown	
✓ French Revolution, as it appeared to Enthusiasts at its Commencement. Reprinted from "The Friend"	
Yes, it was the mountain Echo	
To a Sky-lark	
✓ Laodamia	
Dion.	
The Pass of Kirkstone	
To Enterprise	
✓ To ———, on her First Ascent to the Summit of Helvellyn	
To a Young Lady, who had been reproached for taking long Walks in the Country	
Water-fowl	
View from the top of Black Comb	
The Haunted Tree. To ———.	
The Triad	
The Wishing-gate	
The Wishing-gate destroyed	
The Primrose of the Rock	
Presentiments	
Vernal Ode	
Devotional Incitements	
The Cuckoo-Clock	
To the Clouds	
Suggested by a Picture of the Bird of Paradise	
A Jewish Family.	
On the Power of Sound	
✓ PETER BELL—A TALE.—Prologue	
———Part I.	
———Part II.	
———Part III.	

MISCELLANEOUS SONNETS.

PART I.

	PAGE
Education. To——	197
was fret not at their Convent's narrow room	197
Imposition	197
Beloved Vale!" I said, "when I shall con "	198
Applethwaite, near Keswick	198
tion and Ossa flourish side by side	198
ere is a little unpretending Rill	198
or only pilot the soft breeze, the boat	198
he fairest, brightest, hues of ether fade	198
pon the sight of a Beautiful Picture	199
Why, Minstrel, these untuneful murmurings "	199
erial Rock—whose solitary brow	199
o Sleep	199
o Sleep	199
o Sleep	199
he Wild Duck's Nest	200
ritten upon a Blank Leaf in "The Complete Angler"	200
o the Poet, John Dyer	200
a the Detraction which followed the Publication of a certain Poem	200
rief, thou hast lost an ever ready friend	200
o S. H.	200
posed in one of the Valleys of Westmoreland, on Easter Sunday	201
ony of Piety	201
posed on the eve of the Marriage of a Friend in the Vale of Grasmere, 1812.	201
rom the Italian of Michael Angelo	201
rom the Same	201
rom the Same. To the Supreme Being	201
urprised by joy—impatient as the Wind	202
hought I saw the footsteps of a throne	202
ven so for me a Vision sanctified	202
t is a beauteous Evening, calm and free	202
There lies the Land to which yon Ship must go!	202
Fish Ships the sea was sprinkled far and nigh	202
he world is too much with us; late and soon	203
l valant Tribe of Bards on earth are found	203
Weak is the will of Man, his judgment blind	203
he Memory of Raisley Calvert	203

PART II.

learn not the Sonnet; Critic, you have frowned	203
low sweet it is, when mother Fancy rocks	203
to R. R. Haydon	204
from the dark chambers of dejection freed	204
fair Prime of life! were it enough to gild	204
watch, and long have watched, with calm regret	204
heard (alas! 't was only in a dream)	204
Retirement	204
Not Love, not War, nor the tumultuous swell	205
Mark the concentred hazels that enclose	205

Composed after a Journey across the Hambleton Hills, Yorkshire	
Those words were uttered as in pensive mood	
While not a leaf seems faded ; while the fields,	
How clear, how keen, how marvellously bright	
Composed during a Storm	1
To a Snow-drop	2
To the Lady Mary Lowther	2
To Lady Beaumont	2
There is a pleasure in poetic pains	2
The Shepherd, looking eastward, softly said	2
When haughty expectations prostrate lie,	2
Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one peaceful hour	2
✓ With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the sky !	2
Even as a dragon's eye that feels the stress	2
The stars are mansions built by Nature's hand,	2
Desponding Father ! mark this altered bough	2
Captivity.—Mary Queen of Scots	2
St. Catherine of Ledbury	2
Though narrow be that old Man's cares, and near,	2
Four fiery steeds impatient of the rein	2
Brook ! whose society the Poet seeks,	2
Composed on the Banks of a Rocky Stream	2
Pure element of waters ! wheresoe'er	2
Malham Cove	2
Gordale	2
✓ Composed upon Westminster Bridge, Sept. 3, 1802	2
Conclusion. To —	2

PART III.

Though the bold wings of Poesy affect	
Ye sacred Nurseries of blooming Youth !	
Shame on this faithless heart ! that could allow	
Recollection of the Portrait of King Henry Eighth, Trinity Lodge, Cambridge	
On the Death of His Majesty (George the Third)	
Fame tells of groves—from England far away—	
A Parsonage in Oxfordshire	
Composed among the Ruins of a Castle in North Wales	
To the Lady E. B. and the Hon. Miss P.	
To the Torrent at the Devil's Bridge, North Wales, 1824	
In the Woods of Rydal	
When Philoctetes in the Lemnian isle	
While Anna's peers and early playmates tread	
To the Cuckoo	
To —	
The Infant M—— M——	
To —, in her seventieth year	
To Rotha Q——	
A Grave-stone upon the Floor in the Cloisters of Worcester Cathedral	
Roman Antiquities discovered at Bishopstone, Herefordshire	
Chatsworth ! thy stately mansion, and the pride	
A Tradition of Oker Hill in Darley Dale, Derbyshire	
Filial Piety	

THE COMPLETE
POETICAL WORKS

OF

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY



LONDON:
EDWARD MOXON, SON, AND CO.,
44, DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY
1869.

POEMS DEDICATED TO NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY

PART I.

Composed by the Sea-side, near Calais, August, 1802	
Is it a reed that's shaken by the wind,	
Composed near Calais, on the Road leading to Ardres, August 7, 1802	
I grieved for Buonaparté, with a vain	
Festivals have I seen that were not names :	
On the Extinction of the Venetian Republic	
The King of Sweden	
To Toussaint L'Ouverture	
We had a female Passenger who came	
Composed in the Valley near Dover, on the day of landing	
Inland, within a hollow vale, I stood ;	
Thought of a Briton on the Subjugation of Switzerland	
Written in London, September, 1802	
Milton ! thou should'st be living at this hour :	
Great men have been among us ; hands that penned	
It is not to be thought of that the Flood	
When I have borne in memory what has tamed	
One might believe that natural miseries	
There is a bondage worse, far worse, to bear	
These times strike monied worldlings with dismay :	
England ! the time is come when thou should'st wean	
When, looking on the present face of things,	
To the Men of Kent. October, 1803	
What if our numbers barely could defy	
Lines on the expected Invasion. 1803	
Anticipation. October, 1803	
Another year !—another deadly blow !	
Ode. Who rises on the banks of Seine,	

PART II.

On a celebrated Event in Ancient History	
Upon the same Event	
To Thomas Clarkson, on the Final Passing of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade	
A Prophecy. February, 1807	
Composed by the Side of Grasmere Lake	
Go back to antique ages, if thine eyes	
Composed while the Author was engaged in Writing a Tract, occasioned by the Convention of Cintra	
Composed at the same Time and on the same Occasion	
Hoffer	
Advance—come forth from thy Tyrolean ground	
Feelings of the Tyrolese	
Alas ! what boots the long laborious quest	
And is it among rude untutored Dales,	
O'er the wide earth, on mountain and on plain	
On the Final Submission of the Tyrolese	
Hail, Zaragoza ! If with unwet eye	
Say, what is Honour !—'Tis the finest sense	
The martial courage of a day is vain	
Brave Schill ! by death delivered, take thy flight	

CONTENTS.

xiii

	PAGE
Call not the royal Swede unfortunate	244
Look now on that Adventurer who hath paid	245
Is there a Power that can sustain and cheer	245
Ah! where is Palafox! Nor tongue nor pen	245
In due observance of an ancient rite	245
Feelings of a Noble Biscayan at one of those Funerals	245
The Oak of Guernica	245
Indignation of a high-minded Spaniard	246
Avant all specious pliancy of mind	246
O'erweening Statesmen have full long relied	246
The French and the Spanish Guerillas	246
Spanish Guerillas	246
The power of Armies is a visible thing	246
Here pause: the poet claims at least this praise	247
The French Army in Russia	247
On the same Occasion	247
By Moscow self-devoted to a blaze	247
The Germans on the Heights of Hockheim	248
Now that all hearts are glad, all faces bright	248
Ode 1814.—When the soft hand of sleep had closed the latch	248
Feelings of a French Royalist, on the Disinterment of the Remains of the Duke d'Enghien	250
Occasioned by the Battle of Waterloo	250
Siege of Vienna raised by John Sobieski	250
Occasioned by the Battle of Waterloo	250
Emperors and Kings, how oft have temples rung	250
Ode 1815.—Imagination—ne'er before content	250
Ode.—The Morning of the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving. 1816	252

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR ON THE CONTINENT, 1820.

Dedication	255
Fish-women.—On Landing at Calais	255
Brugès	255
Brugès	255
Incident at Brugès	255
After visiting the Field of Waterloo	256
Between Namur and Liege	256
Aix-la-Chapelle	256
In the Cathedral at Cologne	256
In a Carriage, upon the Banks of the Rhine	257
Hymn, for the Boatmen, as they approach the Rapids under the Castle of Heidelberg	257
The Source of the Danube	257
On approaching the Staub-bach, Lauterbrunnen	257
The Fall of the Aar—Handec	257
Memorial, near the Outlet of the Lake of Thun	258
Composed in One of the Catholic Cantons	258
After-thought	258
Scene on the Lake of Brienz	258
Engelberg, the Hill of Angels	259
Our Lady of the Snow	259
Effusion, in Presence of the Painted Tower of Tell, at Altorf	259
The Town of Schwytz	260
On hearing the "Ranz des Vaches" on the Top of the Pass of St. Gothard	260

Fort Fuentes	
The Church of San Salvador, seen from the Lake of Lugano	
The Italian Itinerant, and the Swiss Goatherd.—Part I.	
Part II.	
The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Refectory of the Convent of Maria della Grazia —Milan	
The Eclipse of the Sun, 1820	
The Three Cottage Girls	
The Column intended by Buonaparte for a Triumphal Edifice in Milan, now lying by the way- side in the Simplon Pass	
Stanzas, composed in the Simplon Pass	
Echo, upon the Gemmi	
Processions. Suggested on a Sabbath Morning in the Vale of Chamouny	
Elegiac Stanzas	
Sky-prospect—From the Plain of France	
On being Stranded near the Harbour of Boulogne	
After landing—the Valley of Dover	
At Dover	
Desultory Stanzas	

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN ITALY, 1837.

To H. C. Robinson	
Musings near Aquapendente	
The Pine of Monte Mario at Rome	
At Rome	
At Rome.—Regrets.—In allusion to Niebuhr and other modern Historians	
Continued	
Plea for the Historian	
At Rome	
Near Rome, in sight of St. Peter's	
At Albano	
Near Anio's stream, I spied a gentle Dove	
From the Alban Hills, looking towards Rome	
Near the Lake of Thrasymene	
Near the same Lake	
The Cuckoo at Laverna	
At the Convent of Camaldoli	
Continued	
At the Eremite or Upper Convent of Camaldoli	
At Vallombrosa	
At Florence	
Before the Picture of the Baptist, by Raphael, in the Gallery at Florence	
At Florence.—From Michael Angelo	
At Florence.—From M. Angelo	
Among the Ruins of a Convent in the Apennines	
In Lombardy	
After leaving Italy	
Continued	
Composed at Rydal on May Morning, 1838	
The Pillar of Trajan	
THE EGYPTIAN MAID ; OR, THE ROMANCE OF THE WATER LILY	

THE RIVER DUDDON. A SERIES OF SONNETS.

	PAGE
To the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth	285
Not envying Latian shades—if yet they throw	286
Child of the clouds! remote from every taint	286
How shall I paint thee!—Be this naked stone	286
Take, cradled Nursling of the mountain, take	287
Sole listener, Duddon! to the breeze that played	287
Flowers	287
“Change me, some God, into that breathing rose!”	287
What aspect bore the Man who roved or fled	287
The Stepping-stones	287
The same Subject	288
The Faëry Chasm	288
Hints for the Fancy	288
Open Prospect	288
O mountain Stream! the Shepherd and his Cot	288
From this deep chasm, where quivering sunbeams play	288
American Tradition	289
Return	289
Seathwaite Chapel	289
Tributary Stream	289
The Plain of Donnerdalo	289
Whence that low voice!—A whisper from the heart,	289
Tradition	290
Sheep-washing	290
The Resting-place	290
Methinks ’twere no unprecedented feat	290
Return, Content! for fondly I pursued	290
Fallen, and diffused into a shapeless heap	290
Journey renewed	291
No record tells of lance opposed to lance	291
Who swerves from innocence, who makes divorce	291
The KIRK of ULPHA to the pilgrim’s eye	291
Not hurled precipitous from steep to steep;	291
Conclusion	291
After-thought	292
THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE; OR, THE FATE OF THE NORTONS.—Dedication	292
_____ Canto I.	293
_____ Canto II.	296
_____ Canto III.	299
_____ Canto IV.	302
_____ Canto V.	304
_____ Canto VI.	306
_____ Canto VII.	308

ECCLESIASTICAL SONNETS.

PART I.—FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO BRITAIN, TO THE CONSUMMATION OF THE PAPAL DOMINION.

Introduction	312
Conjectures	312
Trepidation of the Druids	313

Druidical Excommunication	
Uncertainty	
Persecution	
Recovery	
Temptations from Roman Refinements	
Dissensions	
Struggle of the Britons against the Barbarians	
Saxon Conquest	
Monastery of Old Bangor	
Casual Incitement	
Glad Tidings	
Paulinus	
Persuasion	
Conversion	
Apology	
Primitive Saxon Clergy	
Other Influences	
Seclusion	
Continued	
Reproof	
Saxon Monasteries, and Lights and Shades of the Religion	
Missions and Travels	
Alfred	
His Descendants	
Influence Abused	
Danish Conquests	
Canute	
The Norman Conquest	
Coldly we spake. The Saxons, overpowered	
The Council of Clermont	
Crusades	
Richard I.	
An Interdict	
Papal Abuses	
Scene in Venice	
Papal Dominion	

PART II.—TO THE CLOSE OF THE TROUBLES IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

How soon—alas ! did Man, created pure	
From false assumption rose, and fondly hail'd	
Cistercian Monastery	
Deplorable his lot who tills the ground	
Monks and Schoolmen	
Other Benefits	
Continued	
Crusaders	
As faith thus sanctified the warrior's crest	
Where long and deeply hath been fixed the root	
Transubstantiation	
The Vaudois	
Praised be the Rivers, from their mountain springs	
Waldenses	

CONTENTS.

xvii

	PAGE
Archbishop Chicheley to Henry V.	321
Wars of York and Lancaster	321
Wicliffe	321
Corruptions of the higher Clergy	322
Abuse of Monastic Power	322
Monastic Voluptuousness	322
Dissolution of the Monasteries	322
The same Subject	322
Continued	322
Saints	323
The Virgin	323
Apology	323
Imaginative Regrets	323
Reflections	323
Translation of the Bible	323
The Point at issue	324
Edward VI.	324
Edward signing the Warrant for the Execution of Joan of Kent	324
Revival of Popery	324
Latimer and Ridley	324
Cranmer	324
General View of the Troubles of the Reformation	325
English Reformers in Exile	325
Elizabeth	325
Eminent Reformers	325
The Same	325
Distractions	325
Gunpowder Plot	326
Illustration. The Jung-Frau and the Fall of the Rhine near Schaffhausen	326
Troubles of Charles the First	326
Land	326
Afflictions of England	326

PART III.—FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE PRESENT TIMES.

I saw the figure of a lovely Maid	326
Patriotic Sympathies	327
Charles the Second	327
Latitudinarianism	327
Walton's Book of Lives	327
Clerical Integrity	327
Persecution of the Scottish Covenanters	327
Acquittal of the Bishops	328
William the Third	328
Obligations of Civil to Religious Liberty	328
Sacheverel	328
Down a swift Stream, thus far, a bold design	328
ASPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA.—I. The Pilgrim Fathers	328
II. Continued	329
III. Concluded.—American Episcopacy	329
Bishops and Priests, blessed are ye, if deep	329
Places of Worship	329
Pastoral Character	329

The Liturgy	1
Baptism	
Sponsors	
Catechising	
Confirmation	
Confirmation—Continue!	
Sacrament	
The Marriage Ceremony	
Thanksgiving after Childbirth	
Visitation of the Sick	
The Communion Service	
Forms of Prayer at Sea	
Funeral Service	
Rural Ceremony	
Regrets	
Mutability	
Old Abbeys	
Emigrant French Clergy	
Congratulation	
New Churches	
Church to be Erected	
Continued	
New Church-yard	
Cathedrals, etc.	
Inside of King's College Chapel, Cambridge	
The Same	
Continued	
Ejaculation	
Conclusion	

YARROW REVISITED, AND OTHER POEMS,

COMPOSED (TWO EXCEPTED) DURING A TOUR IN SCOTLAND, AND ON THE ENGLISH BORDER, 1
THE AUTUMN OF 1831.

The gallant Youth, who may have gained	
On the Departure of Sir Walter Scott from Abbotsford, for Naples	
A Place of Burial in the South of Scotland	
On the Sight of a Manse in the South of Scotland	
Composed in Roslin Chapel, during a Storm	
The Trosachs	
The pibroch's note, discountenanced or mute	
Composed in the Glen of Loch Etive	
Eagles. Composed at Dunollie Castle in the Bay of Oban	
In the Sound of Mull	
Suggested at Tyndrum in a Storm	
The Earl of Breadalbane's Ruined Mansion, and Family Burial-place, near Killin	
'Rest and be Thankful!' At the Head of Glencroe	
Highland Hut	
The Highland Branch	
The Brownie	
To the Planet Venus, an Evening Star. Composed at Loch Lomond	

	PAGE
Bothwell Castle. Passed unseen, on account of stormy Weather	340
Picture of Daniel in the Lion's Den, at Hamilton Palace	340
The Avon. A Feeder of the Annan.	340
Suggested by a View from an Eminence in Inglowood Forest	341
Hart's-horn Tree, near Penrith	341
Fancy and Tradition	341
Countess' Pillar	341
Roman Antiquities. From the Roman Station at Old Penrith	341
Apology, for the foregoing Poems.	341

EVENING VOLUNTARIES.

Calm is the fragrant air, and loth to lose	342
On a high Part of the Coast of Cumberland	342
By the Sea-side	343
Not in the lucid intervals of life	343
By the Side of Rydal Mere	343
Soft as a cloud is yon blue Ridge—the Mere	344
The leaves that rustled on this oak-crowned hill,	344
The sun has long been set	345
Composed upon an Evening of extraordinary Splendour and Beauty	345
Composed by the Sea-shore	346
The Crescent-moon, the Star of Love	346
To the Moon. Composed by the Sea-side,—on the Coast of Cumberland	346
To the Moon. Rydal.	347

POEMS, COMPOSED OR SUGGESTED DURING A TOUR. IN THE SUMMER
OF 1833.

Adieu, Rydalian Laurels ! that have grown	348
Why should the Enthusiast, journeying through this Isle	348
They called Thee MERRY ENGLAND, in old time ;	348
To the River Greta, near Keswick	349
To the River Derwent	349
In Sight of the Town of Cockermouth	349
Address from the Spirit of Cockermouth Castle	349
Nun's Well, Brigham	349
To a Friend On the Banks of the Derwent	349
Mary Queen of Scots. Landing at the Mouth of the Derwent, Workington.	350
Stanzas suggested in a Steam-boat off Saint Bees' Heads, on the Coast of Cumberland	350
In the Channel, between the Coast of Cumberland and the Isle of Man	352
At Sea off the Isle of Man	352
Desire we past illusions to recal !	352
On entering Douglas Bay, Isle of Man	352
By the Sea-shore, Isle of Man	352
Isle of Man	352
Isle of Man	353
By a Retired Mariner. (A Friend of the Author)	353
At Bal-Sala, Isle of Man. (Supposed to be written by a Friend.)	353
Tynwald Hill	353

Despond who will—I heard a voice exclaim	
In the Frith of Clyde, Ailsa Crag. During an Eclipse of the Sun, July 17	
On the Frith of Clyde. In a Steam-boat	
On revisiting Dunolly Castle	
The Dunolly Eagle	
Written in a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's Ossian	
Cave of Staffa	
Cave of Staffa. After the Crowd had departed	
Cave of Staffa	
Flowers on the Top of the Pillars at the Entrance of the Cave	
Iona	
Iona. Upon Landing	
The Black Stones of Iona	
Homeward we turn. Isle of Columba's Cell	
Greenock	
"There!" said a Stripling, pointing with meet pride	
The River Eden, Cumberland	
Monument of Mrs. Howard (by Nollekens), in Wetheral Church, near Corby, on the Banks of the Eden	
Suggested by the foregoing	
Nunnery	
Steamboats, Viaducts, and Railways	
The Monument commonly called Long Meg and her Daughters, near the River Eden	
Lowther	
To the Earl of Lonsdale	
The Somnambulist	
To Cordelia M——, Hallsteads, Ullswater.	
Most sweet it is with unuplifted eyes	

POEMS OF SENTIMENT AND REFLECTION.

Expostulation and Reply	
The Tables Turned. An evening Scene on the same Subject	
Lines written in Early Spring	
A Character	
To my Sister	
Simon Lee, the old Huntsman; with an Incident in which he was concerned	
Written in Germany, on one of the coldest Days of the Century	
A Poet's Epitaph	
To the Daisy	
Matthew	
The two April Mornings	
✓ The Fountain. A Conversation	
Personal Talk	
To the Spade of a Friend. (An Agriculturist) Composed while we were labouring together in his Pleasure-ground	
A Night Thought	
Incident characteristic of a favourite Dog	
Tribute to the Memory of the same Dog	
Fidelity	
Ode to Duty	
Character of the Happy Warrior	

CONTENTS.

xxi

	PAGE
The Force of Prayer ; or, the Founding of Bolton Priory. A Tradition	372
A Fact, and an Imagination ; or, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-shore	373
A little onward lend thy guiding hand	373
Ode to Lycoris	374
To the Same	374
The sylvan slopes with corn-clad fields	375
Upon the same Occasion	375
Memory	376
This Lawn, a carpet all alive	376
Humanity	377
Thought on the Seasons	378
To ———, upon the Birth of her First-born Child, March 1833	378
The Warning. A Sequel to the foregoing	379
If this great world of joy and pain	381
The Labourer's Noon-day Hymn	381
Ode, composed on May Morning	381
To May	382
Lines suggested by a Portrait from the Pencil of F. Stone	383
The foregoing Subject resumed	384
So fair, so sweet, withal so sensitive	385
Upon seeing a coloured Drawing of the Bird of Paradise in an Album	385

SONNETS DEDICATED TO LIBERTY AND ORDER.

Composed after reading a Newspaper of the Day	386
Upon the late General Fust. March, 1832	386
Said Secrecy to Cowardice and Fraud	386
Blest Statesman He, whose Mind's unselfish will	386
In allusion to various recent Histories and Notices of the French Revolution	386
Continued	387
Concluded	387
Men of the Western World ! in Fate's dark book	387
To the Pennsylvanians	387
At Bologna, in Remembrance of the late Insurrections, 1837.	387
Continued	387
Concluded	388
Young England—what is then become of Old	388
Feel for the wrongs to universal ken	388

SONNETS UPON THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Suggested by the View of Lancaster Castle (on the Road from the South)	389
Tenderly do we feel by Nature's law	389
The Roman Consul doomed his sons to die	389
Is Death, when evil against good has fought	389
Not to the object specially designed	389
Ye brood of conscience—Spectres ! that frequent	390
Before the world had past her time of youth	390
Fit retribution, by the moral code	390
Though to give timely warning and deter	390
Our bodily life, some plead, that life the shrine	390
Ah, think how one compelled for life to abide	390

See the Condemned alone within his cell

Conclusion

Apology

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.

Epistle to Sir George Howland Beaumont, Bart. From the South-West Coast of Cumberland.—1811

Upon perusing the foregoing Epistle thirty Years after its Composition

Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vase

Liberty. (Sequel to the above.) [Addressed to a Friend ; the Gold and Silver Fishes having been removed to a Pool in the Pleasure-ground of Rydal Mount]

Poor Robin

The Gleaner. (Suggested by a Picture.)

To a Redbreast—(in Sickness.)

Floating Island

Once I could hail (howe'er serene the sky)

To the Lady Fleming, on seeing the Foundation preparing for the Erection of Rydal Chapel, Westmoreland

On the same Occasion

The Horn of Egremont Castle

Goody Blake and Harry Gill. A true Story

Prelude, prefixed to the Volume entitled "Poems chiefly of Early and Late Years."

To a Child. Written in her Album

Lines written in the Album of the Countess of Lonsdale. Nov. 5, 1834

Grace Darling

The Russian Fugitive.— Part I.

_____ Part II.

_____ Part III.

_____ Part IV.

INSCRIPTIONS.

In the Grounds of Coleorton, the Seat of Sir George Beaumont, Bart., Leicestershire

In a Garden of the Same

Written at the Request of Sir George Beaumont, Bart., and in his Name, for an Urn, placed by him at the Termination of a newly-planted Avenue, in the same Grounds

For a Seat in the Groves of Coleorton

Written with a Pencil upon a Stone in the Wall of the House (an Out-house), on the Island at Grasmere

Written with a Slate Pencil on a Stone, on the Side of the Mountain of Black Comb

Written with a Slate Pencil upon a Stone, the largest of a Heap lying near a deserted Quarry upon one of the Islands at Rydal

In these fair vales hath many a Tree

The massy Ways, carried across these heights

✓ Inscriptions supposed to be found in and near a Hermit's Cell

 I.—Hopes what are they?—Beads of morning

 II.—Pause, Traveller! whosoe'er thou be

 III.—Hast thou seen with flash incessant

 IV.—Near the Spring of the Hermitage

 V.—Not seldom, clad in radiant vest

For the Spot where the Hermitage stood on St. Herbert's Island, Derwent-water

SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER MODERNISED.

	PAGE
The Prioress' Tale	416
The Cuckoo and the Nightingale	419
Troilus and Criseida	423

POEMS REFERRING TO THE PERIOD OF OLD AGE.

The Old Cumberland Beggar	425
The Farmer of Tilsbury Vale	427
The Small Celandine	428
The Two Thieves; or, the Last Stage of Avarice	428
Animal Tranquillity and Decay	429

EPITAPHS AND ELEGIAC PIECES.

Epitaphs translated from Chiabrera—

Weep not, beloved Friends ! nor let the air	430
Perhaps some needful service of the State	430
O Thou who movest onward with a mind	430
There never breathed a man who, when his life	430
True is it that Ambrosio Salinero	431
Destined to war from very infancy	431
O flower of all that springs from gentle blood,	431
Not without heavy grief of heart did He	431
Pause, courteous Spirit !—Balbi supplicates	432
By a blest Husband guided, Mary came	432
Six months to six years added he remained	432
Cenotaph	432
Epitaph in the Chapel-yard of Langdale, Westmoreland	432
Address to the Scholars of the Village School of ——.	433
Elegiac Stanzas, suggested by a Picture of Peele Castle in a Storm, painted by Sir George Beaumont	434
To the Daisy	434
Elegiac Verses, in Memory of my Brother, John Wordsworth, Commander of the E.I. Company's Ship the Earl of Abergavenny, in which he perished by Calamitous Shipwreck, Feb. 6, 1805	435
Lines composed at Grasmere, during a Walk one Evening, after a stormy Day, the Author having just read in a Newspaper that the Dissolution of Mr. Fox was hourly expected	436
Invocation to the Earth. February, 1816.	436
Lines written on a Blank Leaf in a Copy of the Author's Poem "The Excursion," upon hearing of the Death of the late Vicar of Kendal	437
Elegiac Stanzas. Addressed to Sir G. H. B., upon the Death of his Sister-in-Law	437
Elegiac Musings in the Grounds of Coleorton Hall, the Seat of the late Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart.	438
Written after the Death of Charles Lamb	438
Extempore Effusion upon the Death of James Hogg	440
Inscription for a Monument in Crosthwaite Church, in the Vale of Keswick	440
ODE. INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY FROM RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD	441

THE PRELUDE, OR GROWTH OF A POET'S MIND;

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL POEM.

	PAGE
Advertisement	444
Book I. Introduction.—Childhood and School-time	445
— II. School-time (continued)	451
— III. Residence at Cambridge	456
— IV. Summer Vacation	463
— V. Books	467
— VI. Cambridge and the Alps	474
— VII. Residence in London	482
— VIII. Retrospect.—Love of Nature leading to Love of Man	490
— IX. Residence in France	497
— X. Residence in France (continued)	503
— XI. Residence in France (concluded)	509
— XII. Imagination and Taste, how impaired and restored	514
— XIII. Imagination and Taste, how impaired and restored (concluded)	517
— XIV. Conclusion	521

THE EXCURSION.

Dedication	526
Preface to the Edition of 1814	526
Book I. The Wanderer	528
— II. The Solitary	538
— III. Despondency	547
— IV. Despondency Corrected	557
— V. The Pastor	570
— VI. The Church-yard among the Mountains	580
— VII. The Church-yard among the Mountains (continued)	592
— VIII. The Parsonage	603
— IX. Discourse of the Wanderer, and an Evening Visit to the Lake	609
NOTES	619

APPENDIX, PREFACES, ETC. ETC.

Preface to the Second Edition of several of the foregoing Poems, published, with an additional Volume, under the Title of "Lyrical Ballads"	649
Appendix	660
Essay, Supplementary to the Preface	662
Dedication, prefixed to the Edition of 1815	674
Preface to the Edition of 1815	674
Postscript	681
ADDITIONAL POEMS	691
INDEX TO THE POEMS	693
INDEX TO THE FIRST LINES	698

POEMS

BY

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

POEMS WRITTEN IN YOUTH.

Of the Poems in this class, "THE EVENING WALK" and "DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES" were first published in 1793. They are reprinted with some alterations that were chiefly made very soon after their publication.

* * * * *

This notice, which was written some time ago, scarcely applies to the Poem, "Descriptive Sketches," as it now stands. The corrections, though numerous, are not, however, such as to prevent its retaining with propriety a place in the class of Juvenile Pieces.

1836.

I.

EXTRACT

FROM THE CONCLUSION OF A POEM, COMPOSED IN ANTICIPATION OF LEAVING SCHOOL.

DEAR native regions, I foretell,
From what I feel at this farewell,
That, wheresoe'er my steps may tend,
And whensoe'er my course shall end,
If in that hour a single tie
Survive of local sympathy,
My soul will cast the backward view,
The longing look alone on you.

Thus, while the Sun sinks down to rest
Far in the regions of the west,
Though to the vale no parting beam
Be given, not one memorial gleam,
A lingering light he fondly throws
On the dear hills where first he rose.

1786.

II.

WRITTEN IN VERY EARLY YOUTH

CALM is all nature as a resting wheel.
The kine are couched upon the dewy grass ;
The horse alone, seen dimly as I pass,
Is cropping audibly his later meal :
Dark is the ground ; a slumber seems to steal
O'er vale, and mountain, and the starless sky.
Now, in this blank of things, a harmony,
Home-felt, and home-created, comes to heal
That grief for which the senses still supply
Fresh food ; for only then, when memory
Is hushed, am I at rest. My Friends ! restrain
Those busy cares that would allay my pain ;
Oh ! leave me to myself, nor let me feel
The officious touch that makes me droop again.

B

III.

AN EVENING WALK.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

General Sketch of the Lakes—Author's regret of his youth which was passed amongst them—Short description of Noon—Cascade—Noon-tide Retreat—Precipice and sloping Lights—Face of Nature as the Sun declines—Mountain-farm, and the Cock—Slate-quarry—Sunset—Superstition of the Country connected with that moment—Swans—Female Beggar—Twilight-sounds—Western Lights—Spirits—Night—Moonlight—Hope—Night-sounds—Conclusion.

FAR from my dearest Friend, 'tis mine to rove
Through bare grey dell, high wood, and pastoral cove;
Where Derwent rests, and listens to the roar
That stuns the tremulous cliffs of high Lodore;
Where peace to Grasmere's lonely island leads,
To willowy hedge-rows, and to emerald meads;
Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cottaged
grounds,

Her rocky sheepwalks, and her woodland bounds;
Where, undisturbed by winds, Winander* sleeps
'Mid clustering isles, and holly-sprinkled steeps;
Where twilight glens endear my Esthwaite's shore,
And memory of departed pleasures, more.

Fair scenes, erewhile, I taught, a happy child,
The echoes of your rocks my carols wild:
The spirit sought not then, in cherished sadness,
A cloudy substitute for failing gladness.
In youth's keen eye the livelong day was bright,
The sun at morning, and the stars at night,
Alike, when first the bittern's hollow bill
Was heard, or woodcocks† roamed the moonlight
hill.

In thoughtless gaiety I coursed the plain,
And hope itself was all I knew of pain;
For then, the inexperienced heart would beat
At times, while young Content forsook her seat,
And wild Impatience, pointing upward, showed,
Through passes yet unreach'd, a brighter road.
Alas! the idle tale of man is found
Depicted in the dial's moral round;
Hope with reflection blends her social rays
To gild the total tablet of his days;
Yet still, the sport of some malignant power,
He knows but from its shade the present hour.

* These lines are only applicable to the middle part of that lake.

† In the beginning of winter, these mountains are frequented by woodcocks, which in dark nights retire into the woods.

But why, ungrateful, dwell on idle pain!
To show what pleasures yet to me remain,
Say, will my Friend, with reluctant ear,
The history of a poet's evening hear!

When, in the south, the wan noon, brooding still,
Breathed a pale steam around the glaring hill,
And shades of deep-embattled clouds were seen,
Spotting the northern cliffs with lights between;
When crowding cattle, checked by rails that make
A fence far stretched into the shallow lake,
Lashed the cool water with their restless tails,
Or from high points of rock looked out for fanning
gales;

When school-boys stretched their length upon the
green;

And round the broad-spread oak, a glimmering
scene,

In the rough fern-clad park, the herded deer
Shook the still-twinkling tail and glancing ear;
When horses in the sunburnt intake* stood,
And vainly eyed below the tempting flood,
Or tracked the passenger, in mute distress,
With forward neck the closing gate to press—
Then, while I wandered where the huddling rill
Brightens with water-breaks the hollow ghyll†
As by enchantment, an obscure retreat
Opened at once, and stayed my devious feet.
While thick above the rill the branches close,
In rocky basin its wild waves repose,
Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green,
Cling from the rocks, with pale wood-weeds be-
tween;

And its own twilight softens the whole scene,
Save where aloft the subtle sunbeams shine
On withered briars that o'er the crags recline;
Save where, with sparkling foam, a small cascade
Illumines, from within, the leafy shade;
Beyond, along the vista of the brook,
Where antique roots its bustling course o'erlook,
The eye reposes on a secret bridge‡
Half grey, half shagged with ivy to its ridge;
There, bending o'er the stream, the listless swain
Lingers behind his disappearing wain.
—Did Sabine grace adorn my living line,
Blandusia's praise, wild stream, should yield to
thine!

* The word *intake* is local, and signifies a mountain-inclosure.

† Ghyll is also, I believe, a term confined to this country: ghyll, and dingle, have the same meaning.

‡ The reader who has made the tour of this country, will recognise, in this description, the features which characterise the lower waterfall in the grounds of Rydal.

all manner of death
 the glittering steel unsheath;
 for thee, be crown'd with flowers,
 thy dearest entry thro' thy flowers;
 that by thy margin rove
 in sacrifice approve—
 that, in a calm and yet a mood
 of soul, a meditating good,
 in the high powers required,
 and nobly, magnific, and more desired,
 the white soul by truth refined,
 in all human kind.

rest, farewell. To-morrow's noon again
 I'll see thee, and thy long thy wildwood strain,
 And thou hast gained his western road,
 And I'll have met thee steps abroad.

near the midway cliff, the silvered kite
 wheeling, circle wheel-his flight ;
 up, up, from parting clouds, apace
 the precipice's base ;
 hard waste of scattered stone,
 grey, and heavily moss, overgrown ;
 no shrub, no fern, or timble's beard,
 since that, all day long, is heard.

As the sun declines, to view
 The landscape change in form and hue,
 As 'twere before a flood
 Submerged the lawn, and wood;
 Then, by the meretric beams betrayed,
 And here retire in partial shade;
 And view of fern, the cottage white,
 And where the willow left;
 And where with umbrae wide
 Have the fattest best house hold,
 And where, that face the sun's want beam,
 And far across the tremulous stream,

all involved in wreaths of fire,
a shadowy speck, and now is lost entire.

[illegible]

Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.
And now the whole wide lake in deep repose
Is hushed, and like a burnished mirror glows,
Save where, along the shady western marge,
Coasts, with industrious oar, the charcoal barge.

Their pannered train a group of potters good,
 Winding from side to side up the steep road ;
 The peasant, from yon cliff of fearful edge
 Shot, down the headlong path darts with his sledge ;
 Bright beams the lonely mountain horse illumine
 Feeding 'mid purple heath, "green rings," and
 broom ;

While the sharp slope the slackened team confounds,
Downward the ponderous timber-wain resounds,
In foamy breaks the rill, with merry song,
Dashed o'er the rough rock, lightly leaps along ;
From lonesome chapel at the mourner's feet,
Three humble bells their rustic chime repeat,
Sounds from the water-side the hammered boat ;
And blasted quarry thunders, heard remote !

Even here, amid the sweep of endless woods,
Dine pomp of lakes, high cliffs, and falling floods,
Not undelightful are the simplest charms,
Found by the grassy door of mountain-farms.

Sweetly ferocious, round his native walks,
Pride of his sister-wives, the monarch stalks ;
Sparkled his nervous feet, and firm his tread ;
A crest of purple tops the warrior's head.
Bright sparks his black and ruling eye-ball hurle
Afar, his tail he closes and unfurls ;
On up-toe reared, he strains his claron throat,
Threatened by faintly answering faras remote :
Agan with his shrill voice the mountain rings,
While, flapped with conscious pride, resound his
wings !

Where, mixed with graceful birch, the sombre
 pine
 And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline ;
 I love to mark the quarry's moving trains,
 Dwarf pannered steeds, and men, and numerous
 wains :

How busy all the enormous hive within,
While Echo dabbles with its various din !
Some (hear ye not their chisels' clinking sound *)

* "Vivid rings of green" -- GREENWOOD'S POEM ON
SIGHTING.

1. "Incléments forcé" - Tasso - In this description of the cock, I remembered a spirited one of the same animal in L'Agriculture, ou Les Géorgiques françaises, of M. Housset.

Toil, small as pigmies in the gulf profound ;
Some, dim between the lofty cliffs descried,
O'erwalk the slender plank from side to side ;
These, by the pale-blue rocks that ceaseless ring,
In airy baskets hanging, work and sing.

Just where a cloud above the mountain rears
An edge all flame, the broadening sun appears ;
A long blue bar its ægis orb divides,
And breaks the spreading of its golden tides ;
And now that orb has touched the purple steep
Whose softened image penetrates the deep.
'Cross the calm lake's blue shades the cliffs aspire,
With towers and woods, a "prospect all on fire ;"
While coves and secret hollows, through a ray
Of fainter gold, a purple gleam betray.
Each slip of lawn the broken rocks between
Shines in the light with more than earthly green :
Deep yellow beams the scattered stems illumine,
Far in the level forest's central gloom :
Waving his hat, the shepherd, from the vale,
Directs his winding dog the cliffs to scale,—
The dog, loud barking, 'mid the glittering rocks,
Hunts, where his master points, the intercepted
flocks.

Where oaks o'erhang the road the radiance shoots
On tawny earth, wild weeds, and twisted roots ;
The druid-stones a brightened ring unfold ;
And all the babbling brooks are liquid gold ;
Sunk to a curve, the day-star lessens still,
Gives one bright glance, and drops behind the hill *.

In these secluded vales, if village fame,
Confirmed by hoary hairs, belief may claim ;
When up the hills, as now, retired the light,
Strange apparitions mocked the shepherd's sight.

The form appears of one that spurs his steed
Midway along the hill with desperate speed ;
Unhurt pursues his lengthened flight, while all
Attend, at every stretch, his headlong fall.
Anon, appears a brave, a gorgeous show
Of horsemen-shadows moving to and fro ;
At intervals imperial banners stream,
And now the van reflects the solar beam ;
The rear through iron brown betrays a sullen gleam.
While silent stands the admiring crowd below,
Silent the visionary warriors go,
Winding in ordered pomp their upward way †
Till the last banner of the long array

* From Thomson.

† See a description of an appearance of this kind in
Clark's Survey of the Lakes, accompanied by vouchers of
its veracity, that may amuse the reader.

Has disappeared, and every trace is fled
Of splendor—save the beacon's spiry head
Tipt with eve's latest gleam of burning red.

Now, while the solemn evening shadows
On slowly-waving pinions, down the vale ;
And, fronting the bright west, yon oak entwines
Its darkening boughs and leaves, in stronger
'Tis pleasant near the tranquil lake to stray
Where, winding on along some secret bay,
The swan uplifts his chest, and backward flings
His neck, a varying arch, between his tow
wings :

The eye that marks the gliding creature sees
How graceful, pride can be, and how majestic
While tender cares and mild domestic loves
With furtive watch pursue her as she moves
The female with a meeker charm succeeds,
And her brown little-ones around her leads,
Nibbling the water lilies as they pass,
Or playing wanton with the floating grass.
She, in a mother's care, her beauty's pride
Forgetting, calls the wearied to her side ;
Alternately they mount her back, and rest
Close by her mantling wings' embraces pressed

Long may they float upon this flood serene
Theirs be these holms untrodden, still, and green
Where leafy shades fence off the blustering
And breathes in peace the lily of the vale !
Yon isle, which feels not even the milk-maid
Yet hears her song, "by distance made more
Yon isle conceals their home, their hut-like
Green water-rushes overspread the floor ;
Long grass and willows form the woven web
And swings above the roof the poplar tall.
Thence issuing often with unwieldy stalk,
They crush with broad black feet their
walk ;

Or, from the neighbouring water, hear at
The hound, the horse's tread, and mellow
Involve their serpent-necks in changeful
Rolled wantonly between their slippery
Or, starting up with noise and rude delight
Force half upon the wave their cumbrous

Fair Swan ! by all a mother's joys cared
Haply some wretch has eyed, and called
blessed ;

When with her infants, from some shady
By the lake's edge, she rose—to face the
heat ;

Or taught their limbs along the dusty road
A few short steps to totter with their load

I see her now, denied to lay her head,
On cold blue nights, in hut or straw-built shed,
Turn to a silent smile their sleepy cry,
By pointing to the gliding moon on high.
—When low-hung clouds each star of summer hide,
And fireless are the vallies far and wide,
Where the brook brawls along the public road
Dark with bat-haunted ashes stretching broad,
Oft has she taught them on her lap to lay
The shining glow-worm ; or, in heedless play,
Toss it from hand to hand, disquieted ;
While others, not unseen, are free to shed
Green unmolested light upon their mossy bed.

Oh ! when the sleety showers her path assail,
And like a torrent roars the headstrong gale ;
No more her breath can thaw their fingers cold,
Their frozen arms her neck no more can fold ;
Weak roof a cowering form two babes to shield,
And faint the fire a dying heart can yield !
Press the sad kiss, fond mother ! vainly fears
Thy flooded cheek to wet them with its tears ;
No tears can chill them, and no bosom warms,
Thy breast their death-bed, confined in thine arms !

Sweet are the sounds that mingle from afar,
Heard by calm lakes, as peeps the folding star,
Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge,
And feeding pike starts from the water's edge,
Or the swan stirs the reeds, his neck and bill
Wetting, that drip upon the water still ;
And heron, as resounds the trodden shore,
Shoots upward, darting his long neck before.

Now, with religious awe, the farewell light
Blends with the solemn colouring of night ;
'Mid groves of clouds that crest the mountain's brow,
And round the west's proud lodge their shadows
throw,

Like Una shining on her gloomy way,
The half-seen form of Twilight roams astray ;
Shedding, through paly loop-holes mild and small,
Gleams that upon the lake's still bosom fall ;
Soft o'er the surface creep those lustres pale
Tracking the motions of the fitful gale.
With restless interchange at once the bright
Wins on the shade, the shade upon the light.
No favoured eye was e'er allowed to gaze
On lovelier spectacle in faery days ;
When gentle Spirits urged a sportive chase,
Brushing with lucid wands the water's face ;
While music, stealing round the glimmering deeps,
Charmed the tall circle of the enchanted steep.
—The lights are vanished from the watery plains :

No wreck of all the pageantry remains.
Unheeded night has overcome the vales :
On the dark earth the wearied vision fails ;
The latest lingerer of the forest train,
The lone black fir, forsakes the faded plain ;
Last evening sight, the cottage smoke, no more,
Lost in the thickened darkness, glimmers hoar ;
And, towering from the sullen dark-brown mere,
Like a black wall, the mountain-steeps appear.
—Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
A sympathetic twilight slowly steal,
And ever, as we fondly muse, we find
The soft gloom deepening on the tranquil mind.
Stay ! pensive, sadly-pleasing visions, stay !
Ah no ! as fades the vale, they fade away :
Yet still the tender, vacant gloom remains ;
Still the cold cheek its shuddering tear retains.

The bird, who ceased, with fading light, to thread
Silent the hedge or steamy rivulet's bed,
From his grey re-appearing tower shall soon
Salute with gladsome note the rising moon,
While with a hoary light she frosts the ground,
And pours a deeper blue to Æther's bound ;
Pleased, as she moves, her pomp of clouds to fold
In robes of azure, fleecy-white, and gold.

Above yon eastern hill, where darkness broods
O'er all its vanished dells, and lawns, and woods ;
Where but a mass of shade the sight can trace,
Even now she shews, half-veiled, her lovely face :
Across the gloomy valley flings her light,
Far to the western slopes with hamlets white ;
And gives, where woods the chequered upland strew,
To the green corn of summer, autumn's hue.

Thus Hope, first pouring from her blessed horn
Her dawn, far lovelier than the moon's own
morn,

'Till higher mounted, strives in vain to cheer
The weary hills, impervious, blackening near ;
Yet does she still, undaunted, throw the while
On darling spots remote her tempting smile.

Even now she decks for me a distant scene,
(For dark and broad the gulf of time between)
Gilding that cottage with her fondest ray,
(Sole bourn, sole wish, sole object of my way ;
How fair its lawns and sheltering woods appear !
How sweet its streamlet murmurs in mine ear !)
Where we, my Friend, to happy days shall rise,
'Till our small share of hardly-paining sighs
(For sighs will ever trouble human breath)
Creep hushed into the tranquil breast of death.

But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,
And, rimy without speck, extend the plains :
The deepest cleft the mountain's front displays
Scarce hides a shadow from her searching rays ;
From the dark-blue faint silvery threads divide
The hills, while gleams below the azure tide ;
Time softly treads ; throughout the landscape
breathes

A peace enlivened, not disturbed, by wreaths
Of charcoal-smoke, that o'er the fallen wood,
Steal down the hill, and spread along the flood.

The song of mountain-streams, unheard by day,
Now hardly heard, beguiles my homeward way.
Air listens, like the sleeping water, still,
To catch the spiritual music of the hill,
Broke only by the slow clock tolling deep,
Or shout that wakes the ferry-man from sleep,
The echoed hoof nearing the distant shore,
The boat's first motion—made with dashing oar ;
Sound of closed gate, across the water borne,
Hurrying the timid hare through rustling corn ;
The sportive outcry of the mocking owl ;
And at long intervals the mill-dog's howl ;
The distant forge's swinging thump profound ;
Or yell, in the deep woods, of lonely hound.

1787, 8, & 9.

IV.

LINES

WRITTEN WHILE SAILING IN A BOAT AT EVENING.

How richly glows the water's breast
Before us, tinged with evening hues,
While, facing thus the crimson west,
The boat her silent course pursues !
And see how dark the backward stream !
A little moment past so smiling !
And still, perhaps, with faithless gleam,
Some other loiterers beguiling.

Such views the youthful Bard allure ;
But, heedless of the following gloom,
He deems their colours shall endure
Till peace go with him to the tomb.
—And let him nurse his fond deceit,
And what if he must die in sorrow !
Who would not cherish dreams so sweet,
Though grief and pain may come to-morrow !

1789.

V.

REMEMBRANCE OF COLLINS,

COMPOSED UPON THE THAMES NEAR RICHMOND.

GLIDE gently, thus for ever glide,
O Thames ! that other bards may see
As lovely visions by thy side
As now, fair river ! come to me.
O glide, fair stream ! for ever so,
Thy quiet soul on all bestowing,
'Till all our minds for ever flow
As thy deep waters now are flowing.

Vain thought !—Yet be as now thou art,
That in thy waters may be seen
The image of a poet's heart,
How bright, how solemn, how serene !
Such as did once the Poet bless,
Who murmuring here a later * ditty,
Could find no refuge from distress
But in the milder grief of pity.

Now let us, as we float along,
For *him* suspend the dashing oar ;
And pray that never child of song
May know that Poet's sorrows more.
How calm ! how still ! the only sound,
The dripping of the oar suspended !
—The evening darkness gathers round
By virtue's holiest Powers attended.

VI.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES

TAKEN

DURING A PEDESTRIAN TOUR AMONG THE ALPS

TO

THE REV. ROBERT JONES,

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

DEAR SIR,

HOWEVER desirous I might have been of
you proofs of the high place you hold in my esteem
should have been cautious of wounding your delicacy
thus publicly addressing you, had not the circumstance
our having been companions among the Alps, seen
give this dedication a propriety sufficient to do away
scruples which your modesty might otherwise
suggested.

* Collins's Ode on the death of Thomson, the last
ten, I believe, of the poems which were published in
his life-time. This Ode is also alluded to in the next.

In inscribing this little work to you, I consult my heart. You know well how great is the difference between two companions lolling in a post-chaise, and two travellers plodding slowly along the road, side by side, each with his little knapsack of necessaries upon his shoulders. How much more of heart between the two latter!

I am happy in being conscious that I shall have one reader who will approach the conclusion of these few pages with regret. You they must certainly interest, in reminding you of moments to which you can hardly look back without a pleasure not the less dear from a shade of melancholy. You will meet with few images without recollecting the spot where we observed them together; consequently, whatever is feeble in my design, or spiritless in my colouring, will be amply supplied by your own memory.

With still greater propriety I might have inscribed to you a description of some of the features of your native mountains, through which we have wandered together, in the same manner, with so much pleasure. But the seasons, which give such splendour to the vale of Clwyd, Snowdon, the chair of Idris, the quiet village of Bethgelert, Menai and her Druids, the Alpine steeps of the Conway, and the still more interesting windings of the wizard stream of the Dee, remain yet untouched. Apprehensive that my pencil may never be exercised on these subjects, I cannot let slip this opportunity of thus publicly assuring you with how much affection and esteem

I am, dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

W. WORDSWORTH.

London, 1793.

Happiness (if she had been to be found on earth) among the charms of Nature—Pleasures of the pedestrian Traveller—Author crosses France to the Alps—Present state of the Grande Chartreuse—Lake of Como—Time, Sunset—Same Scene, Twilight—Same Scene, Morning; its voluptuous Character; Old man and forest-cottage music—River Tusa—Via Mala and Grison Gipsy—Schellenen-thal—Lake of Uri—Stormy sunset—Chapel of William Tell—Force of local emotion—Chamois-chaser—View of the higher Alps—manner of life of a Swiss mountaineer, interspersed with views of the higher Alps—Golden age of the Alps—Life and views continued—Ranz des Vaches, famous Swiss Air—Abbey of Einsiedlen and its pilgrims—Valley of Chamouny—Mont Blanc—Slavery of Savoy—Influence of liberty on cottage-happiness—France—Wish for the Extirpation of slavery—Conclusion.

Where there, below, a spot of holy ground
Where from distress a refuge might be found,
And solitude prepare the soul for heaven;
Sure, nature's God that spot to man had given
Where falls the purple morning far and wide
In flakes of light upon the mountain side;
Where with loud voice the power of water shakes
The leafy wood, or sleeps in quiet lakes.

Yet not unrecompensed the man shall roam,
Who at the call of summer quits his home,

And plods through some wide realm o'er vale and height,

Though seeking only holiday delight;
At least, not owning to himself an aim
To which the sage would give a prouder name.
No gains too cheaply earned his fancy cloy,
Though every passing zephyr whispers joy;
Brisk toil, alternating with ready ease,
Feeds the clear current of his sympathies.
For him sod-seats the cottage-door adorn;
And peeps the far-off spire, his evening bourn!
Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the velvet green-sward to his tread:
Moves there a cloud o'er mid-day's flaming eye!
Upward he looks—"and calls it luxury!"
Kind Nature's charities his steps attend;
In every babbling brook he finds a friend;
While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By wisdom, moralise his pensive road.
Host of his welcome inn, the noon-tide bower,
To his spare meal he calls the passing poor;
He views the sun uplift his golden fire,
Or sink, with heart alive like Memnon's lyre*;
Blesses the moon that comes with kindly ray,
To light him shaken by his rugged way.
Back from his sight no bashful children steal;
He sits a brother at the cottage-meal;
His humble looks no shy restraint impart;
Around him plays at will the virgin heart.
While unsuspended wheels the village dance,
The maidens eye him with enquiring glance,
Much wondering by what fit of crazing care,
Or desperate love, bewildered, he came there.

A hope, that prudence could not then approve,
That clung to Nature with a truant's love,
O'er Gallia's wastes of corn my footsteps led;
Her files of road-elms, high above my head
In long-drawn vista, rustling in the breeze;
Or where her pathways straggle as they please
By lonely farms and secret villages.
But lo! the Alps ascending white in air,
Toy with the sun and glitter from afar.

And now, emerging from the forest's gloom,
I greet thee, Chartreuse, while I mourn thy doom.
Whither is fled that Power whose frown severe
Awed sober Reason till she crouched in fear?
That Silence, once in deathlike fetters bound,
Chains that were loosened only by the sound
Of holy rites chanted in measured round?

* The lyre of Memnon is reported to have emitted melancholy or cheerful tones, as it was touched by the sun's evening or morning rays.

—The voice of blasphemy the fane alarms,
The cloister startles at the gleam of arms.
The thundering tube the aged angler hears,
Bent o'er the groaning flood that sweeps away his
tears.

Cloud-piercing pine-trees nod their troubled heads,
Spires, rocks, and lawns a browner night o'er-
spreads ;

Strong terror checks the female peasant's sighs,
And start the astonished shades at female eyes.
From Bruno's forest screams the affrighted jay,
And slow the insulted eagle wheels away.

A viewless flight of laughing Demons mock
The Cross, by angels planted * on the aerial rock.
The "parting Genius" sighs with hollow breath
Along the mystic streams of Life and Death †.
Swelling the outcry dull, that long resounds
Portentous through her old woods' trackless
bounds,

Vallombre ‡, 'mid her falling fanes, deplores,
For ever broke, the sabbath of her bowers.

More pleased, my foot the hidden margin roves
Of Como, bosomed deep in chestnut groves.

No meadows thrown between, the giddy steeps
Tower, bare or sylvan, from the narrow deeps.

—To towns, whose shades of no rude noise com-
plain,

From ringing team apart and grating wain—
To flat-roofed towns, that touch the water's bound,
Or lurk in woody sunless glens profound,
Or, from the bending rocks, obtrusive cling,
And o'er the whitened wave their shadows fling—
The pathway leads, as round the steeps it twines ;
And Silence loves its purple roof of vines.

The loitering traveller hence, at evening, sees
From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees ;
Or marks, 'mid opening cliffs, fair dark-eyed maids
Tend the small harvest of their garden glades ;
Or stops the solemn mountain-shades to view
Stretch o'er the pictured mirror broad and blue,
And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,
As up the opposing hills they slowly creep.

Aloft, here, half a village shines, arrayed
In golden light ; half hides itself in shade :
While, from amid the darkened roofs, the spire,
Restlessly flashing, seems to mount like fire :
There, all unshaded, blazing forests throw
Rich golden verdure on the lake below.

* Alluding to crosses seen on the tops of the spiry rocks of Chartreuse, which have every appearance of being inaccessible.

† Names of rivers at the Chartreuse.

‡ Name of one of the valleys of the Chartreuse.

Slow glides the sail along the illumined shore,
And steals into the shade the lazy oar ;
Soft bosoms breathe around contagious sighs,
And amorous music on the water dies.

How blest, delicious scene ! the eye that greets
Thy open beauties, or thy lone retreats ;
Beholds the unwearied sweep of wood that scales
Thy cliffs ; the endless waters of thy vales ;
Thy lowly cots that sprinkle all the shore,
Each with its household boat beside the door ;
Thy torrents shooting from the clear-blue sky ;
Thy towns, that cleave, like swallows' nests, on
high ;

That glimmer hoar in eve's last light, descried
Dim from the twilight water's shaggy side,
Whence lutes and voices down the enchanted
woods

Steal, and compose the oar-forgotten floods ;

—Thy lake, that, streaked or dappled, blue or
grey,

'Mid smoking woods gleams hid from morning's ray
Slow-travelling down the western hills, to' enfold
Its green-tinged margin in a blaze of gold ;
Thy glittering steeples, whence the matin bell
Calls forth the woodman from his desert cell,
And quickens the blithe sound of oars that pass
Along the steaming lake, to early mass.

But now farewell to each and all—adieu
To every charm, and last and chief to you,
Ye lovely maidens that in noontide shade
Rest near your little plots of wheaten glade ;
To all that binds the soul in powerless trance,
Lip-dewing song, and ringlet-tossing dance ;
Where sparkling eyes and breaking smiles illumine
The sylvan cabin's lute-enlivened gloom.

—Alas ! the very murmur of the streams
Breathes o'er the failing soul voluptuous dreams,
While Slavery, forcing the sunk mind to dwell
On joys that might disgrace the captive's cell,
Her shameless timbrel shakes on Como's marge,
And lures from bay to bay the vocal barge.

Yet are thy softer arts with power indued
To soothe and cheer the poor man's solitude.
By silent cottage-doors, the peasant's home
Left vacant for the day, I loved to roam.
But once I pierced the mazes of a wood
In which a cabin undeserted stood ;
There an old man an olden measure scanned
On a rude viol touched with withered hand.
As lambs or fawns in April clustering lie
Under a hoary oak's thin canopy,
Stretched at his feet, with stedfast upward eye,

His children's children listened to the sound ;
—A Hermit with his family around !

But let us hence ; for fair Locarno smiles
Embowered in walnut slopes and citron isles :
Or seek at eve the banks of Tusa's stream,
Where, 'mid dim towers and woods, her * waters
gleam.

From the bright wave, in solemn gloom, retire
The dull-red steeps, and, darkening still, aspire
To where afar rich orange lustres glow
Round undistinguished clouds, and rocks, and
snow :

Or, led where Via Mala's chasms confine
The indignant waters of the infant Rhine,
Hang o'er the abyss, whose else impervious gloom
His burning eyes with fearful light illumine.

The mind condemned, without reprieve, to go
O'er life's long deserts with its charge of woe,
With sad congratulation joins the train
Where beasts and men together o'er the plain
Move on—a mighty caravan of pain :
Hope, strength, and courage, social suffering
brings,

Freshening the wilderness with shades and springs.
—There be whose lot far otherwise is cast :
Sole human tenant of the piny waste,
By choice or doom a gipsy wanders here,
A nursing babe her only comforter ;
Lo, where she sits beneath yon shaggy rock,
A cowering shape half hid in curling smoke !

When lightning among clouds and mountain-
snows

Predominates, and darkness comes and goes,
And the fierce torrent, at the flashes broad
Starts, like a horse, beside the glaring road—
She seeks a covert from the battering shower
In the roofed bridge † ; the bridge, in that dread
hour,
Itself all trembling at the torrent's power.

Nor is she more at ease on some *still* night,
When not a star supplies the comfort of its light ;
Only the waning moon hangs dull and red
Above a melancholy mountain's head,
Then sets. In total gloom the Vagrant sighs,
Stoops her sick head, and shuts her weary eyes ;

* The river along whose banks you descend in crossing
the Alps by the Simplon Pass.

† Most of the bridges among the Alps are of wood, and
covered: these bridges have a heavy appearance, and
rather injure the effect of the scenery in some places.

Or on her fingers counts the distant clock,
Or, to the drowsy crow of midnight cock,
Listens, or quakes while from the forest's gulf
Howls near and nearer yet the famished wolf.

From the green vale of Urseren smooth and wide
Descend we now, the maddened Reuss our guide ;
By rocks that, shutting out the blessed day,
Cling tremblingly to rocks as loose as they ;
By cells * upon whose image, while he prays,
The kneeling peasant scarcely dares to gaze ;
By many a votive death-cross † planted near,
And watered duly with the pious tear,
That faded silent from the upward eye
Unmoved with each rude form of peril nigh ;
Fixed on the anchor left by Him who saves
Alike in whelming snows, and roaring waves.

But soon a peopled region on the sight
Opens—a little world of calm delight ;
Where mists, suspended on the expiring gale,
Spread rooflike o'er the deep secluded vale,
And beams of evening slipping in between,
Gently illuminate a sober scene :—
Here, on the brown wood-cottages ‡ they sleep,
There, over rock or sloping pasture creep.
On as we journey, in clear view displayed,
The still vale lengthens underneath its shade
Of low-hung vapour : on the freshened mead
The green light sparkles ;—the dim bowers recede.
While pastoral pipes and streams the landscape lull,
And bells of passing mules that tinkle dull,
In solemn shapes before the admiring eye
Dilated hang the misty pines on high,
Huge convent domes with pinnacles and towers,
And antique castles seen through gleamy showers.

From such romantic dreams, my soul, awake !
To sterner pleasure, where, by Uri's lake
In Nature's pristine majesty outspread,
Winds neither road nor path for foot to tread :
The rocks rise naked as a wall, or stretch,
Far o'er the water, hung with groves of beech ;
Aerial pines from loftier steeps ascend,
Nor stop but where creation seems to end.
Yet here and there, if mid the savage scene
Appears a scanty plot of smiling green,

* The Catholic religion prevails here : these cells are, as
is well known, very common in the Catholic countries,
planted, like the Roman tombs, along the road side.

† Crosses, commemorative of the deaths of travellers
by the fall of snow, and other accidents, are very common
along this dreadful road.

‡ The houses in the more retired Swiss valleys are all
built of wood.

Up from the lake a zigzag path will creep
 To reach a small wood-hut hung boldly on the steep.
 —Before those thresholds (never can they know
 The face of traveller passing to and fro,)
 No peasant leans upon his pole, to tell
 For whom at morning tolled the funeral bell ;
 Their watch-dog ne'er his angry bark foregoes,
 Touched by the beggar's moan of human woes ;
 The shady porch ne'er offered a cool seat
 To pilgrims overcome by summer's heat.
 Yet thither the world's business finds its way
 At times, and tales unsought beguile the day,
 And *there* are those fond thoughts which Solitude,
 However stern, is powerless to exclude.
 There doth the maiden watch her lover's sail
 Approaching, and upbraid the tardy gale ;
 At midnight listens till his parting oar,
 And its last echo, can be heard no more.

And what if ospreys, cormorants, herons cry,
 Amid tempestuous vapours driving by,
 Or hovering over wastes too bleak to rear
 That common growth of earth, the foodful ear ;
 Where the green apple shrivels on the spray,
 And pines the unripened pear in summer's kindest
 ray ;

Contentment shares the desolate domain
 With Independence, child of high Disdain.
 Exulting 'mid the winter of the skies,
 Shy as the jealous chamois, Freedom flies,
 And grasps by fits her sword, and often eyes ;
 And sometimes, as from rock to rock she bounds
 The Patriot nymph starts at imagined sounds,
 And, wildly pausing, oft she hangs aghast,
 Whether some old Swiss air hath checked her haste
 Or thrill of Spartan life is caught between the blast.

Sworn with incessant rains from hour to hour,
 All day the floods a deepening murmur pour :
 The sky is veiled, and every cheerful sight :
 Dark is the region as with coming night ;
 But what a sudden burst of overpowering light !
 Triumphant on the bosom of the storm,
 Glances the wheeling eagle's glorious form !
 Eastward, in long perspective glittering, shine
 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline ;
 Those lofty cliffs a hundred streams unfold,
 At once to pillars turned that flame with gold :
 Behind his sail the peasant shrinks, to shun
 The *west*, that burns like one dilated sun,
 A crucible of mighty compass, felt
 By mountains, glowing till they seem to melt.

But, lo ! the boatman, overawed, before
 The pictured fane of Tell suspends his oar ;

Confused the Marathonian tale appears,
 While his eyes sparkle with heroic tears.
 And who, that walks where men of ancient days
 Have wrought with godlike arm the deeds of praise
 Feels not the spirit of the place control,
 Or rouse and agitate his labouring soul ?
 Say, who, by thinking on Canadian hills,
 Or wild Aosta lulled by Alpine rills,
 On Zutphen's plain ; or on that highland dell,
 Through which rough Garry cleaves his way, can tell
 What high resolves exalt the tenderest thought
 Of him whom passion rivets to the spot,
 Where breathed the gale that caught Wolfe's hap-
 piest sigh,
 And the last sunbeam fell on Bayard's eye ;
 Where bleeding Sidney from the cup retired,
 And glad Dundee in "faint huzzas" expired !

But now with other mind I stand alone
 Upon the summit of this naked cone,
 And watch the fearless chamois-hunter chase
 His prey, through tracts abrupt of desolate space,
 *Through vacant worlds where Nature never gave
 A brook to murmur or a bough to wave,
 Which unsubstantial Phantoms sacred keep ;
 Thro' worlds where Life, and Voice, and Motion
 sleep ;

Where silent Hours their death-like sway extend,
 Save when the avalanche breaks loose, to rend
 Its way with uproar, till the ruin, drowned
 In some dense wood or gulf of snow profound,
 Mocks the dull ear of Time with deaf abortive
 sound.

—'Tis his, while wandering on from height to
 height,

To see a planet's pomp and steady light
 In the least star of scarce-appearing night ;
 While the pale moon moves near him, on the bound
 Of ether, shining with diminished round,
 And far and wide the icy summits blaze,
 Rejoicing in the glory of her rays :
 To him the day-star glitters small and bright,
 Shorn of its beams, insufferably white,
 And he can look beyond the sun, and view
 Those fast-receding depths of sable blue
 Flying till vision can no more pursue !
 —At once bewildering mists around him close,
 And cold and hunger are his least of woes ;
 The Demon of the snow, with angry roar
 Descending, shuts for aye his prison door.
 Soon with despair's whole weight his spirits sink ;

* For most of the images in the next sixteen verses, I
 am indebted to M. Raymond's interesting observations
 annexed to his translation of Coxe's Tour in Switzerland.

Bread has he none, the snow must be his drink
And, ere his eyes can close upon the day,
The eagle of the Alps o'ershades her prey.

Now couch thyself where, heard with fear afar,
Thunders through echoing pines the headlong Aar;
Or rather stay to taste the mild delights
Of pensive Underwalden's* pastoral heights.
—Is there who 'mid these awful wilds has seen
The native Genii walk the mountain green?
Or heard, while other worlds their charms reveal,
Soft music o'er the aerial summit steal?
While o'er the desert, answering every close,
Rich steam of sweetest perfume comes and goes.
—And sure there is a secret Power that reigns
Here, where no trace of man the spot profanes,
Nought but the *chalets*†, flat and bare, on high
Suspended 'mid the quiet of the sky;
Or distant herds that pasturing upward creep,
And, not untended, climb the dangerous steep.
How still! no irreligious sound or sight
Rouses the soul from her severe delight.
An idle voice the sabbath region fills
Of Deep that calls to Deep across the hills,
And with that voice accords the soothing sound
Of drowsy bells, for ever tinkling round;
Faint wail of eagle melting into blue
Beneath the cliffs, and pine-woods' steady *sugh*‡;
The solitary heifer's deepened low;
Or rumbling, heard remote, of falling snow.
All motions, sounds, and voices, far and nigh,
Blend in a music of tranquillity;
Save when, a stranger seen below, the boy
Shouts from the echoing hills with savage joy.

When, from the sunny breast of open seas,
And bays with myrtle fringed, the southern breeze
Comes on to gladden April with the sight
Of green isles widening on each snow-clad height:
When shouts and lowing herds the valley fill,
And louder torrents stun the noon-tide hill,
The pastoral Swiss begin the cliffs to scale,
Leaving to silence the deserted vale;
And like the Patriarchs in their simple age
Move, as the verdure leads, from stage to stage:
High and more high in summer's heat they go,

* The people of this Canton are supposed to be of a more melancholy disposition than the other inhabitants of the Alps; this, if true, may proceed from their living more secluded.

† This picture is from the middle region of the Alps. *Chalets* are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen.

‡ *Sugh*, a Scotch word expressive of the sound of the wind through the trees.

And hear the rattling thunder far below;
Or steal beneath the mountains, half-deterred,
Where huge rocks tremble to the bellowing herd.

One I behold who, 'cross the foaming flood,
Leaps with a bound of graceful hardihood;
Another high on that green ledge;—he gained
The tempting spot with every sinew strained;
And downward thence a knot of grass he throws,
Food for his beasts in time of winter snows.
—Far different life from what Tradition hoar
Transmits of happier lot in times of yore!
'Then Summer lingered long; and honey flowed
From out the rocks, the wild bees' safe abode:
Continual waters welling cheered the waste,
And plants were wholesome, now of deadly taste:
Nor Winter yet his frozen stores had piled,
Usurping where the fairest herbage smiled:
Nor Hunger driven the herds from pastures bare,
To climb the treacherous cliffs for scanty fare.
Then the milk-thistle flourished through the land,
And forced the full-swoln udder to demand,
Thrice every day, the pail and welcome hand.
Thus does the father to his children tell
Of banished bliss, by fancy loved too well.
Alas! that human guilt provoked the rod
Of angry Nature to avenge her God.
Still, Nature, ever just, to him imparts
Joys only given to uncorrupted hearts.

'Tis morn: with gold the verdant mountain
glows;
More high, the snowy peaks with hues of rose.
Far-stretched beneath the many-tinted hills,
A mighty waste of mist the valley fills,
A solemn sea! whose billows wide around
Stand motionless, to awful silence bound:
Pines, on the coast, through mist their tops uprear,
'That like to leaning masts of stranded ships appear.
A single chasm, a gulf of gloomy blue,
Gapes in the centre of the sea—and through
That dark mysterious gulf ascending, sound
Innumerable streams with roar profound.
Mount through the nearer vapours notes of birds,
And merry flageolet; the low of herds,
The bark of dogs, the heifer's tinkling bell,
Talk, laughter, and perchance a church-tower knell:
Think not, the peasant from aloft has gazed
And heard with heart unmoved, with soul unraised:
Nor is his spirit less enrapt, nor less
Alive to independent happiness,
Then, when he lies, out-stretched, at even-tide
Upon the fragrant mountain's purple side:
For as the pleasures of his simple day

Beyond his native valley seldom stray,
Nought round its darling precincts can he find
But brings some past enjoyment to his mind ;
While Hope, reclining upon Pleasure's urn,
Binds her wild wreaths, and whispers his return.

Once, Man entirely free, alone and wild,
Was blest as free—for he was Nature's child.
He, all superior but his God disdained,
Walked none restraining, and by none restrained:
Confessed no law but what his reason taught,
Did all he wished, and wished but what he ought.
As man in his primeval dower arrayed
The image of his glorious Sire displayed,
Even so, by faithful Nature guarded, here
The traces of primeval Man appear ;
The simple dignity no forms debase ;
The eye sublime, and surly lion-grace :
The slave of none, of beasts alone the lord,
His book he prizes, nor neglects his sword ;
—Well taught by that to feel his rights, prepared
With this "the blessings he enjoys to guard."

And, as his native hills encircle ground
For many a marvellous victory renowned,
The work of Freedom daring to oppose,
With few in arms *, innumerable foes,
When to those famous fields his steps are led,
An unknown power connects him with the dead :
For images of other worlds are there ;
Awful the light, and holy is the air.
Fitfully, and in flashes, through his soul,
Like sun-lit tempests, troubled transports roll ;
His bosom heaves, his Spirit towers amain,
Beyond the senses and their little reign.

And oft, when that dread vision hath past by,
He holds with God himself communion high,
There where the peal of swelling torrents fills
The sky-roofed temple of the eternal hills ;
Or, when upon the mountain's silent brow
Reclined, he sees, above him and below,
Bright stars of ice and azure fields of snow ;
While needle peaks of granite shooting bare
Tremble in ever-varying tints of air.

* Alluding to several battles which the Swiss in very small numbers have gained over their oppressors, the house of Austria ; and, in particular, to one fought at Næffels near Glarus, where three hundred and thirty men are said to have defeated an army of between fifteen and twenty thousand Austrians. Scattered over the valley are to be found eleven stones, with this inscription, 1388, the year the battle was fought, marking out, as I was told upon the spot, the several places where the Austrians, attempting to make a stand, were repulsed anew.

And when a gathering weight of shadows brown
Falls on the valleys as the sun goes down ;
And Pikes, of darkness named and fear and
storms *,
Uplift in quiet their illumined forms,
In sea-like reach of prospect round him spread,
Tinged like an angel's smile all rosy red—
Awe in his breast with holiest love unites,
And the near heavens impart their own delights.

When downward to his winter hut he goes,
Dear and more dear the lessening circle grows ;
That hut which on the hills so oft employs
His thoughts, the central point of all his joys.
And as a swallow, at the hour of rest,
Peeps often ere she darts into her nest,
So to the homestead, where the grandsire tends
A little prattling child, he oft descends,
To glance a look upon the well-matched pair ;
Till storm and driving ice blockade him there.
There, safely guarded by the woods behind,
He hears the chiding of the baffled wind,
Hears Winter calling all his terrors round,
And, blest within himself, he shrinks not from the
sound.

Through Nature's vale his homely pleasures
glide,
Unstained by envy, discontent, and pride ;
The bound of all his vanity, to deck,
With one bright bell, a favourite heifer's neck ;
Well pleased upon some simple annual feast,
Remembered half the year and hoped the rest,
If dairy-produce, from his inner hoard,
Of thrice ten summers dignify the board.
—Alas ! in every clime a flying ray
Is all we have to cheer our wintry way ;
And here the unwilling mind may more than
trace

The general sorrows of the human race :
The churlish gales of penury, that blow
Cold as the north-wind o'er a waste of snow,
To them the gentle groups of bliss deny
That on the noon-day bank of leisure lie.
Yet more ;—compelled by Powers which on
deign

That solitary man disturb their reign,
Powers that support an unremitting strife
With all the tender charities of life,
Full oft the father, when his sons have grown
To manhood, seems their title to disown ;

* As Schreck-Horn, the pike of terror ; Wetter-Horn the pike of storms, &c. &c.

And from his nest amid the storms of heaven
Drives, eagle-like, those sons as he was driven ;
With stern composure watches to the plain—
And never, eagle-like, beholds again !

When long-familiar joys are all resigned,
Why does their sad remembrance haunt the mind ?
Lo ! where through flat Batavia's willowy groves,
Or by the lazy Seine, the exile roves ;
O'er the curled waters Alpine measures swell,
And search the affections to their inmost cell ;
Sweet poison spreads along the listener's veins,
Turning past pleasures into mortal pains ;
Poison, which not a frame of steel can brave,
Bows his young head with sorrow to the grave.*

Gay lark of hope, thy silent song resume !
Ye flattering eastern lights, once more the hills
illumine !

Fresh gales and dews of life's delicious morn,
And thou, lost fragrance of the heart, return !
Alas ! the little joy to man allowed,
Fades like the lustre of an evening cloud ;
Or like the beauty in a flower installed,
Whose season was, and cannot be recalled.
Yet, when opprest by sickness, grief, or care,
And taught that pain is pleasure's natural heir,
We still confide in more than we can know ;
Death would be else the favourite friend of woe.

'Mid savage rocks, and seas of snow that shine,
Between interminable tracts of pine,
Within a temple stands an awful shrine,
By an uncertain light revealed, that falls
On the mute Image and the troubled walls.
Oh ! give not me that eye of hard disdain
That views, undimmed, Einsiedlen's † wretched
fane.

While ghastly faces through the gloom appear,
Abortive joy, and hope that works in fear ;
While prayer contends with silenced agony,
Surely in other thoughts contempt may die.
If the sad grave of human ignorance bear
One flower of hope—oh, pass and leave it there !

The tall sun, pausing on an Alpine spire,
Flings o'er the wilderness a stream of fire :
Now meet we other pilgrims ere the day
Close on the remnant of their weary way ;

* The well-known effect of the famous air, called in French Ranz des Vaches, upon the Swiss troops.

† This shrine is resorted to, from a hope of relief, by multitudes, from every corner of the Catholic world, labouring under mental or bodily afflictions.

While they are drawing toward the sacred floor
Where, so they fondly think, the worm shall gnaw
no more.

How gaily murmur and how sweetly taste
The fountains * reared for them amid the waste !
Their thirst they slake :—they wash their toil-
worn feet,

And some with tears of joy each other greet.
Yes, I must see you when ye first behold
Those holy turrets tipped with evening gold,
In that glad moment will for you a sigh
Be heaved, of charitable sympathy ;
In that glad moment when your hands are prest
In mute devotion on the thankful breast !

Last, let us turn to Chamouny that shields
With rocks and gloomy woods her fertile fields :
Five streams of ice amid her cots descend,
And with wild flowers and blooming orchards
blend ;—

A scene more fair than what the Grecian feigns
Of purple lights and ever-vernal plains ;
Here all the seasons revel hand in hand :
'Mid lawns and shades by breezy rivulets fanned,
They sport beneath that mountain's matchless
height

That holds no commerce with the summer night.
From age to age, throughout his lonely bounds
The crash of ruin fitfully resounds ;
Appalling havoc ! but serene his brow,
Where daylight lingers on perpetual snow ;
Glitter the stars above, and all is black below.

What marvel then if many a Wanderer sigh,
While roars the sullen Arve in anger by,
That not for thy reward, unrivalled Vale !
Waves the ripe harvest in the autumnal gale ;
That thou, the slave of slaves, art doomed to pine
And droop, while no Italian arts are thine,
To soothe or cheer, to soften or refine.

Hail Freedom ! whether it was mine to stray,
With shrill winds whistling round my lonely way,
On the bleak sides of Cumbria's heath-clad moors,
Or where dank sea-weed lashes Scotland's shores ;
To scent the sweets of Piedmont's breathing rose,
And orange gale that o'er Lugano blows ;
Still have I found, where Tyranny prevails,
That virtue languishes and pleasure fails,
While the remotest hamlets blessings share
In thy loved presence known, and only there ;

* Rude fountains built and covered with sheds for the accommodation of the Pilgrims, in their ascent of the mountain.

Heart-blessings—outward treasures too which the
eye

Of the sun peeping through the clouds can spy,
And every passing breeze will testify.
There, to the porch, belike with jasmine bound
Or woodbine wreaths, a smoother path is wound ;
The housewife there a brighter garden sees,
Where hum on busier wing her happy bees ;
On infant cheeks there fresher roses blow ;
And grey-haired men look up with livelier brow,—
To greet the traveller needing food and rest ;
Housed for the night, or but a half-hour's guest.

And oh, fair France! though now the traveller sees
Thy three-striped banner fluctuate on the breeze ;
Though martial songs have banished songs of love,
And nightingales desert the village grove,
Scared by the fife and rumbling drum's alarms,
And the short thunder, and the flash of arms ;
That cease not till night falls, when far and nigh,
Sole sound, the Sourd * prolongs his mournful cry !
—Yet, hast thou found that Freedom spreads her
power

Beyond the cottage-hearth, the cottage-door :
All nature smiles, and owns beneath her eyes
Her fields peculiar, and peculiar skies.
Yes, as I roamed where Loiret's waters glide
Through rustling aspens heard from side to side,
When from October clouds a milder light
Fell where the blue flood rippled into white ;
Methought from every cot the watchful bird
Crowed with ear-piercing power till then unheard ;
Each clacking mill, that broke the murmuring
streams,
Rocked the charmed thought in more delightful
dreams ;

Chasing those pleasant dreams, the falling leaf
Awoke a fainter sense of moral grief ;
The measured echo of the distant flail
Wound in more welcome cadence down the vale ;
With more majestic course † the water rolled,
And ripening foliage shone with richer gold.
—But foes are gathering—Liberty must raise
Red on the hills her beacon's far-seen blaze ;
Must bid the tocsin ring from tower to tower !—
Nearer and nearer comes the trying hour !
Rejoice, brave Land, though pride's perverted ire

* An insect so called, which emits a short, melancholy cry, heard at the close of the summer evenings, on the banks of the Loire.

† The duties upon many parts of the French rivers were so exorbitant, that the poorer people, deprived of the benefit of water carriage, were obliged to transport their goods by land.

Rouse hell's own aid, and wrap thy fields in fire :
Lo, from the flames a great and glorious birth ;
As if a new-made heaven were hailing a new earth !
—All cannot be : the promise is too fair
For creatures doomed to breathe terrestrial air :
Yet not for this will sober reason frown
Upon that promise, nor the hope disown ;
She knows that only from high aims ensue
Rich guerdons, and to them alone are due.

Great God ! by whom the strifes of men are
weighed

In an impartial balance, give thine aid
To the just cause ; and, oh ! do thou preside
Over the mighty stream now spreading wide :
So shall its waters, from the heavens supplied
In copious showers, from earth by wholesome
springs,
Brood o'er the long-parched lands with Nile-like
wings !
And grant that every sceptred child of clay
Who cries presumptuous, " Here the flood shall
stay,"

May in its progress see thy guiding hand,
And cease the acknowledged purpose to withstand ;
Or, swept in anger from the insulted shore,
Sink with his servile bands, to rise no more !

To-night, my Friend, within this humble cot
Be scorn and fear and hope alike forgot
In timely sleep ; and when, at break of day,
On the tall peaks the glistening sunbeams play,
With a light heart our course we may renew,
The first whose footsteps print the mountain dew.

1791 & 1792.

VII.

LINES

Left upon a Seat in a Yew-tree, which stands near the
lake of Esthwaite, on a desolate part of the shore, com-
manding a beautiful prospect.

NAY, Traveller ! rest. This lonely Yew-tree stands
Far from all human dwelling : what if here
No sparkling rivulet spread the verdant herb ?
What if the bee love not these barren boughs ?
Yet, if the wind breathe soft, the curling waves,
That break against the shore, shall lull thy mind
By one soft impulse saved from vacancy.

—Who he was
That piled these stones and with the mossy sod
First covered, and here taught this aged Tree
With its dark arms to form a circling bower,
I well remember.—He was one who owned

o common soul. In youth by science nursed,
 and led by nature into a wild scene
 'lofty hopes, he to the world went forth
 favoured Being, knowing no desire
 high genius did not hallow ; 'gainst the taint
 'dissolute tongues, and jealousy, and hate,
 and scorn,—against all enemies prepared,
 but neglect. The world, for so it thought,
 red him no service ; wherefore he at once
 with indignation turned himself away,
 and with the food of pride sustained his soul
 solitude.—Stranger ! these gloomy boughs
 and charms for him ; and here he loved to sit,
 s only visitants a straggling sheep,
 the stone-chat, or the glancing sand-piper :
 and on these barren rocks, with fern and heath,
 and juniper and thistle, sprinkled o'er,
 xing his downcast eye, he many an hour
 morbid pleasure nourished, tracing here
 a emblem of his own unfruitful life :
 and, lifting up his head, he then would gaze
 the more distant scene,—how lovely 'tis
 ion seest,—and he would gaze till it became
 or lovelier, and his heart could not sustain
 the beauty, still more beauteous ! Nor, that time,
 when nature had subdued him to herself,
 could he forget those Beings to whose minds
 'arm from the labours of benevolence
 the world, and human life, appeared a scene
 f kindred loveliness : then he would sigh,
 dly disturbed, to think that others felt
 'hat he must never feel : and so, lost Man !
 his visionary views would fancy feed,
 'till his eye streamed with tears. In this deep vale
 he died,—this seat his only monument.

If Thou be one whose heart the holy forms
 Of young imagination have kept pure,
 Stranger ! henceforth be warned ; and know that
 pride,
 Howe'er disguised in its own majesty,
 Is littleness ; that he who feels contempt
 For any living thing, hath faculties
 Which he has never used ; that thought with him
 Is in its infancy. The man whose eye
 Is ever on himself doth look on one,
 The least of Nature's works, one who might move
 The wise man to that scorn which wisdom holds
 Unlawful, ever. O be wiser, Thou !
 Instructed that true knowledge leads to love ;
 True dignity abides with him alone
 Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
 Can still suspect, and still revere himself,
 In lowliness of heart.

1796.

VIII.

GUILT AND SORROW ;

OR,

INCIDENTS UPON SALISBURY PLAIN.

ADVERTISEMENT,

PREFIXED TO THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS POEM, PUBLISHED
 IN 1842.

Nor less than one-third of the following poem, though it has from time to time been altered in the expression, was published so far back as the year 1798, under the title of "The Female Vagrant." The extract is of such length that an apology seems to be required for reprinting it here : but it was necessary to restore it to its original position, or the rest would have been unintelligible. The whole was written before the close of the year 1794, and I will detail, rather as matter of literary biography than for any other reason, the circumstances under which it was produced.

During the latter part of the summer of 1793, having passed a month in the Isle of Wight, in view of the fleet which was then preparing for sea off Portsmouth at the commencement of the war, I left the place with melancholy forebodings. The American war was still fresh in memory. The struggle which was beginning, and which many thought would be brought to a speedy close by the irresistible arms of Great Britain being added to those of the allies, I was assured in my own mind would be of long continuance, and productive of distress and misery beyond all possible calculation. This conviction was pressed upon me by having been a witness, during a long residence in revolutionary France, of the spirit which prevailed in that country. After leaving the Isle of Wight, I spent two days in wandering on foot over Salisbury Plain, which, though cultivation was then widely spread through parts of it, had upon the whole a still more impressive appearance than it now retains.

The monuments and traces of antiquity, scattered in abundance over that region, led me unavoidably to compare what we know or guess of those remote times with certain aspects of modern society, and with calamities, principally those consequent upon war, to which, more than other classes of men, the poor are subject. In these reflections, joined with particular facts that had come to my knowledge, the following stanzas originated.

In conclusion, to obviate some distraction in the minds of those who are well acquainted with Salisbury Plain, it may be proper to say, that of the features described as belonging to it, one or two are taken from other desolate parts of England.

I.

A TRAVELLER on the skirt of Sarum's Plain
 Pursued his vagrant way, with feet half bare ;
 Stooping his gait, but not as if to gain
 Help from the staff he bore ; for mien and air
 Were hardy, though his cheek seemed worn with
 care
 Both of the time to come, and time long fled :

Down fell in straggling locks his thin grey hair ;
A coat he wore of military red
But faded, and stuck o'er with many a patch and
shred.

II.

While thus he journeyed, step by step led on,
He saw and passed a stately inn, full sure
That welcome in such house for him was none.
No board inscribed the needy to allure
Hung there, no bush proclaimed to old and poor
And desolate, "Here you will find a friend !"
The pendent grapes glittered above the door ;—
On he must pace, perchance 'till night descend,
Where'er the dreary roads their bare white lines
extend.

III.

The gathering clouds grew red with stormy fire,
In streaks diverging wide and mounting high ;
That inn he long had passed ; the distant spire,
Which oft as he looked back had fixed his eye,
Was lost, though still he looked, in the blank sky.
Perplexed and comfortless he gazed around,
And scarce could any trace of man descry,
Save cornfields stretched and stretching without
bound ;
But where the sower dwelt was nowhere to be
found.

IV.

No tree was there, no meadow's pleasant green,
No brook to wet his lip or soothe his ear ;
Long files of corn-stacks here and there were seen,
But not one dwelling-place his heart to cheer.
Some labourer, thought he, may perchance be near ;
And so he sent a feeble shout—in vain ;
No voice made answer, he could only hear
Winds rustling over plots of unripe grain,
Or whistling thro' thin grass along the unfurrowed
plain.

V.

Long had he fancied each successive slope
Concealed some cottage, whither he might turn
And rest ; but now along heaven's darkening cope
The crows rushed by in eddies, homeward borne.
Thus warned he sought some shepherd's spreading
thorn
Or hovel from the storm to shield his head,
But sought in vain ; for now, all wild, forlorn,
And vacant, a huge waste around him spread ;
The wet cold ground, he feared, must be his only
bed.

VI.

And be it so—for to the chill night shower
And the sharp wind his head he oft hath bared ;

A Sailor he, who many a wretched hour
Hath told ; for, landing after labour hard,
Full long endured in hope of just reward,
He to an armed fleet was forced away
By seamen, who perhaps themselves had shared
Like fate ; was hurried off, a helpless prey,
'Gainst all that in his heart, or theirs perhaps, he
may.

VII.

For years the work of carnage did not cease,
And death's dire aspect daily he surveyed,
Death's minister ; then came his glad release,
And hope returned, and pleasure fondly made
Her dwelling in his dreams. By Fancy's aid
The happy husband flies, his arms to throw
Round his wife's neck ; the prize of victory laid
In her full lap, he sees such sweet tears flow
As if thenceforth nor pain nor trouble she could
know.

VIII.

Vain hope ! for fraud took all that he had earned
The lion roars and gluts his tawny brood
Even in the desert's heart ; but he, returned,
Bears not to those he loves their needful food.
His home approaching, but in such a mood
That from his sight his children might have run,
He met a traveller, robbed him, shed his blood ;
And when the miserable work was done
He fled, a vagrant since, the murderer's fate to
shun.

IX.

From that day forth no place to him could be
So lonely, but that thence might come a pang
Brought from without to inward misery.
Now, as he plodded on, with sullen clang
A sound of chains along the desert rang ;
He looked, and saw upon a gibbet high
A human body that in irons swang,
Uplifted by the tempest whirling by ;
And, hovering, round it often did a raven fly.

X.

It was a spectacle which none might view,
In spot so savage, but with shuddering pain ;
Nor only did for him at once renew
All he had feared from man, but roused a train
Of the mind's phantoms, horrible as vain.
The stones, as if to cover him from day,
Rolled at his back along the living plain ;
He fell, and without sense or motion lay ;
But, when the trance was gone, feebly pursued his
way.

xi.

As one whose brain habitual phrensy fires
Owes to the fit in which his soul hath tossed
Profounder quiet, when the fit retires,
Even so the dire phantasma which had crossed
His sense, in sudden vacancy quite lost,
Left his mind still as a deep evening stream.
Nor, if accosted now, in thought engrossed,
Moody, or inly troubled, would he seem
To traveller who might talk of any casual theme.

xii.

Turtle the clouds in deeper darkness piled,
One is the raven timely rest to seek ;
He seemed the only creature in the wild
Whom the elements their rage might wreak ;
We that the bustard, of those regions bleak
His tenant, seeing by the uncertain light
A man there wandering, gave a mournful shriek,
And half upon the ground, with strange affright,
Receded hard against the wind a thick unwieldy
flight.

xiii.

And all was cheerless to the horizon's bound ;
The weary eye—which, wheresoe'er it strays,
Perceives nothing but the red sun's setting round,
On the earth strange lines, in former days
Marked by gigantic arms—at length surveys
What seems an antique castle spreading wide ;
Bare and naked are its walls, and raise
A high brow sublime : in shelter there to bide
He turned, while rain poured down smoking on
every side.

xiv.

Of Stone-henge ! so proud to hint yet keep
Thy secrets, thou that lov'st to stand and hear
The plain resounding to the whirlwind's sweep,
The wail of lonesome Nature's endless year ;
When if thou saw'st the giant wicker rear
To sacrifice its throngs of living men,
Before thy face did ever wretch appear,
So in his heart had groaned with deadlier pain
Than he who, tempest-driven, thy shelter now
Would gain.

xv.

Thin that fabric of mysterious form,
Where winds met in conflict, each by turns supreme ;
And, from the perilous ground dislodged, through
the storm

And rain he wildered on, no moon to stream
From gulf of parting clouds one friendly beam,
Nor any friendly sound his footsteps led ;
Nor did the lightning's faint disastrous gleam

Disclose a naked guide-post's double head,
Sight which tho' lost at once a gleam of pleasure
shed.

xvi.

No swinging sign-board creaked from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome ;
'Twas dark and void as ocean's watery realm
Roaring with storms beneath night's starless gloom ;
No gipsy cower'd o'er fire of furze or broom ;
No labourer watched his red kiln glaring bright,
Nor taper glimmered dim from sick man's room ;
Along the waste no line of mournful light
From lamp of lonely toll-gate streamed athwart
the night.

xvii.

At length, though hid in clouds, the moon arose ;
The downs were visible—and now revealed
A structure stands, which two bare slopes enclose.
It was a spot, where, ancient vows fulfilled,
Kind pious hands did to the Virgin build
A lonely Spital, the belated swain
From the night terrors of that waste to shield :
But there no human being could remain,
And now the walls are named the "Dead House"
of the plain.

xviii.

Though he had little cause to love the abode
Of man, or covet sight of mortal face,
Yet when faint beams of light that ruin showed,
How glad he was at length to find some trace
Of human shelter in that dreary place.
Till to his flock the early shepherd goes,
Here shall much-needed sleep his frame embrace.
In a dry nook where fern the floor bestrows
He lays his stiffened limbs,—his eyes begin to close ;

xix.

When hearing a deep sigh, that seemed to come
From one who mourned in sleep, he raised his
head,
And saw a woman in the naked room
Outstretched, and turning on a restless bed :
The moon a wan dead light around her shed.
He waked her—spoke in tone that would not fail,
He hoped, to calm her mind ; but ill he sped,
For of that ruin she had heard a tale
Which now with freezing thoughts did all her
powers assail ;

xx.

Had heard of one who, forced from storms to
shroud,
Felt the loose walls of this decayed Retreat

Rock to incessant neighings shrill and loud,
While his horse pawed the floor with furious heat ;
Till on a stone, that sparkled to his feet,
Struck, and still struck again, the troubled horse :
The man half raised the stone with pain and sweat,
Half raised, for well his arm might lose its force
Disclosing the grim head of a late murdered corse.

xxi.

Such tale of this lone mansion she had learned
And, when that shape, with eyes in sleep half
drowned,
By the moon's sullen lamp she first discerned,
Cold stony horror all her senses bound.
Her he addressed in words of cheering sound ;
Recovering heart, like answer did she make ;
And well it was that, of the corse there found,
In converse that ensued she nothing spake ;
She knew not what dire pangs in him such tale
could wake.

xxii.

But soon his voice and words of kind intent
Banished that dismal thought ; and now the wind
In fainter howlings told its *rage* was spent :
Meanwhile discourse ensued of various kind,
Which by degrees a confidence of mind
And mutual interest failed not to create.
And, to a natural sympathy resigned,
In that forsaken building where they sate
The Woman thus retraced her own untoward fate.

xxiii.

" By Derwent's side my father dwelt—a man
Of virtuous life, by pious parents bred ;
And I believe that, soon as I began
To lisp, he made me kneel beside my bed,
And in his hearing there my prayers I said :
And afterwards, by my good father taught,
I read, and loved the books in which I read ;
For books in every neighbouring house I sought,
And nothing to my mind a sweeter pleasure brought.

xxiv.

A little croft we owned—a plot of corn,
A garden stored with peas, and mint, and thyme,
And flowers for posies, oft on Sunday morn
Plucked while the church bells rang their earliest
chime.

Can I forget our freaks at shearing time !
My hen's rich nest through long grass scarce espied ;
The cowslip-gathering in June's dewy prime ;
The swans that with white chests upreared in pride
Rushing and racing came to meet me at the water-
side !

xxv.

The staff I well remember which upbore
The bending body of my active sire ;
His seat beneath the honied sycamore
Where the bees hummed, and chair by winter fire ;
When market-morning came, the neat attire
With which, though bent on haste, myself I decked ;
Our watchful house-dog, that would tease and tire
The stranger till its barking-fit I checked ;
The red-breast, known for years, which at my
casement pecked.

xxvi.

The suns of twenty summers danced along,—
Too little marked how fast they rolled away :
But, through severe mischance and cruel wrong,
My father's substance fell into decay :
We toiled and struggled, hoping for a day
When Fortune might put on a kinder look ;
But vain were wishes, efforts vain as they ;
He from his old hereditary nook
Must part ; the summons came ;—our final leave
we took.

xxvii.

It was indeed a miserable hour
When, from the last hill-top, my sire surveyed,
Peering above the trees, the steeple tower
That on his marriage day sweet music made !
Till then, he hoped his bones might there be laid
Close by my mother in their native bowers :
Bidding me trust in God, he stood and prayed ;—
I could not pray :—through tears that fell in
showers
Glimmered our dear-loved home, alas ! no longer
ours !

xxviii.

There was a Youth whom I had loved so long,
That when I loved him not I cannot say :
'Mid the green mountains many a thoughtless song
We two had sung, like gladsome birds in May ;
When we began to tire of childish play,
We seemed still more and more to prize each other ;
We talked of marriage and our marriage day ;
And I in truth did love him like a brother,
For never could I hope to meet with such another.

xxix.

Two years were passed since to a distant town
He had repaired to ply a gainful trade :
What tears of bitter grief, till then unknown !
What tender vows our last sad kiss delayed !
To him we turned :—we had no other aid :
Like one revived, upon his neck I wept ;

And her whom he had loved in joy, he said,
He well could love in grief ; his faith he kept ;
And in a quiet home once more my father slept.

xxx.

We lived in peace and comfort ; and were blest
With daily bread, by constant toil supplied.
Three lovely babes had lain upon my breast :
And often, viewing their sweet smiles, I sighed,
And knew not why. My happy father died,
When threatened war reduced the children's meal :
Thrice happy ! that for him the grave could hide
The empty loom, cold hearth, and silent wheel,
And tears that flowed for ills which patience might
not heal.

xxxi.

'Twas a hard change ; an evil time was come ;
We had no hope, and no relief could gain :
But soon, with proud parade, the noisy drum
Beat round to clear the streets of want and pain.
My husband's arms now only served to strain
Me and his children hungering in his view ;
In such dismay my prayers and tears were vain :
To join those miserable men he flew,
And now to the sea-coast, with numbers more, we
drew.

xxxii.

There were we long neglected, and we bore
Much sorrow ere the fleet its anchor weighed ;
Green fields before us, and our native shore,
We breathed a pestilential air, that made
Ravage for which no knell was heard. We prayed
For our departure ; wished and wished—nor knew,
'Mid that long sickness and those hopes delayed,
That happier days we never more must view.
The parting signal streamed—at last the land with-
drew.

xxxiii.

But the calm summer season now was past.
On as we drove, the equinoctial deep
Ran mountains high before the howling blast,
And many perished in the whirlwind's sweep.
We gazed with terror on their gloomy sleep,
Untaught that soon such anguish must ensue,
Our hopes such harvest of affliction reap,
That we the mercy of the waves should rue :
We reached the western world, a poor devoted
crew.

xxxiv.

The pains and plagues that on our heads came
down,
Disease and famine, agony and fear,

In wood or wilderness, in camp or town,
It would unman the firmest heart to hear.
All perished—all in one remorseless year,
Husband and children ! one by one, by sword
And ravenous plague, all perished : every tear
Dried up, despairing, desolate, on board
A British ship I waked, as from a trance restored."

xxxv.

Here paused she of all present thought forlorn,
Nor voice, nor sound, that moment's pain expressed,
Yet Nature, with excess of grief o'erborne,
From her full eyes their watery load released.
He too was mute ; and, ere her weeping ceased,
He rose, and to the ruin's portal went,
And saw the dawn opening the silvery east
With rays of promise, north and southward sent ;
And soon with crimson fire kindled the firmament.

xxxvi.

"O come," he cried, "come, after weary night
Of such rough storm, this happy change to view."
So forth she came, and eastward looked ; the sight
Over her brow like dawn of gladness threw ;
Upon her cheek, to which its youthful hue
Seemed to return, dried the last lingering tear,
And from her grateful heart a fresh one drew :
The whilst her comrade to her pensive cheer
Tempered fit words of hope ; and the lark warbled
near.

xxxvii.

They looked and saw a lengthening road, and wain
That rang down a bare slope not far remote :
The barrows glistened bright with drops of rain,
Whistled the waggoner with merry note,
The cock far off sounded his clarion throat ;
But town, or farm, or hamlet, none they viewed,
Only were told there stood a lonely cot
A long mile thence. While thither they pursued
Their way, the Woman thus her mournful tale
renewed.

xxxviii.

"Peaceful as this immeasurable plain
Is now, by beams of dawning light imprest,
In the calm sunshine slept the glittering main ;
The very ocean hath its hour of rest.
I too forgot the heavings of my breast.
How quiet 'round me ship and ocean were !
As quiet all within me. I was blest,
And looked, and fed upon the silent air
Until it seemed to bring a joy to my despair.

XXXIX.

Ah ! how unlike those late terrific sleeps,
 And groans that rage of racking famine spoke ;
 The unburied dead that lay in festering heaps,
 The breathing pestilence that rose like smoke,
 The shriek that from the distant battle broke,
 The mine's dire earthquake, and the pallid host
 Driven by the bomb's incessant thunder-stroke
 To loathsome vaults, where heart-sick anguish
 tossed,
 Hope died, and fear itself in agony was lost !

XL.

Some mighty gulf of separation past,
 I seemed transported to another world ;
 A thought resigned with pain, when from the
 mast
 The impatient mariner the sail unfurled,
 And, whistling, called the wind that hardly curled
 The silent sea. From the sweet thoughts of home
 And from all hope I was for ever hurled.
 For me—farthest from earthly port to roam
 Was best, could I but shun the spot where man
 might come.

XLI.

And oft I thought (my fancy was so strong)
 That I, at last, a resting-place had found ;
 'Here will I dwell,' said I, 'my whole life long,
 Roaming the illimitable waters round ;
 Here will I live, of all but heaven disowned,
 And end my days upon the peaceful flood.'—
 To break my dream the vessel reached its bound ;
 And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
 And near a thousand tables pined and wanted
 food.

XLII.

No help I sought; in sorrow turned adrift,
 Was hopeless, as if cast on some bare rock ;
 Nor morsel to my mouth that day did lift,
 Nor raised my hand at any door to knock.
 I lay where, with his drowsy mates, the cock
 From the cross-timber of an out-house hung :
 Dismally tolled, that night, the city clock !
 At morn my sick heart hunger scarcely stung,
 Nor to the beggar's language could I fit my
 tongue.

XLIII.

So passed a second day ; and, when the third
 Was come, I tried in vain the crowd's resort.
 —In deep despair, by frightful wishes stirred,
 Near the sea-side I reached a ruined fort ;
 There, pains which nature could no more support,

With blindness linked, did on my vitals fall ;
 And, after many interruptions short
 Of hideous sense, I sank, nor step could crawl :
 Unsought for was the help that did my life recal.

XLIV.

Borne to a hospital, I lay with brain
 Drowsy and weak, and shattered memory ;
 I heard my neighbours in their beds complain
 Of many things which never troubled me—
 Of feet still bustling round with busy glee,
 Of looks where common kindness had no part,
 Of service done with cold formality,
 Fretting the fever round the languid heart,
 And groans which, as they said, might make a dead
 man start.

XLV.

These things just served to stir the slumbering
 sense,
 Nor pain nor pity in my bosom raised.
 With strength did memory return ; and, thence
 Dismissed, again on open day I gazed,
 At houses, men, and common light, amazed.
 The lanes I sought, and, as the sun retired,
 Came where beneath the trees a faggot blazed ;
 The travellers saw me weep, my fate inquired,
 And gave me food—and rest, more welcome, more
 desired.

XLVI.

Rough potters seemed they, trading soberly
 With panniered asses driven from door to door ;
 But life of happier sort set forth to me,
 And other joys my fancy to allure—
 The bag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor
 In barn uplighted ; and companions boon,
 Well met from far with revelry secure
 Among the forest glades, while jocund June
 Rolled fast along the sky his warm and genial
 moon.

XLVII.

But ill they suited me—those journeys dark
 O'er moor and mountain, midnight theft to hatch !
 To charm the surly house-dog's faithful bark,
 Or hang on tip-toe at the lifted latch.
 The gloomy lantern, and the dim blue match,
 The black disguise, the warning whistle shrill,
 And ear still busy on its nightly watch,
 Were not for me, brought up in nothing ill :
 Besides, on griefs so fresh my thoughts were brood-
 ing still.

XLVIII.

What could I do, unaided and unblest ?
 My father ! gone was every friend of thine :

And kindred of dead husband are at best
 Small help ; and, after marriage such as mine,
 With little kindness would to me incline.
 Nor was I then for toil or service fit ;
 My deep-drawn sighs no effort could confine ;
 In open air forgetful would I sit
 Whole hours, with idle arms in moping sorrow
 knit.

XLIX.

The roads I paced, I loitered through the fields ;
 Contentedly, yet sometimes self-accused,
 Trusted my life to what chance bounty yields,
 Now coldly given, now utterly refused.
 The ground I for my bed have often used :
 But what afflicts my peace with keenest ruth,
 Is that I have my inner self abused,
 Foregone the home delight of constant truth,
 And clear and open soul, so prized in fearless
 youth.

L.

Through tears the rising sun I oft have viewed,
 Through tears have seen him towards that world
 descend
 Where my poor heart lost all its fortitude :
 Three years a wanderer now my course I bend—
 Oh ! tell me whither—for no earthly friend
 Have I.—She ceased, and weeping turned away ;
 As if because her tale was at an end,
 She wept ; because she had no more to say
 Of that perpetual weight which on her spirit lay.

LI.

True sympathy the Sailor's looks expressed,
 His looks—for pondering he was mute the while.
 Of social Order's care for wretchedness,
 Of Time's sure help to calm and reconcile,
 Joy's second spring and Hope's long-treasured
 smile,
 'Twas not for him to speak—a man so tried.
 Yet, to relieve her heart, in friendly style
 Proverbial words of comfort he applied,
 And not in vain, while they went pacing side by
 side.

LII.

Ere long, from heaps of turf, before their sight,
 Together smoking in the sun's slant beam,
 Rise various wreaths that into one unite
 Which high and higher mounts with silver gleam :
 Fair spectacle,—but instantly a scream
 Thence bursting shrill did all remark prevent ;
 They paused, and heard a hoarser voice blaspheme,
 And female cries. Their course they thither bent,
 And met a man who foamed with anger vehement.

LIII.

A woman stood with quivering lips and pale,
 And, pointing to a little child that lay
 Stretched on the ground, began a piteous tale ;
 How in a simple freak of thoughtless play
 He had provoked his father, who straightway,
 As if each blow were deadlier than the last,
 Struck the poor innocent. Pallid with dismay
 The Soldier's Widow heard and stood aghast ;
 And stern looks on the man her grey-haired Com-
 rade cast.

LIV.

His voice with indignation rising high
 Such further deed in manhood's name forbade ;
 The peasant, wild in passion, made reply
 With bitter insult and revilings sad ;
 Asked him in scorn what business there he had ;
 What kind of plunder he was hunting now ;
 The gallows would one day of him be glad ;—
 Though inward anguish damped the Sailor's brow,
 Yet calm he seemed as thoughts so poignant would
 allow.

LV.

Softly he stroked the child, who lay outstretched
 With face to earth ; and, as the boy turned round
 His battered head, a groan the Sailor fetched
 As if he saw—there and upon that ground—
 Strange repetition of the deadly wound
 He had himself inflicted. Through his brain
 At once the griding iron passage found ;
 Deluge of tender thoughts then rushed amain,
 Nor could his sunken eyes the starting tear restrain.

LVI.

Within himself he said—What hearts have we !
 The blessing this a father gives his child !
 Yet happy thou, poor boy ! compared with me,
 Suffering not doing ill—fate far more mild.
 The stranger's looks and tears of wrath beguiled
 The father, and relenting thoughts awoke ;
 He kissed his son—so all was reconciled
 Then, with a voice which inward trouble broke
 Ere to his lips it came, the Sailor then bespoke.

LVII.

“Bad is the world, and hard is the world's law
 Even for the man who wears the warmest fleece ;
 Much need have ye that time more closely draw
 The bond of nature, all unkindness cease,
 And that among so few there still be peace :
 Else can ye hope but with such numerous foes
 Your pains shall ever with your years increase !”—

While from his heart the appropriate lesson flows,
A correspondent calm stole gently o'er his woes.

LVIII.

Forthwith the pair passed on ; and down they look
Into a narrow valley's pleasant scene
Where wreaths of vapour tracked a winding brook,
'That babbled on through groves and meadows
green ;

A low-roofed house peeped out the trees between ;
The dripping groves resound with cheerful lays,
And melancholy lowings intervene
Of scattered herds, that in the meadow graze,
Some amid lingering shade, some touched by the
sun's rays.

LIX.

They saw and heard, and, winding with the road
Down a thick wood, they dropt into the vale ;
Comfort by prouder mansions unbestowed
Their wearied frames, she hoped, would soon
regale.

Erelong they reached that cottage in the dale :
It was a rustic inn ;—the board was spread,
The milk-maid followed with her brimming pail,
And lustily the master carved the bread,
Kindly the housewife pressed, and they in comfort
fed.

LX.

Their breakfast done, the pair, though loth, must
part ;

Wanderers whose course no longer now agrees.
She rose and bade farewell ! and, while her heart
Struggled with tears nor could its sorrow ease,
She left him there ; for, clustering round his knees,
With his oak-staff the cottage children played ;
And soon she reached a spot o'erhung with trees
And banks of ragged earth ; beneath the shade
Across the pebbly road a little runnel strayed.

LXI.

A cart and horse beside the rivulet stood ;
Chequering the canvas roof the sunbeams shone.
She saw the carman bend to scoop the flood
As the wain fronted her,—wherein lay one,
A pale-faced Woman, in disease far gone.
The carman wet her lips as well behaved ;
Bed under her lean body there was none,
Though even to die near one she most had loved
She could not of herself those wasted limbs have
moved.

LXII.

The Soldier's Widow learned with honest pain
And homefelt force of sympathy sincere,

Why thus that worn-out wretch must there sustain
The jolting road and morning air severe.
The wain pursued its way ; and following near
In pure compassion she her steps retraced
Far as the cottage. "A sad sight is here,"
She cried aloud ; and forth ran out in haste
The friends whom she had left but a few minutes
past.

LXIII.

While to the door with eager speed they ran,
From her bare straw the Woman half upraised
Her bony visage—gaunt and deadly wan ;
No pity asking, on the group she gazed
With a dim eye, distracted and amazed ;
Then sank upon her straw with feeble moan.
Fervently cried the housewife—"God be praised,
I have a house that I can call my own ;
Nor shall she perish there, untended and alone !"

LXIV.

So in they bear her to the chimney seat,
And busily, though yet with fear, untie
Her garments, and, to warm her icy feet
And chafe her temples, careful hands apply.
Nature reviving, with a deep-drawn sigh
She strove, and not in vain, her head to rear ;
Then said—"I thank you all ; if I must die,
'The God in heaven my prayers for you will hear ;
Till now I did not think my end had been so near.

LXV.

"Barred every comfort labour could procure,
Suffering what no endurance could assuage,
I was compelled to seek my father's door,
Though loth to be a burthen on his age.
But sickness stopped me in an early stage
Of my sad journey ; and within the wain
They placed me—there to end life's pilgrimage,
Unless beneath your roof I may remain :
For I shall never see my father's door again.

LXVI.

"My life, Heaven knows, hath long been burthen-
some ;
But, if I have not meekly suffered, meek
May my end be ! Soon will this voice be dumb :
Should child of mine e'er wander hither, speak
Of me, say that the worm is on my cheek.—
Torn from our hut, that stood beside the sea
Near Portland lighthouse in a lonesome creek,
My husband served in sad captivity
On shipboard, bound till peace or death should set
him free.

LXVII.

"A sailor's wife I knew a widow's cares,
Yet two sweet little ones partook my bed ;
Hope cheered my dreams, and to my daily prayers
Our heavenly Father granted each day's bread ;
Till one was found by stroke of violence dead,
Whose body near our cottage chanced to lie ;
A dire suspicion drove us from our shed ;
In vain to find a friendly face we try,
Nor could we live together those poor boys and I ;

LXVIII.

"For evil tongues made oath how on that day
My husband lurked about the neighbourhood ;
Now he had fled, and whither none could say,
And he had done the deed in the dark wood—
Near his own home !—but he was mild and good ;
Never on earth was gentler creature seen ;
He'd not have robbed the raven of its food.
My husband's loving kindness stood between
Me and all worldly harms and wrongs however
keen."

LXIX.

Alas ! the thing she told with labouring breath
The Sailor knew too well. That wickedness
His hand had wrought ; and when, in the hour of
death,
He saw his Wife's lips move his name to bless
With her last words, unable to suppress
His anguish, with his heart he ceased to strive ;
And, weeping loud in this extreme distress,
He cried—"Do pity me ! That thou shouldst live
I neither ask nor wish—forgive me, but forgive !"

LXX.

To tell the change that Voice within her wrought
Nature by sign or sound made no essay ;
A sudden joy surprised expiring thought,
And every mortal pang dissolved away.
Borne gently to a bed, in death she lay ;
Yet still while over her the husband bent,
A look was in her face which seemed to say,
"Be blest ; by sight of thee from heaven was sent
Peace to my parting soul, the fulness of content."

LXXI.

She slept in peace,—his pulses throbbed and stopped,
Breathless he gazed upon her face,—then took
Her hand in his, and raised it, but both dropped,
When on his own he cast a rueful look.
His ears were never silent ; sleep forsook
His burning eyelids stretched and stiff as lead ;
All night from time to time under him shook
The floor as he lay shuddering on his bed ;
And oft he groaned aloud, "O God, that I were
dead !"

LXXII.

The Soldier's Widow lingered in the cot ;
And, when he rose, he thanked her pious care
Through which his Wife, to that kind shelter
brought,
Died in his arms ; and with those thanks a prayer
He breathed for her, and for that merciful pair.
The corse interred, not one hour he remained
Beneath their roof, but to the open air
A burthen, now with fortitude sustained,
He bore within a breast where dreadful quiet
reigned.

LXXIII.

Confirmed of purpose, fearlessly prepared
For act and suffering, to the city straight
He journeyed, and forthwith his crime declared :
"And from your doom," he added, "now I wait,
Nor let it linger long, the murderer's fate."
Not ineffectual was that piteous claim :
"O welcome sentence which will end though late,"
He said, "the pangs that to my conscience came
Out of that deed. My trust, Saviour ! is in thy
name !"

LXXIV.

His fate was pitied. Him in iron case
(Reader, forgive the intolerable thought)
They hung not :—no one on his form or face
Could gaze, as on a show by idlers sought ;
No kindred sufferer, to his death-place brought
By lawless curiosity or chance,
When into storm the evening sky is wrought,
Upon his swinging corse an eye can glance,
And drop, as he once dropped, in miserable trance.

THE BORDERERS.

A Tragedy.

(COMPOSED 1795-6.)

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

MARMADUKE.
OSWALD.
WALLACE.
LACY.
LEWIS.
HERBERT.
WILFRED, Servant to MARMADUKE.
Host.

} Of the Band of Borderers.

Forester.
ELDRON, a Peasant.
Peasant, Pilgrims, &c.

IDONEA.
Female Beggar.
ELEANOR, Wife to ELDRON

SCENE, Borders of England and Scotland.

TIME, the Reign of Henry III.

READERS already acquainted with my Poems will recognise, in the following composition, some eight or ten lines which I have not scrupled to retain in the places where they originally stood. It is proper however to add, that they would not have been used elsewhere, if I had foreseen the time when I might be induced to publish this Tragedy.

February 28, 1842.

ACT I.

SCENE, road in a Wood.

WALLACE and LACY.

Lacy. The Troop will be impatient ; let us hie
Back to our post, and strip the Scottish Foray
Of their rich Spoil, ere they recross the Border.
—Pity that our young Chief will have no part
In this good service.

Wal. Rather let us grieve
That, in the undertaking which has caused
His absence, he hath sought, whate'er his aim,
Companionship with One of crooked ways,
From whose perverted soul can come no good
To our confiding, open-hearted, Leader.

Lacy. True ; and, remembering how the Band
have proved
That Oswald finds small favour in our sight,
Well may we wonder he has gained such power
Over our much-loved Captain.

Wal. I have heard
Of some dark deed to which in early life
His passion drove him—then a Voyager
Upon the midland Sea. You know his bearing
In Palestine !

Lacy. Where he despised alike
Mohammedan and Christian. But enough ;
Let us begone — the Band may else be foiled.

[*Exeunt.*

Enter MARMADUKE and WILFRED.

Wil. Be cautious, my dear Master !

Mar. I perceive
That fear is like a cloak which old men huddle
About their love, as if to keep it warm.

Wil. Nay, but I grieve that we should part
This Stranger,
For such he is——

Mar. Your busy fancies, Wilfred,
Might tempt me to a smile ; but what of him !

Wil. You know that you have saved his life.

Mar. I know it

Wil. And that he hates you !—Pardon me, per-
haps
That word was hasty.

Mar. Fy ! no more of it.

Wil. Dear Master ! gratitude's a heavy burden
To a proud Soul.—Nobody loves this Oswald—
Yourself, you do not love him.

Mar. I do more,
I honour him. Strong feelings to his heart
Are natural ; and from no one can be learnt
More of man's thoughts and ways than his experience
Has given him power to teach : and then for courage
And enterprise—what perils hath he shunned !
What obstacles hath he failed to overcome !
Answer these questions, from our common know-
ledge,
And be at rest.

Oh, Sir !

Peace, my good Wulfred ;
In Liddesdale, and tell the Band
To wait with them in two days, at farthest.
May He whose eye is over all protect you !

[Exit.

OSWALD (a bunch of plants in his hand).

This wood is rich in plants and curious
Insects.
(Looking at them). The wild rose, and the
Holly, and the nightshade ;
My dear favourite, Oswald !

That which, while it is
To destroy, is also strong to heal—

[Looking forward.

In sight — We'll saunter here awhile ;
And wait the hill, by us unseen.
(He enters in his hand). It is no common
Thing when one like you

Does these delicate services, and therefore
Is well much bounden to you, Oswald ;
I never letter this ! — You saw her write it ?
And saw the tears with which she blotted it.
And nothing less would satisfy him !

No less ;

Another in his Child's affection
Would a plan, as if 'twere robbery,
And to quarrel with the very thought.
I know not what strange prejudice
Is in his mind ; this Band of ours,
We've collected for the noblest ends,
The confines of the Esk and Tweed
And the Innervent — he calls us "Outlaws ;"
My name (, in plain terms he asserts
Was taken up that audacious
And no cover, and rapacity
Is fed.

Ne'er may I own the heart
That feel for one, helpless as he is.
Then know'st me for a Man not easily
Moved.

I previously provoked to think
I witnessed

This day will suffice
For wrong.

But if the blind Man's tale
Be true !

Would it were possible !
The Soldier tell thee that himself,
Who served the wreck, beheld
No better peril in the waves
Than mine of Cyprus !

Yes, even so,

And I had heard the like before : in sooth
The tale of this his quondam Barony
Is cunningly devised ; and, on the back
Of his forlorn appearance, could not fail
To make the proud and vain his tributaries,
And stir the pulse of lazy charity.
The seignories of Herbert are in Devon ;
We, neighbours of the Esk and Tweed : 'tis much
The Arch-impostor—

Mar. Treat him gently, Oswald ;
Though I have never seen his face, methinks,
There cannot come a day when I shall cease
To love him. I remember, when a Boy
Of scarcely seven years' growth, beneath the Elm
That casts its shade over our village school,
'Twas my delight to sit and hear Idonea
Repeat her Father's terrible adventures,
Till all the band of play-mates wept together ;
And that was the beginning of my love.
And, through all converse of our later years,
An image of this old Man still was present,
When I had been most happy. Pardon me
If this be idly spoken.

Osw. See, they come,
Two Travellers !

Mar. (points). The woman is Idonea.

Osw. And leading Herbert.

Mar. We must let them pass—
This thicket will conceal us. [They step aside.

Enter IDONEA, leading HERBERT blind.

Idon. Dear Father, you sigh deeply ; ever since
We left the willow shade by the brook side,
Your natural breathing has been troubled.

Her. Nay,
You are too fearful ; yet must I confess,
Our march of yesterday had better suited
A firmer step than mine.

Idon. That dismal Moor—
In spite of all the larks that cheered our path,
I never can forgive it : but how steadily
You paced along, when the bewildering moonlight
Mocked me with many a strange fantastic shape !—
I thought the Convent never would appear ;
It seemed to move away from us : and yet,
That you are thus the fault is mine ; for the air
Was soft and warm, no dew lay on the grass,
And midway on the waste ere night had fallen
I spied a Covert walled and roofed with sods—
A miniature ; belike some Shepherd-boy,
Who might have found a nothing doing hour
Heavier than work, raised it : within that hut
We might have made a kindly bed of heath,
And thankfully there rested side by side

Wrapped in our cloaks, and, with recruited strength,
Have hailed the morning sun. But cheerily,
Father,—

That staff of yours, I could almost have heart
To fling 't away from you : you make no use
Of me, or of my strength ;—come, let me feel
That you do press upon me. There—indeed
You are quite exhausted. Let us rest awhile
On this green bank. [*He sits down.*]

Her. (*after some time*). Idonea, you are silent,
And I divine the cause.

Idon. Do not reproach me :
I pondered patiently your wish and will
When I gave way to your request ; and now,
When I behold the ruins of that face,
Those eyeballs dark—dark beyond hope of light,
And think that they were blasted for my sake,
The name of Marmaduke is blown away :
Father, I would not change that sacred feeling
For all this world can give.

Her. Nay, be composed :
Few minutes gone a faintness overspread
My frame, and I bethought me of two things
I ne'er had heart to separate—my grave,
And thee, my Child !

Idon. Believe me, honoured Sire !
'Tis weariness that breeds these gloomy fancies,
And you mistake the cause : you hear the woods
Resound with music, could you see the sun,
And look upon the pleasant face of Nature—

Her. I comprehend thee—I should be as cheerful
As if we two were twins ; two songsters bred
In the same nest, my spring-time one with thine.
My fancies, fancies if they be, are such
As come, dear Child ! from a far deeper source
Than bodily weariness. While here we sit
I feel my strength returning.—The bequest
Of thy kind Patroness, which to receive
We have thus far adventured, will suffice
To save thee from the extreme of penury ;
But when thy Father must lie down and die,
How wilt thou stand alone ?

Idon. Is he not strong ?
Is he not valiant ?

Her. Am I then so soon
Forgotten ? have my warnings passed so quickly
Out of thy mind ? My dear, my only, Child ;
Thou wouldst be leaning on a broken reed—
This Marmaduke—

Idon. O could you hear his voice :
Alas ! you do not know him. He is one
(I wot not what ill tongue has wronged him with you)
All gentleness and love. His face bespeaks
A deep and simple meekness : and that Soul,

Which with the motion of a virtuous act
Flashes a look of terror upon guilt,
Is, after conflict, quiet as the ocean,
By a miraculous finger, stilled at once.

Her. Unhappy Woman !

Idon. Nay, it was my duty
Thus much to speak ; but think not I forget—
Dear Father ! how *could* I forget and live—
You and the story of that doleful night
When, Antioch blazing to her topmost towers,
You rushed into the murderous flames, returned
Blind as the grave, but, as you oft have told me,
Clasping your infant Daughter to your heart.

Her. Thy Mother too !—scarce had I gained the
door,

I caught her voice ; she threw herself upon me,
I felt thy infant brother in her arms ;
She saw my blasted face—a tide of soldiers
That instant rushed between us, and I heard
Her last death-shriek, distinct among a thousand.

Idon. Nay, Father, stop not ; let me hear it all.

Her. Dear Daughter ! precious relic of that time—
For my old age, it doth remain with thee
To make it what thou wilt. Thou hast been told,
That when, on our return from Palestine,
I found how my domains had been usurped,
I took thee in my arms, and we began
Our wanderings together. Providence
At length conducted us to Rossland,—there,
Our melancholy story moved a Stranger
To take thee to her home—and for myself,
Soon after, the good Abbot of St. Cuthbert's
Supplied my helplessness with food and raiment,
And, as thou know'st, gave me that humble Cot
Where now we dwell.—For many years I bore
Thy absence, till old age and fresh infirmities
Exacted thy return, and our reunion.
I did not think that, during that long absence,
My Child, forgetful of the name of Herbert,
Had given her love to a wild Freebooter,
Who here, upon the borders of the Tweed,
Doth prey alike on two distracted Countries,
Traitor to both.

Idon. Oh, could you hear his voice !
I will not call on Heaven to vouch for me ;
But let this kiss speak what is in my heart.

Enter a Peasant.

Pea. Good morrow, Strangers ! If you want a
Guide,
Let me have leave to serve you !

Idon. My Companion
Hath need of rest ; the sight of Hut or Hostel
Would be most welcome.

Pea. Yon white hawthorn gained,
You will look down into a dell, and there
Will see an ash from which a sign-board hangs;
The house is hidden by the shade. Old Man,
You seem worn out with travel—shall I support you?

Her. I thank you; but, a resting-place so near,
'Twere wrong to trouble you.

Pea. God speed you both.
[Exit Peasant.]

Her. Idonea, we must part. Be not alarmed—
'Tis but for a few days—a thought has struck me.

Idon. That I should leave you at this house, and
thence

Proceed alone. It shall be so; for strength
Would fail you ere our journey's end be reached.
[Exit HERBERT supported by IDONEA.]

Re-enter MARMADUKE and OSWALD.

Mar. This instant will we stop him——

Osw. Be not hasty,
For, sometimes, in despite of my conviction,
He tempted me to think the Story true;
'Tis plain he loves the Maid, and what he said
That savoured of aversion to thy name
Appeared the genuine colour of his soul—
Anxiety lest mischief should befall her
After his death.

Mar. I have been much deceived.

Osw. But sure he loves the Maiden, and never love
Could find delight to nurse itself so strangely,
Thus to torment her with inventions!—death—
There must be truth in this.

Mar. Truth in his story!
He must have felt it then, known what it was,
And in such wise to rack her gentle heart
Had been a tenfold cruelty.

Osw. Strange pleasures
Do we poor mortals cater for ourselves!
To see him thus provoke her tenderness
With tales of weakness and infirmity!
I'd wager on his life for twenty years.

Mar. We will not waste an hour in such a cause.

Osw. Why, this is noble! shake her off at once.

Mar. Her virtues are his instruments.—A Man
Who has so practised on the world's cold sense,
May well deceive his Child—what! leave her thus,
A prey to a deceiver!—no—no—no—
'Tis but a word and then——

Osw. Something is here
More than we see, or whence this strong aversion?
Marmaduke! I suspect unworthy tales
Have reached his ear—you have had enemies.

Mar. Enemies!—of his own coinage.

Osw. That may be,
But wherefore alight protection such as you

Have power to yield? perhaps he looks elsewhere.—
I am perplexed.

Mar. What hast thou heard or seen?

Osw. No—no—the thing stands clear of mystery;
(As you have said) he coins himself the slander
With which he taints her ear;—for a plain reason;
He dreads the presence of a virtuous man
Like you; he knows your eye would search his
heart,

Your justice stamp upon his evil deeds
The punishment they merit. All is plain:
It cannot be——

Mar. What cannot be?

Osw. Yet that a Father
Should in his love admit no rivalry,
And torture thus the heart of his own Child——

Mar. Nay, you abuse my friendship!

Osw. Heaven forbid!—
There was a circumstance, trifling indeed—
It struck me at the time—yet I believe
I never should have thought of it again
But for the scene which we by chance have wit-
nessed.

Mar. What is your meaning?

Osw. Two days gone I saw,
Though at a distance and he was disguised,
Hovering round Herbert's door, a man whose figure
Resembled much that cold voluptuary,
The villain, Clifford. He hates you, and he knows
Where he can stab you deepest.

Mar. Clifford never
Would stoop to skulk about a Cottage door—
It could not be.

Osw. And yet I now remember,
That, when your praise was warm upon my tongue,
And the blind Man was told how you had rescued
A maiden from the ruffian violence
Of this same Clifford, he became impatient
And would not hear me.

Mar. No—it cannot be—
I dare not trust myself with such a thought—
Yet whence this strange aversion? You are a man
Not used to rash conjectures——

Osw. If you deem it
A thing worth further notice, we must act
With caution, sift the matter artfully.

[Excunt MARMADUKE and OSWALD.]

—◆—
SCENE, the door of the Hostel.

HERBERT, IDONEA, and Host.

Her. (seated). As I am dear to you, remember,
Child!

This last request.

Idon. You know me, Sire ; farewell !

Her. And are you going then ? Come, come, Idonea,

We must not part,—I have measured many a league
When these old limbs had need of rest,—and now
I will not play the sluggard.

Idon. Nay, sit down.

[Turning to Host.

Good Host, such tendance as you would expect
From your own Children, if yourself were sick,
Let this old Man find at your hands ; poor Leader,

[Looking at the dog.

We soon shall meet again. If thou neglect
This charge of thine, then ill befall thee !—Look,
The little fool is loth to stay behind.

Sir Host ! by all the love you bear to courtesy,
Take care of him, and feed the truant well.

Host. Fear not, I will obey you ;—but One so young,

And One so fair, it goes against my heart
That you should travel unattended, Lady !—
I have a palfrey and a groom : the lad
Shall squire you, (would it not be better, Sir ?)
And for less fee than I would let him run
For any lady I have seen this twelvemonth.

Idon. You know, Sir, I have been too long your guard

Not to have learnt to laugh at little fears.
Why, if a wolf should leap from out a thicket,
A look of mine would send him scouring back,
Unless I differ from the thing I am
When you are by my side.

Her. Idonea, wolves

Are not the enemies that move my fears.

Idon. No more, I pray, of this. Three days at farthest

Will bring me back—protect him, Saints—farewell !

[Exit IDONEA.

Host. 'Tis never drought with us—St. Cuthbert and his Pilgrims,

Thanks to them, are to us a stream of comfort :
Pity the Maiden did not wait a while ;
She could not, Sir, have failed of company.

Her. Now she is gone, I fain would call her back.

Host (calling). Holla !

Her. No, no, the business must be done.—
What means this riotous noise ?

Host. The villagers
Are flocking in—a wedding festival—
That's all—God save you, Sir.

Enter OSWALD.

Osw. Ha ! as I live,
The Baron Herbert.

Host. Mercy, the Baron Herbert !

Osw. So far into your journey ! on my life,
You are a lusty Traveller. But how fare you ?

Her. Well as the wreck I am perforce. And you, Sir ?

Osw. I do not see Idonea.

Her. Dutiful Girl,
She is gone before, to spare my weariness.
But what has brought you hither ?

Osw. A slight affair,
That will be soon despatched.

Her. Did Marmaduke
Receive that letter ?

Osw. Be at peace.—The tie
Is broken, you will hear no more of him.

Her. This is true comfort, thanks a thousand times !—

That noise !—would I had gone with her as far
As the Lord Clifford's Castle : I have heard
That, in his milder moods, he has expressed
Compassion for me. His influence is great
With Henry, our good King ;—the Baron might
Have heard my suit, and urged my plea at Court.
No matter—he's a dangerous Man.—That noise !—
'Tis too disorderly for sleep or rest.

Idonea would have fears for me,—the Convent
Will give me quiet lodging. You have a boy, good Host,

And he must lead me back.

Osw. You are most lucky ;
I have been waiting in the wood hard by
For a companion—here he comes ; our journey

Enter MARMADUKE.

Lies on your way ; accept us as your Guides.

Her. Alas ! I creep so slowly.

Osw. Never fear ;
We'll not complain of that.

Her. My limbs are stiff
And need repose. Could you but wait an hour !

Osw. Most willingly !—Come, let me lead you in,
And, while you take your rest, think not of us ;
We'll stroll into the wood ; lean on my arm.

[Conducts HERBERT into the house. Exit MARMADUKE.

Enter Villagers.

Osw. (to himself coming out of the Hostel). I have
prepared a most apt Instrument—
The Vagrant must, no doubt, be loitering some-
where

About this ground ; she hath a tongue well skilled,
By mingling natural matter of her own
With all the daring fictions I have taught her,
To win belief, such as my plot requires.

[Exit OSWALD.

Martha rises, a Muslin dress among them
 Into the court, my Friend, and
 perth yourself
 Upon the elm-tree. Pretty Maids,
 and Sweets, and cakes and merry thoughts,
 And the sun into the west
 Speedily than you belike would wish.

*Changes to the Wood adjoining the Hostel—
 Martha, the and Oswald entering.*

I would fain hope that we deceive ourselves:
 First I saw him sitting there, alone,
 As upon my heart I know not how.
 To-day will clear up all.—You marked a
 Cottage,

And dwelling, close beneath a rock
 In the shade of One,
 And ancient tall ensnared by Clifford,
 She gave way of her; but, alas!
 She had worn and suffered torned her brain.
 The poor Betrayer, she dwells alone,
 And her hands to any needful work—
 For fast which every day the peasants
 Do but, and so the Wretch has lived
 At the first stroke of twelve
 In her house, and, in the neighbouring
 Churchyard

In the same spot, in rain or storm,
 At the hour 'twixt twelve and one—
 Rained and round an Infant's grave,
 The churchyard and her feet have worn
 A ring; they say it is knee-deep—
 But a tale!

*Martha rises up, rubbing her eyes as if in
 sleep—A Child in her arms*

O! Gentlemen, I thank you;
 In the saddest dream that ever troubled
 A living creature.—My poor Babe
 As I thought, crying for bread
 I had gone to give him, whereupon,
 With a frown on his hand,
 He said to me, that he was hushed at once:
 And one of those same spotted bells
 Was ringing, which the Child with joy
 Had heard, and held it to his ear,
 And grew black, as he would die.
 We have no time for this, my babbling
 Sleep;

That will comfort you. [*Gives her money.*
 The Saints reward you
 For good deed!—Well, Sirs, this passed away;

And afterwards I fancied, a strange dog,
 Trotting alone along the beaten road,
 Came to my child as by my side he slept
 And, fondling, licked his face, then on a sudden
 Snapped fierce to make a morsel of his head:
 But here he is, [*krasing the Child*] it must have
 been a dream

Osw. When next inclined to sleep, take my advice,
 And put your head, good Woman, under cover.

Boy. Oh, sir, you would not talk thus, if you knew
 What life is this of ours, how sleep will master
 The weary-worn.—You gentlefolks have got
 Warm chambers to your wish. I'd rather be
 A stone than what I am.—But two nights gone,
 The darkness overtook me—wind and rain
 Beat hard upon my head—and yet I saw
 A glow-worm, through the covert of the furze,
 Shine calmly as if nothing ailed the sky:
 At which I half accused the God in Heaven.—
 You must forgive me.

Osw. Ay, and if you think
 The Fairies are to blame, and you should chide
 Your favourite saint—no matter—this good day
 Has made amends.

Boy. Thanks to you both; but, O sir!
 How would you like to travel on whole hours
 As I have done, my eyes upon the ground,
 Expecting still, I knew not how, to find
 A piece of money glittering through the dust.

Mar. This woman is a prater. Pray, good Lady!
 Do you tell fortunes!

Boy. Oh Sir, you are like the rest.
 This Little-one—it cuts me to the heart—
 Well! they might turn a beggar from their doors,
 But there are Mothers who can see the Babe
 Here at my breast, and ask me where I bought it:
 Thus they can do, and look upon my face—
 But you, Sir, should be kinder.

Mar. Come hither, Fathers,
 And learn what nature is from this poor Wretch!

Boy. Ay, Sir, there's nobody that feels for us.
 Why now—but yesterday I overtook
 A blind old Greybeard and accosted him,
 I th' name of all the Saints, and by the Mass
 He should have used me better! Charity!
 If you can melt a rock, he is your man;
 But I'll be even with him—here again
 Have I been waiting for him.

Osw. Well, but softly,
 Who is it that hath wronged you!

Boy. Mark you me;
 I'll point him out;—a Maiden is his guide,
 Lovely as Spring's first rose; a little dog,
 Tied by a woollen cord, moves on before

With look as sad as he were dumb ; the cur,
I owe him no ill will, but in good sooth
He does his Master credit.

Mar. As I live,
'Tis Herbert and no other !

Beg. 'Tis a feast to see him,
Lank as a ghost and tall, his shoulders bent,
And long beard white with age—yet evermore,
As if he were the only Saint on earth,
He turns his face to heaven.

Osw. But why so violent
Against this venerable Man !

Beg. I'll tell you :
He has the very hardest heart on earth ;
I had as lief turn to the Friar's school
And knock for entrance, in mid holiday.

Mar. But to your story.

Beg. I was saying, Sir—
Well !—he has often spurned me like a toad,
But yesterday was worse than all ;—at last
I overtook him, Sirs, my Babe and I,
And begged a little aid for charity :
But he was snappish as a cottage cur.
Well then, says I—I'll out with it ; at which
I cast a look upon the Girl, and felt
As if my heart would burst ; and so I left him.

Osw. I think, good Woman, you are the very person
Whom, but some few days past, I saw in Eskdale,
At Herbert's door.

Beg. Ay ; and if truth were known
I have good business there.

Osw. I met you at the threshold,
And he seemed angry.

Beg. Angry ! well he might ;
And long as I can stir I'll dog him.—Yesterday,
To serve me so, and knowing that he owes
The best of all he has to me and mine.
But 'tis all over now.—That good old Lady
Has left a power of riches ; and I say it,
If there's a lawyer in the land, the knave
Shall give me half.

Osw. What's this ?—I fear, good Woman,
You have been insolent.

Beg. And there's the Baron,
I spied him skulking in his peasant's dress.

Osw. How say you ? in disguise ?—

Mar. But what's your business
With Herbert or his Daughter ?

Beg. Daughter ! truly—
But how's the day ?—I fear, my little Boy,
We've overslept ourselves.—Sirs, have you seen
him ? *[Offers to go.]*

Mar. I must have more of this ;—you shall not
stir

An inch, till I am answered. Know you aught
That doth concern this Herbert ?

Beg. You are provoked
And will misuse me, Sir !

Mar. No trifling, Woman !—

Osw. You are as safe as in a sanctuary ;
Speak.

Mar. Speak !

Beg. He is a most hard-hearted Mar

Mar. Your life is at my mercy.

Beg. Do not harm me
And I will tell you all !—You know not, Sir,
What strong temptations press upon the Poor.

Osw. Speak out.

Beg. Oh Sir, I've been a wicked Woman

Osw. Nay, but speak out !

Beg. He flattered me, and as
What harvest it would bring us both ; and so,
I parted with the Child.

Mar. Parted with whom

Beg. Idonea, as he calls her ; but the Girl
Is mine.

Mar. Yours, Woman ! are you Herbert's wife

Beg. Wife, Sir ! his wife—not I ; my husband
Sir,

Was of Kirkoswald—many a snowy winter
We've weathered out together. My poor Gilfre
He has been two years in his grave.

Mar. Enough.

Osw. We've solved the riddle—Miscreant !

Mar. Do y
Good Dame, repair to Liddesdale and wait
For my return ; be sure you shall have justice

Osw. A lucky woman !—go, you have done g
service. *[As*

Mar. *(to himself)*. Eternal praises on the po
that saved her !—

Osw. *(gives her money)*. Here's for your li
boy—and when you christen him
I'll be his Godfather.

Beg. Oh Sir, you are merry with
In grange or farm this Hundred scarcely own
A dog that does not know me.—These good Fe
For love of God, I must not pass their doors ;
But I'll be back with my best speed : for you
God bless and thank you both, my gentle Mas

[Exit Beg.]

Mar. *(to himself)*. The cruel Viper !—Poor
voted Maid,
Now I do love thee.

Osw. I am thunderstruck.

Mar. Where is she—holla !

*[Calling to the Beggar, who returns ; he looks a
steadfastly.]*

You are Idonea's Mother !—

Y, be not terrified—it does me good
look upon you.

Mar. (interrupting). In a peasant's dress
I saw, who was it ?

Ido. Nay, I dare not speak ;
is a man, if it should come to his ears
never shall be heard of more.

Mar. Lord Clifford !

Ido. What can I do ! believe me, gentle Sirs,
I love her, though I dare not call her daughter.

Mar. Lord Clifford—did you see him talk with
Herbert !

Ido. Yes, to my sorrow—under the great oak
Herbert's door—and when he stood beside
that blind Man—at the silent Girl he looked
with such a look—it makes me tremble, Sir,
think of it.

Mar. Enough ! you may depart.

Ido. (to himself). Father !—to God himself we
cannot give

our name ; and, under such a mask,
had a Spirit, spotless as the blessed,
that abhorred den of brutish vice !—
and, the firm foundation of my life
sinking from under me ; these strange discoveries—
had at from every point of fear or hope,
y, or love—involve, I feel, my ruin.

ACT II.

Ido. A Chamber in the Hostel—OSWALD alone,
sitting from a Table on which he had been
writing.

Mar. They chose him for their Chief !—what
covert part

is the preference, modest Youth, might take,
either know nor care. The insult bred
more of contempt than hatred ; both are flown ;
and either e'er existed is my shame :

as a dull spark—a most unnatural fire
that kind the moment the air breathed upon it.
These fools of feeling are mere birds of winter
that haunt some barren island of the north,
where, if a famishing man stretch forth his hand,
they think it is to feed them. I have left him
solitary meditation ;—now

with a few swelling phrases, and a flash
of truth, enough to dazzle and to blind,
and he is mine for ever—here he comes.

Enter MARMADUKE.

Mar. These ten years she has moved her lips
all day

And never speaks !

Osw. Who is it ?

Mar. I have seen her.

Osw. Oh ! the poor tenant of that ragged home-
stead,

Her whom the Monster, Clifford, drove to madness.

Mar. I met a peasant near the spot ; he told me,
These ten years she had sate all day alone
Within those empty walls.

Osw. I too have seen her ;
Chancing to pass this way some six months gone,
At midnight, I betook me to the Churchyard :
The moon shone clear, the air was still, so still
The trees were silent as the graves beneath them.
Long did I watch, and saw her pacing round
Upon the self-same spot, still round and round,
Her lips for ever moving.

Mar. At her door
Rooted I stood ; for, looking at the woman,
I thought I saw the skeleton of Idonea.

Osw. But the pretended Father—

Mar. Earthly law
Measures not crimes like his.

Osw. We rank not, happily,
With those who take the spirit of their rule
From that soft class of devotees who feel
Reverence for life so deeply, that they spare
The verminous brood, and cherish what they spare
While feeding on their bodies. Would that Idonea
Were present, to the end that we might hear
What she can urge in his defence ; she loves him.

Mar. Yes, loves him ; 'tis a truth that multiplies
His guilt a thousand-fold.

Osw. 'Tis most perplexing :
What must be done ?

Mar. We will conduct her hither ;
These walls shall witness it—from first to last
He shall reveal himself.

Osw. Happy are we,
Who live in these disputed tracts, that own
No law but what each man makes for himself ;
Here justice has indeed a field of triumph.

Mar. Let us begone and bring her hither ;—here
The truth shall be laid open, his guilt proved
Before her face. The rest be left to me.

Osw. You will be firm : but though we well may
trust

The issue to the justice of the cause,
Caution must not be flung aside ; remember,
Yours is no common life. Self-stationed here.
Upon these savage confines, we have seen you

Stand like an isthmus 'twixt two stormy seas
That oft have checked their fury at your bidding.
'Mid the deep holds of Solway's mossy waste,
Your single virtue has transformed a Band
Of fierce barbarians into Ministers
Of peace and order. Aged men with tears
Have blessed their steps, the fatherless retire
For shelter to their banners. But it is,
As you must needs have deeply felt, it is
In darkness and in tempest that we seek
The majesty of Him who rules the world.
Benevolence, that has not heart to use
The wholesome ministry of pain and evil,
Becomes at last weak and contemptible.
Your generous qualities have won due praise,
But vigorous Spirits look for something more
Than Youth's spontaneous products ; and to-day
You will not disappoint them ; and hereafter——

Mar. You are wasting words ; hear me then,
once for all :

You are a Man—and therefore, if compassion,
Which to our kind is natural as life,
Be known unto you, you will love this Woman,
Even as I do ; but I should loathe the light,
If I could think one weak or partial feeling——

Osw. You will forgive me——

Mar. If I ever knew
My heart, could penetrate its inmost core,
'Tis at this moment.—Oswald, I have loved
To be the friend and father of the oppressed,
A comforter of sorrow ;—there is something
Which looks like a transition in my soul,
And yet it is not.—Let us lead him hither.

Osw. Stoop for a moment ; 'tis an act of justice ;
And where's the triumph if the delegate
Must fall in the execution of his office ?
The deed is done—if you will have it so—
Here where we stand—that tribe of vulgar wretches
(You saw them gathering for the festival)
Rush in—the villains seize us——

Mar. Seize !

Osw. Yes, they—
Men who are little given to sift and weigh—
Would wreak on us the passion of the moment.

Mar. The cloud will soon disperse—farewell—
but stay,
Thou wilt relate the story.

Osw. Am I neither
To bear a part in this Man's punishment,
Nor be its witness ?

Mar. I had many hopes
That were most dear to me, and some will bear
To be transferred to thee.

Osw. When I'm dishonored !

Mar. I would preserve thee. How n
done !

Osw. By showing that you look beyond t
A few leagues hence we shall have open
And nowhere upon earth is place so fit
To look upon the deed. Before we ente
The barren Moor, hangs from a beetling
The shattered Castle in which Clifford o
Has held infernal orgies—with the gloom
And very superstition of the place,
Seasoning his wickedness. The Debauch
Would there perhaps have gathered the
Of this mock Father's guilt.

Enter Host conducting HERBERT.

Host. The Baron He
Attends your pleasure.

Osw. (to Host). We are ready—
(to HERBERT)

I hope you are refreshed.—I have just
A notice for your Daughter, that she m
What is become of you.—You'll sit
sign it ;

'Twill glad her heart to see her father's
[*Gives the letter he.*

Her. Thanks for your care.

[*Sits down and writes.*

Osw. (aside to MARMADUKE). Perhaps
be useful

'That you too should subscribe your nam
[*MARMADUKE overlooks HERBERT—then writes
the letter eagerly.*

Mar. I cannot leave this paper.

[*He puts it*

Osw. (aside). Dastard ! Come
[*MARMADUKE goes towards HERBERT and sw
MARMADUKE tremblingly beckons OSWALD
place.*

Mar. (as he quits HERBERT). There
in his limbs—he shakes.

[*Exeunt OSWALD and HERBERT—MARM
lowing.*

SCENE changes to a Wood—a Group o
and IDONEA with them.

First Pil. A grove of darker and
shade

I never saw.

Sec. Pil. The music of the birds
Drops deadened from a roof so thick w
Old Pil. This news ! It made my ha
with joy.

Idon. I scarcely can believe it.

Old Pil. My
The Sheriff read, in open Court, a letter

Which purported it was the royal pleasure
The Baron Herbert, who, as was supposed,
Had taken refuge in this neighbourhood,
Should be forthwith restored. The hearing, Lady,
Filled my dim eyes with tears.—When I returned
From Palestine, and brought with me a heart,
Though rich in heavenly, poor in earthly, comfort,
I met your Father, then a wandering Outcast :
He had a Guide, a Shepherd's boy ; but grieved
He was that One so young should pass his youth
In such sad service ; and he parted with him.
We joined our tales of wretchedness together,
And begged our daily bread from door to door.
I talk familiarly to you, sweet Lady !
For once you loved me.

Idon. You shall back with me
And see your Friend again. The good old Man
Will be rejoiced to greet you.

Old Pil. It seems but yesterday
That a fierce storm o'ertook us, worn with travel,
In a deep wood remote from any town.
A cave that opened to the road presented
A friendly shelter, and we entered in.

Idon. And I was with you !

Old Pil. If indeed 'twas you—
But you were then a tottering Little-one—
We sat us down. The sky grew dark and darker :
I struck my flint, and built up a small fire
With rotten boughs and leaves, such as the winds
Of many autumns in the cave had piled.
Meanwhile the storm fell heavy on the woods ;
Our little fire sent forth a cheering warmth
And we were comforted, and talked of comfort ;
But 'twas an angry night, and o'er our heads
The thunder rolled in peals that would have made
A sleeping man uneasy in his bed.
O Lady, you have need to love your Father.
His voice—methinks I hear it now, his voice
When, after a broad flash that filled the cave,
He said to me, that he had seen his Child,
A face (no cherub's face more beautiful)
Revealed by lustre brought with it from Heaven ;
And it was you, dear Lady !

Idon. God be praised,
That I have been his comforter till now !
And will be so through every change of fortune
And every sacrifice his peace requires.—
Let us be gone with speed, that he may hear
These joyful tidings from no lips but mine.

[*Exeunt IDONEA and Pilgrims.*]

SCENE, the Area of a half-ruined Castle—on one
side the entrance to a dungeon—OSWALD and
MARMADUKE pacing backwards and forwards.

Mar. 'Tis a wild night.

Osw. I 'd give my cloak and bonnet
For sight of a warm fire.

Mar. The wind blows keen ;
My hands are numb.

Osw. Ha ! ha ! 'tis nipping cold.
[*Blowing his fingers.*]

I long for news of our brave Comrades ; Lacy
Would drive those Scottish Rovers to their dens
If once they blew a horn this side the Tweed.

Mar. I think I see a second range of Towers ;
This castle has another Area—come,
Let us examine it.

Osw. 'Tis a bitter night ;
I hope Idonea is well housed. That horseman,
Who at full speed swept by us where the wood
Roared in the tempest, was within an ace
Of sending to his grave our precious Charge :
That would have been a vile mischance.

Mar. It would.

Osw. Justice had been most cruelly defrauded.

Mar. Most cruelly.

Osw. As up the steep we clomb,
I saw a distant fire in the north-east ;
I took it for the blaze of Cheviot Beacon :
With proper speed our quarters may be gained
To-morrow evening.

[*Looks restlessly towards the mouth of the dungeon.*]

Mar. When, upon the plank,
I had led him 'cross the torrent, his voice blessed me :
You could not hear, for the foam beat the rocks
With deafening noise,—the benediction fell
Back on himself ; but changed into a curse.

Osw. As well indeed it might.

Mar. And this you deem
The fittest place ?

Osw. (aside). He is growing pitiful.

Mar. (listening). What an odd moaning that is !—

Osw. Mighty odd
The wind should pipe a little, while we stand
Cooling our heels in this way !—I 'll begin
And count the stars.

Mar. (still listening). That dog of his, you are sure,
Could not come after us—he *must* have perished ;
The torrent would have dashed an oak to splinters.
You said you did not like his looks—that he
Would trouble us ; if he were here again,
I swear the sight of him would quail me more
Than twenty armies.

Osw. How!

Mar. The old blind Man,
When you had told him the mischance, was trou-
bled

Even to the shedding of some natural tears
Into the torrent over which he hung,
Listening in vain.

Osw. He has a tender heart!

[*OSWALD offers to go down into the dungeon.*]

Mar. How now, what mean you?

Osw. Truly, I was going
To waken our stray Baron. Were there not
A farm or dwelling-house within five leagues,
We should deserve to wear a cap and bells,
Three good round years, for playing the fool here
In such a night as this.

Mar. Stop, stop.

Osw. Perhaps,
You'd better like we should descend together,
And lie down by his side—what say you to it?
Three of us—we should keep each other warm:
I'll answer for it that our four-legged friend
Shall not disturb us; further I'll not engage;
Come, come, for manhood's sake!

Mar. These drowsy shiverings,
This mortal stupor which is creeping over me,
What do they mean? were this my single body
Opposed to armies, not a nerve would tremble:
Why do I tremble now?—Is not the depth
Of this Man's crimes beyond the reach of thought?
And yet, in plumbing the abyss for judgment,
Something I strike upon which turns my mind
Back on herself, I think, again—my breast
Concentres all the terrors of the Universe:
I look at him and tremble like a child.

Osw. Is it possible?

Mar. One thing you noticed not:
Just as we left the glen a clap of thunder
Burst on the mountains with hell-rousing force.
This is a time, said he, when guilt may shudder;
But there's a Providence for them who walk
In helplessness, when innocence is with them.
At this audacious blasphemy, I thought
The spirit of vengeance seemed to ride the air.

Osw. Why are you not the man you were that
moment?

[*He draws MARMADUKE to the dungeon.*]

Mar. You say he was asleep,—look at this arm,
And tell me if 'tis fit for such a work.
Oswald, Oswald!

[*Leans upon OSWALD.*]

Osw. This is some sudden seizure!

Mar. A most strange faintness,—will you hunt
me out
A draught of water?

Osw. Nay, to see you thus
Moves me beyond my bearing.—I will try
To gain the torrent's brink. [*Exit OSWALD.*]

Mar. (after a pause). It seems an age
Since that Man left me.—No, I am not lost.

Her. (at the mouth of the dungeon). Give me your
hand; where are you, Friends! and tell me
How goes the night.

Mar. 'Tis hard to measure time,
In such a weary night, and such a place.

Her. I do not hear the voice of my friend Oswald.

Mar. A minute past, he went to fetch a draught
Of water from the torrent. 'Tis, you'll say,
A cheerless beverage.

Her. How good it was in you
To stay behind!—Hearing at first no answer,
I was alarmed.

Mar. No wonder; this is a place
That well may put some fears into your heart.

Her. Why so? a roofless rock had been a com-
fort,
Storm-beaten and bewildered as we were;
And in a night like this, to lend your cloaks
To make a bed for me!—My Girl will weep
When she is told of it.

Mar. This Daughter of yours
Is very dear to you.

Her. Oh! but you are young;
Over your head twice twenty years must roll,
With all their natural weight of sorrow and pain,
Ere can be known to you how much a Father
May love his Child.

Mar. Thank you, old Man, for this! [*Aside.*]

Her. Fallen am I, and worn out, a useless Man;
Kindly have you protected me to-night,
And no return have I to make but prayers;
May you in age be blest with such a daughter!—
When from the Holy Land I had returned
Sightless, and from my heritage was driven,
A wretched Outcast—but this strain of thought
Would lead me to talk fondly.

Mar. Do not fear;
Your words are precious to my ears; go on.

Her. You will forgive me, but my heart runs over
When my old Leader slipped into the flood
And perished, what a piercing outcry you
Sent after him. I have loved you ever since.
You start—where are we?

Mar. Oh, there is no danger
The cold blast struck me.

Her. 'Twas a foolish question

Mar. But when you were an Outcast!—Heaven
is just;
Your piety would not miss its due reward;

Orphan then would be your succour,
 Good service, though she knew it not.
 I turned me from the dwellings of my
 Fathers,

near but those who trampled on my rights
 To remember me. To the wide world
 I fled, on my arms; her looks won pity;
 In my Raven in the wilderness,
 I sought my food. Have I not cause to love
 Her?

Yes.

More than ever Parent loved a Child?
 Yes, yes.

I will not murmur, merciful God!
 I am miserable, blasted as I have been,
 But left me ears to hear my Daughter's voice,
 And to add her to my heart. Submissively
 I listen, and find my rest in faith.

Exit Oswald.

Herbert!—confusion! (*aside*). Here it
 Is, my Friend,

(Presents the Horn.

Long leverage for you to carouse,

Her night.

Ha! Oswald! ten bright crosses
 Have given, not many minutes gone,
 I heard your voice.

Your couch, I fear, good Baron,
 Is but cold as mine, and yet that place,
 By the mysterious wind drove us hither,
 As to a witch's desk. You'd better turn
 And cover that till break of day,
 Or it will stain.

(Oswald smiles). He has restored you.

As you have been nobly entertained!

How we raise her forth! The Night-mare
 Conscience

Drive him out of harbour!

I believe

we guessed right.

The trees renew their murmur:
 As we home together.

(Oswald conducts him to the dungeon.

(Returns).

Had I not
 And you worthy to conduct the affair
 And at conclusion, do you think
 We may have struggled with my Nature,
 And lost all that's man in me!—away!

(Look as towards the dungeon.

Is the property of him who best

He craves. I have recognised a privilege;
 And see my duty to resume it.

I am not a finger—

Osw.

What then must be done!

Mar. Which way so'er I turn, I am perplexed.

Osw. Now, on my life, I grieve for you. The
 misery

Of doubt is insupportable. Pity, the facts

Did not admit of stronger evidence;

Twelve honest men, plain men, would set us right;
 Their verdict would abolish these weak scruples.

Mar. Weak! I am weak—there does my tor-
 ment lie,

Feeding itself.

Osw.

Verily, when he said

How his old heart would leap to hear her steps,

You thought his voice the echo of Idonea's.

Mar. And never heard a sound so terrible.

Osw. Perchance you think so now!

Mar.

I cannot do it:

Twice did I spring to grasp his withered throat,

When such a sudden weakness fell upon me,

I could have dropped asleep upon his breast.

Osw. Justice—is there not thunder in the word!

Shall it be law to stab the petty robber

Who aims but at our purse; and shall this Par-
 ricide—

Worse is he far, far worse (if foul dishonour

Be worse than death) to that confiding Creature

Whom he to more than filial love and duty

Hath falsely trained—shall he fulfil his purpose!

But you are fallen.

Mar.

Fallen should I be indeed—

Murder—perhaps asleep, blind, old, alone,

Betrayed, in darkness! Here to strike the blow—

Away! away!— *[Flings away his sword.*

(Osw.)

Nay, I have done with you:

We'll lead him to the Convent. He shall live,

And she shall love him. With unquestioned title

He shall be seated in his Barony,

And we too chant the praise of his good deeds.

I now perceive we do mistake our masters,

And most despise the men who best can teach us:

Henceforth it shall be said that bad men only

Are brave: Clifford is brave; and that old Man

Is brave.

(Taking Marmaduke's sword and giving it to him.)

To Clifford's arms he would have led

His Victim—haply to this desolate house.

Mar. (*advancing to the dungeon*). It must be
 ended!—

Osw.

Softly; do not rouse him;

He will deny it to the last. He lies

Within the Vault, a spear's length to the left

[Marmaduke descends to the dungeon.

(Alone.) The Villains rose in mutiny to destroy me;

I could have quelled the Cowards, but this Stripling

Must needs step in, and save my life. The look
With which he gave the boon—I see it now !
The same that tempted me to loathe the gift—
For this old venerable Grey-beard—faith
'Tis his own fault if he hath got a face
Which doth play tricks with them that look on it :
'Twas this that put it in my thoughts—that coun-
tenance—

His staff—his figure—Murder !—what, of whom !
We kill a worn-out horse, and who but women
Sigh at the deed ! Hew down a withered tree,
And none look grave but dotards. He may live
To thank me for this service. Rainbow arches,
Highways of dreaming passion, have too long,
Young as he is, diverted wish and hope
From the unpretending ground we mortals tread ;—
Then shatter the delusion, break it up
And set him free. What follows ! I have learned
That things will work to ends the slaves o' the world
Do never dream of. I have been what he—
This Boy—when he comes forth with bloody
hands—

Might envy, and am now,—but he shall know
What I am now— [*Goes and listens at the dungeon.*

Praying or parleying !—tut !

Is he not eyeless ! He has been half-dead
These fifteen years—

Enter female Beggar with two or three of her Companions.
(*Turning abruptly.*) Ha ! speak—what Thing
art thou !

(*Recognises her.*) Heavens ! my good Friend !

[*To her.*

Beg. Forgive me, gracious Sir !—

Osw. (*to her companions.*) Begone, ye Slaves, or
I will raise a whirlwind

And send ye dancing to the clouds, like leaves.

[*They retire affrighted.*

Beg. Indeed we meant no harm ; we lodge
sometimes

In this deserted Castle—I repent me.

[*OSWALD goes to the dungeon—listens—returns to
the Beggar.*

Osw. Woman, thou hast a helpless Infant—keep
Thy secret for its sake, or verily
That wretched life of thine shall be the forfeit.

Beg. I do repent me, Sir ; I fear the curse
Of that blind Man. 'Twas not your money, sir—

Osw. Begone !

Beg. (*going.*) There is some wicked deed in
hand :

[*Aside.*

Would I could find the old Man and his Daughter.

[*Exit Beggar.*

MARMADUKE re-enters from the dungeon.

Osw. It is all over then ;—your foolish fears

Are hushed to sleep, by your own act and deed,
Made quiet as he is.

Mar. Why came you down !

And when I felt your hand upon my arm
And spake to you, why did you give no answer !
Feared you to waken him ! he must have been
In a deep sleep. I whispered to him thrice.
There are the strangest echoes in that place !

Osw. Tut ! let them gabble till the day of doom

Mar. Scarcely, by groping, had I reached th
Spot,

When round my wrist I felt a cord drawn tight,
As if the blind Man's dog were pulling at it.

Osw. But after that !

Mar. The features of Idonea
Lurked in his face—

Osw. Psha ! Never to these eyes
Will retribution show itself again

With aspect so inviting. Why forbid me
To share your triumph !

Mar. Yes, her very look,
Smiling in sleep—

Osw. A pretty feat of Fancy !

Mar. Though but a glimpse, it sent me to m
prayers.

Osw. Is he alive !

Mar. What mean you ! who alive

Osw. Herbert ! since you will have it, Bar
Herbert ;

He who will gain his Seignory when Idonea
Hath become Clifford's harlot—is he living !

Mar. The old Man in that dungeon is alive.

Osw. Henceforth, then, will I never in camp
field

Obeys you more. Your weakness, to the Band,
Shall be proclaimed : brave Men, they all sh
hear it.

You a protector of humanity !

Avenger you of outraged innocence !

Mar. 'Twas dark—dark as the grave ; yet
I see,

Saw him—his face turned toward me ; and I
thee

Idonea's filial countenance was there

To baffle me—it put me to my prayers.

Upwards I cast my eyes, and, through a crev
Beheld a star twinkling above my head,
And, by the living God, I could not do it.

[*Sinks extan*

Osw. (*to himself.*) Now may I perish if this
do more

Than make me change my course.

(*To MARMADUKE.*)

Dear Marmad

My words were rashly spoken ; I recal them

I feel my error ; shedding human blood
Is a most serious thing.

Mar. Not I alone,
Thou too art deep in guilt.

Osw. We have indeed
Been most presumptuous. There is guilt in this,
Else could so strong a mind have ever known
These trepidations ! Plain it is that Heaven
Has marked out this foul Wretch as one whose
crimes

Must never come before a mortal judgment-seat,
Or be chastised by mortal instruments.

Mar. A thought that's worth a thousand
worlds ! [*Goes towards the dungeon.*]

Osw. I grieve
That, in my zeal, I have caused you so much pain.

Mar. Think not of that ! 'tis over—we are safe.

Osw. (*as if to himself, yet speaking aloud*). The
truth is hideous, but how stifle it !

[*Turning to MARMADUKE.*]

Give me your sword—nay, here are stones and
fragments,

The least of which would beat out a man's brains ;
Or you might drive your head against that wall.

No ! this is not the place to hear the tale :

It should be told you pinioned in your bed,

Or on some vast and solitary plain

Blown to you from a trumpet.

Mar. Why talk thus !
Whate'er the monster brooding in your breast
I care not : fear I have none, and cannot fear——

[*The sound of a horn is heard.*]

That horn again—'Tis some one of our Troop ;
What do they here ! Listen !

Osw. What ! dogged like thieves !

[*Enter WALLACE and LACY, &c.*]

Lacy. You are found at last, thanks to the
vagrant Troop

For not misleading us.

Osw. (*looking at WALLACE*). That subtle Grey-
beard—

I'd rather see my father's ghost.

Lacy (*to MARMADUKE*). My Captain,
We come by order of the Band. Belike
You have not heard that Henry has at last
Dissolved the Barons' League, and sent abroad
His Sheriffs with fit force to reinstate
The genuine owners of such Lands and Baronies
As, in these long commotions, have been seized.
His Power is this way tending. It befits us
To stand upon our guard, and with our swords
Defend the innocent.

Mar. Lacy ! we look
But at the surfaces of things ; we hear

Of towns in flames, fields ravaged, young and old
Driven out in troops to want and nakedness ;
Then grasp our swords and rush upon a cure
That flatters us, because it asks not thought :
The deeper malady is better hid ;
The world is poisoned at the heart.

Lacy. What mean you !

Wal. (*whose eye has been fixed suspiciously upon
OSWALD*). Ay, what is it you mean !

Mar. Harkee, my Friends ;—

[*Appearing gay.*]

Were there a Man who, being weak and helpless
And most forlorn, should bribe a Mother, pressed
By penury, to yield him up her Daughter,
A little Infant, and instruct the Babe,
Prattling upon his knee, to call him Father——

Lacy. Why, if his heart be tender, that offence
I could forgive him.

Mar. (*going on*). And should he make the Child
An instrument of falsehood, should he teach her
To stretch her arms, and dim the gladsome light
Of infant playfulness with piteous looks
Of misery that was not——

Lacy. Troth, 'tis hard—
But in a world like ours——

Mar. (*changing his tone*). This self-same Man—
Even while he printed kisses on the cheek
Of this poor Babe, and taught its innocent tongue
To lisp the name of Father—could he look
To the unnatural harvest of that time
When he should give her up, a Woman grown,
To him who bid the highest in the market
Of foul pollution——

Lacy. The whole visible world
Contains not such a Monster !

Mar. For this purpose
Should he resolve to taint her Soul by means
Which bathe the limbs in sweat to think of them ;
Should he, by tales which would draw tears from iron,
Work on her nature, and so turn compassion
And gratitude to ministers of vice,
And make the spotless spirit of filial love
Prime mover in a plot to damn his Victim
Both soul and body——

Wal. 'Tis too horrible ;
Oswald, what say you to it !

Lacy. Hew him down,
And fling him to the ravens.

Mar. But his aspect
It is so meek, his countenance so venerable.

Wal. (*with an appearance of mistrust*). But how,
what say you, Oswald !

Lacy. (*at the same moment*). Stab him, were it
Before the Altar.

Mar. What, if he were sick,
Tottering upon the very verge of life,
And old, and blind——

Lacy. Blind, say you !

Osw. (coming forward). Are we Men,
Or own we baby Spirits ! Genuine courage
Is not an accidental quality,
A thing dependent for its casual birth
On opposition and impediment.

Wisdom, if Justice speak the word, beats down
The giant's strength ; and, at the voice of Justice,
Spares not the worm. The giant and the worm—
She weighs them in one scale. The wiles of woman,
And craft of age, seducing reason, first
Made weakness a protection, and obscured
The moral shapes of things. His tender cries
And helpless innocence—do they protect
The infant lamb ! and shall the infirmities,
Which have enabled this enormous Culprit
To perpetrate his crimes, serve as a Sanctuary
To cover him from punishment ! Shame !—Justice,
Admitting no resistance, bends alike
The feeble and the strong. She needs not here
Her bonds and chains, which make the mighty feeble.
—We recognise in this old Man a victim
Prepared already for the sacrifice.

Lacy. By heaven, his words are reason !

Osw. Yes, my Friends,
His countenance is meek and venerable ;
And, by the Mass, to see him at his prayers !—
I am of flesh and blood, and may I perish
When my heart does not ache to think of it !—
Poor Victim ! not a virtue under heaven
But what was made an engine to ensnare thee ;
But yet I trust, Idonea, thou art safe.

Lacy. Idonea !

Wal. How ! what ! your Idonea !

[To MARMADUKE.]

Mar. Mine ;
But now no longer mine. You know Lord Clifford ;
He is the Man to whom the Maiden—pure
As beautiful, and gentle and benign,
And in her ample heart loving even me—
Was to be yielded up.

Lacy. Now, by the head
Of my own child, this Man must die ; my hand,
A worthier wanting, shall itself entwine
In his grey hairs !—

Mar. (to Lacy). I love the Father in thee.
You know me, Friends ; I have a heart to feel,
And I have felt, more than perhaps becomes me
Or duty sanctions.

Lacy. We will have ample justice.
Who are we, Friends ! Do we not live on ground

Where Souls are self-defended, free to grow
Like mountain oaks rocked by the stormy wind.
Mark the Almighty Wisdom, which decreed
This monstrous crime to be laid open—*here*,
Where Reason has an eye that she can use,
And Men alone are Umpires. To the Camp
He shall be led, and there, the Country round
All gathered to the spot, in open day
Shall Nature be avenged.

Osw. 'Tis nobly thought ;
His death will be a monument for ages.

Mar. (to Lacy). I thank you for that hint. H
shall be brought
Before the Camp, and would that best and wisest
Of every country might be present. There,
His crime shall be proclaimed ; and for the rest
It shall be done as Wisdom shall decide :
Meanwhile, do you two hasten back and see
That all is well prepared.

Wal. We will obey you.
(*Aside*). But softly ! we must look a little nearer.

Mar. Tell where you found us. At some future
time
I will explain the cause. [Exit

ACT III.

SCENE, the door of the Hostel, a group of Pilgrims as
before ; IDONEA and the Host among them.

Host. Lady, you'll find your Father at the Convent
As I have told you : He left us yesterday
With two Companions ; one of them, as seemed,
His most familiar Friend. (*Going*.) There was a
letter

Of which I heard them speak, but that I fancy
Has been forgotten.

Idon. (to Host). Farewell !

Host. Gentle pilgrims
St. Cuthbert speed you on your holy errand.

[Exit IDONEA and Pilgrims]

SCENE, a desolate Moor.

OSWALD (*alone*).

Osw. Carry him to the Camp ! Yes, to the Camp
Oh, Wisdom ! a most wise resolve ! and then,
That half a word should blow it to the winds !
This last device must end my work.—Methinks
It were a pleasant pastime to construct
A scale and table of belief—as thus—
Two columns, one for passion, one for proof ;

Each rises as the other falls : and first,
 Passion a unit and *against* us—proof—
 Nay, we must travel in another path,
 Or we 're stuck fast for ever ;—passion, then,
 Shall be a unit *for* us ; proof—no, passion !
 We'll not insult thy majesty by time,
 Person, and place—the where, the when, the how,
 And all particulars that dull brains require
 To constitute the spiritless shape of Fact,
 They bow to, calling the idol, Demonstration.
 A whipping to the Moralists who preach
 That misery is a sacred thing : for me,
 I know no cheaper engine to degrade a man,
 Nor any half so sure. This Stripling's mind
 Is shaken till the dregs float on the surface ;
 And, in the storm and anguish of the heart,
 He talks of a transition in his Soul,
 And dreams that he is happy. We dissect
 The senseless body, and why not the mind ?—
 These are strange sights—the mind of man,
 upturned,
 Is in all natures a strange spectacle ;
 In some a hideous one—hem ! shall I stop ?
 No.—Thoughts and feelings will sink deep, but then
 They have no substance. Pass but a few minutes,
 And something shall be done which Memory
 May touch, whene'er her Vassals are at work.

Enter MARMADUKE, from behind.

Osw. (turning to meet him). But listen, for
 my peace——

Mar. Why, I believe you.

Osw. But hear the proofs——

Mar. Ay, prove that when two peas
 Lie snugly in a pod, the pod must then
 Be larger than the peas—prove this—'twere matter
 Worthy the hearing. Fool was I to dream
 It ever could be otherwise !

Osw. Last night
 When I returned with water from the brook,
 I overheard the Villains—every word
 Like red-hot iron burnt into my heart.
 Said one, " It is agreed on. The blind Man
 Shall feign a sudden illness, and the Girl,
 Who on her journey must proceed alone,
 Under pretence of violence, be seized.
 She is," continued the detested Slave,
 " She is right willing—strange if she were not !—
 They say, Lord Clifford is a savage man ;
 But, faith, to see him in his silken tunic,
 Fitting his low voice to the minstrel's harp,
 There's witchery in't. I never knew a maid
 That could withstand it. True," continued he,
 " When we arranged the affair, she wept a little

(Not the less welcome to my Lord for that)
 And said, ' My Father he will have it so'."

Mar. I am your hearer.

Osw. This I caught, and more
 That may not be retold to any ear.
 The obstinate bolt of a small iron door
 Detained them near the gateway of the Castle.
 By a dim lantern's light I saw that wreaths
 Of flowers were in their hands, as if designed
 For festive decoration ; and they said,
 With brutal laughter and most foul allusion,
 That they should share the banquet with their Lord
 And his new Favorite.

Mar. Misery !—

Osw. I knew
 How you would be disturbed by this dire news,
 And therefore chose this solitary Moor,
 Here to impart the tale, of which, last night,
 I strove to ease my mind, when our two Comrades,
 Commissioned by the Band, burst in upon us.

Mar. Last night, when moved to lift the avenging
 steel,
 I did believe all things were shadows—yea,
 Living or dead all things were bodiless,
 Or but the mutual mockeries of body,
 Till that same star summoned me back again.
 Now I could laugh till my ribs ached. Oh Fool !
 To let a creed, built in the heart of things,
 Dissolve before a twinkling atom !—Oswald,
 I could fetch lessons out of wiser schools
 Than you have entered, were it worth the pains.
 Young as I am, I might go forth a teacher,
 And you should see how deeply I could reason
 Of love in all its shapes, beginnings, ends ;
 Of moral qualities in their diverse aspects ;
 Of actions, and their laws and tendencies.

Osw. You take it as it merits——

Mar. One a King,
 General or Cham, Sultan or Emperor,
 Strews twenty acres of good meadow-ground
 With carcasses, in lineament and shape
 And substance, nothing differing from his own,
 But that they cannot stand up of themselves ;
 Another sits i' th' sun, and by the hour
 Floats kingcups in the brook—a Hero one
 We call, and scorn the other as Time's spend-
 thrift ;
 But have they not a world of common ground
 To occupy—both fools, or wise alike,
 Each in his way ?

Osw. Troth, I begin to think so.

Mar. Now for the corner-stone of my philosophy :
 I would not give a denier for the man
 Who, on such provocation as this earth

Yields, could not chuck his babe beneath the chin,
And send it with a fillip to its grave.

Osw. Nay, you leave me behind.

Mar. That such a One,
So pious in demeanour ! in his look
So saintly and so pure !——Hark'ee, my Friend,
I'll plant myself before Lord Clifford's Castle,
A surly mastiff kennels at the gate,
And he shall howl and I will laugh, a medley
Most tunable.

Osw. In faith, a pleasant scheme ;
But take your sword along with you, for that
Might in such neighbourhood find seemly use.—
But first, how wash our hands of this old Man ?

Mar. Oh yes, that mole, that viper in the path ;
Plague on my memory, him I had forgotten.

Osw. You know we left him sitting—see him
yonder.

Mar. Ha ! ha !—

Osw. As 'twill be but a moment's work,
I will stroll on ; you follow when 'tis done.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE changes to another part of the Moor at a short
distance—HERBERT is discovered seated on a stone.

Her. A sound of laughter, too !—'tis well—I
feared,

The Stranger had some pitiable sorrow
Pressing upon his solitary heart.

Hush !—'tis the feeble and earth-loving wind
That creeps along the bells of the crisp heather.

Alas ! 'tis cold—I shiver in the sunshine—

What can this mean ? There is a psalm that speaks
Of God's parental mercies—with Idonea
I used to sing it.—Listen !—what foot is there ?

Enter MARMADUKE.

Mar. (*aside—looking at HERBERT*). And I have
loved this Man ! and *she* hath loved him !
And I loved her, and she loves the Lord Clifford !
And there it ends ;—if this be not enough
To make mankind merry for evermore,
Then plain it is as day, that eyes were made
For a wise purpose—verily to weep with !

[*Looking round.*

A pretty prospect this, a masterpiece
Of Nature, finished with most curious skill !
(*To HERBERT*). Good Baron, have you ever
practised tillage ?

Pray tell me what this land is worth by the acre ?

Her. How glad I am to hear your voice ! I know not
Wherein I have offended you ;—last night
I found in you the kindest of Protectors ;

This morning, when I spoke of weariness,
You from my shoulder took my scrip and threw it
About your own ; but for these two hours past
Once only have you spoken, when the lark
Whirred from among the fern beneath our feet,
And I, no coward in my better days,
Was almost terrified.

Mar. That 's excellent !—

So, you bethought you of the many ways
In which a man may come to his end, whose crimes
Have roused all Nature up against him—pahaw !—

Her. For mercy's sake, is nobody in sight ?
No traveller, peasant, herdsman ?

Mar. Not a soul :

Here is a tree, ragged, and bent, and bare,
That turns its goat's-beard flakes of pea-green moss
From the stern breathing of the rough sea-wind ;
This have we, but no other company :

Commend me to the place. If a man should die
And leave his body here, it were all one
As he were twenty fathoms underground.

Her. Where is our common Friend ?

Mar. A ghost, methinks—

The Spirit of a murdered man, for instance—
Might have fine room to ramble about here,
A grand domain to squeak and gibber in.

Her. Lost Man ! if thou have any close-pent
guilt

Pressing upon thy heart, and this the hour
Of visitation—

Mar. A bold word from you !

Her. Restore him, Heaven !

Mar. The desperate Wretch !—A Flower,
Fairest of all flowers, was she once, but now
They have snapped her from the stem—Poh ! let
her lie

Besoiled with mire, and let the houseless snail
Feed on her leaves. You knew her well—ay,
there,

Old Man ! you were a very Lynx, you knew
The worm was in her—

Her. Mercy ! Sir, what mean you ?

Mar. You have a Daughter !

Her. Oh that she were here !—
She hath an eye that sinks into all hearts,
And if I have in aught offended you,
Soon would her gentle voice make peace between
us.

Mar. (*aside*). I do believe he weeps—I could
weep too—

There is a vein of her voice that runs through his :
Even such a Man my fancy bodied forth
From the first moment that I loved the Maid ;
And for his sake I loved her more : these tears—

I did not think that aught was left in me
Of what I have been—yes, I thank thee, Heaven !
One happy thought has passed across my mind.
—It may not be—I am cut off from man ;
No more shall I be man—no more shall I
Have human feelings !—(To HERBERT)—Now, for
a little more
About your Daughter !

Her. Troops of armed men,
Met in the roads, would bless us ; little children,
Rushing along in the full tide of play,
Stood silent as we passed them ! I have heard
The boisterous carman, in the miry road,
Check his loud whip and hail us with mild voice,
And speak with milder voice to his poor beasts.

Mar. And whither were you going !

Her. Learn, young Man,
To fear the virtuous, and reverence misery,
Whether too much for patience, or, like mine,
Softened till it becomes a gift of mercy.

Mar. Now, this is as it should be !

Her. I am weak !—
My Daughter does not know how weak I am ;
And, as thou see'st, under the arch of heaven
Here do I stand, alone, to helplessness,
By the good God, our common Father, doomed !—
But I had once a spirit and an arm—

Mar. Now, for a word about your Barony :
I fancy when you left the Holy Land,
And came to—what's your title—eh ? your claims
Were undisputed !

Her. Like a mendicant,
Whom no one comes to meet, I stood alone ;—
I murmured—but, remembering Him who feeds
The pelican and ostrich of the desert,
From my own threshold I looked up to Heaven
And did not want glimmerings of quiet hope.
So, from the court I passed, and down the brook,
Led by its murmur, to the ancient oak
I came ; and when I felt its cooling shade,
I sat me down, and cannot but believe—
While in my lap I held my little Babe
And clasped her to my heart, my heart that ached
More with delight than grief—I heard a voice
Such as by Cherith on Elijah called ;
It said, "I will be with thee." A little boy,
A shepherd-lad, ere yet my trance was gone,
Hailed us as if he had been sent from heaven,
And said, with tears, that he would be our guide :
I had a better guide—that innocent Babe—
Her, who hath saved me, to this hour, from harm,
From cold, from hunger, penury, and death ;
To whom I owe the best of all the good
I have, or wish for, upon earth—and more

And higher far than lies within earth's bounds :
Therefore I bless her : when I think of Man,
I bless her with sad spirit,—when of God,
I bless her in the fulness of my joy !

Mar. The name of daughter in his mouth, he
prays !

With nerves so steady, that the very flies
Sit unmolested on his staff.—Innocent !—
If he were innocent—then he would tremble
And be disturbed, as I am. (*Turning aside*). I
have read

In Story, what men now alive have witnessed,
How, when the People's mind was racked with
doubt,
Appeal was made to the great Judge : the
Accused

With naked feet walked over burning ploughshares.
Here is a Man by Nature's hand prepared
For a like trial, but more merciful.
Why else have I been led to this bleak Waste ?
Bare is it, without house or track, and destitute
Of obvious shelter, as a shipless sea.

Here will I leave him—here—All-seeing God !
Such as *he* is, and sore perplexed as I am,
I will commit him to this final *Ordeal* !—
He heard a voice—a shepherd-lad came to him
And was his guide ; if once, why not again,
And in this desert ? If never—then the whole
Of what he says, and looks, and does, and is,
Makes up one damning falsehood. Leave him here
To cold and hunger !—Pain is of the heart,
And what are a few throes of bodily suffering
If they can waken one pang of remorse ?

[*Goes up to HERBERT.*]

Old Man ! my wrath is as a flame burnt out,
It cannot be rekindled. Thou art here
Led by my hand to save thee from perdition ;
Thou wilt have time to breathe and think—

Her. Oh, Mercy !

Mar. I know the need that all men have of mercy,
And therefore leave thee to a righteous judgment.

Her. My Child, my blessed Child !

Mar. No more of that ;
Thou wilt have many guides if thou art innocent ;
Yea, from the utmost corners of the earth,
That Woman will come o'er this Waste to save thee.

[*He pauses and looks at HERBERT's staff.*]

Ha ! what is here ! and carved by her own hand !

[*Reads upon the staff.*]

"I am eyes to the blind, saith the Lord.
He that puts his trust in me shall not fail !"
Yes, be it so ;—repent and be forgiven—
God and that staff are now thy only guides.

[*He leaves HERBERT on the Moor.*]

SCENE, *an eminence, a Beacon on the summit.*

LACY, WALLACE, LENNOX, &c. &c.

Several of the Band (confusedly). But patience !

One of the Band. Curses on that Traitor,

Oswald !—

Our Captain made a prey to foul device !—

Len. (to Wal.). His tool, the wandering Beggar,
made last night

A plain confession, such as leaves no doubt,
Knowing what otherwise we know too well,
That she revealed the truth. Stand by me now ;
For rather would I have a nest of vipers
Between my breast-plate and my skin, than make
Oswald my special enemy, if you
Deny me your support.

Lacy. We have been fooled—
But for the motive !

Wal. Natures such as his
Spin motives out of their own bowels, Lacy !
I learn'd this when I was a Confessor.
I know him well ; there needs no other motive
Than that most strange incontinence in crime
Which haunts this Oswald. Power is life to him
And breath and being ; where he cannot govern,
He will destroy.

Lacy. To have been trapped like moles !—
Yes, you are right, we need not hunt for motives :
There is no crime from which this man would shrink ;
He recks not human law ; and I have noticed
That often when the name of God is uttered,
A sudden blankness overspreads his face.

Len. Yet, reasoner as he is, his pride has built
Some uncouth superstition of its own.

Wal. I have seen traces of it.

Len. Once he headed
A band of Pirates in the Norway seas ;
And when the King of Denmark summoned him
To the oath of fealty, I well remember,
'Twas a strange answer that he made ; he said,
" I hold of Spirits, and the Sun in heaven."

Lacy. He is no madman.

Wal. A most subtle doctor
Were that man, who could draw the line that parts
Pride and her daughter, Cruelty, from Madness,
That should be scourged, not pitied. Restless
Minds,

Such Minds as find amid their fellow-men
No heart that loves them, none that they can love,
Will turn perforce and seek for sympathy
In dim relation to imagined Beings.

One of the Band. What if he mean to offer up
our Captain

An expiation and a sacrifice
To those infernal fiends !

Wal. Now, if the event
Should be as Lennox has foretold, then swear,
My Friends, his heart shall have as many wounds
As there are daggers here.

Lacy. What need of swearin'
One of the Band. Let us away !

Another. Away !

A third. Hark ! how the horns
Of those Scotch Rovers echo through the vale.

Lacy. Stay you behind ; and when the sun is down
Light up this beacon.

One of the Band. You shall be obeyed.
[*They go out together.*]

SCENE, *the Wood on the edge of the Moor.*

MARMADUKE (*alone*).

Mar. Deep, deep and vast, vast beyond human
thought,
Yet calm.—I could believe, that there was here
The only quiet heart on earth. In terror,
Remembered terror, there is peace and rest.

Enter OSWALD.

Osw. Ha ! my dear Captain.

Mar. A later meeting, Oswald
Would have been better timed.

Osw. Alone, I see ;
You have done your duty. I had hopes, which now
I feel that you will justify.

Mar. I had fears,
From which I have freed myself—but 'tis my wish
To be alone, and therefore we must part.

Osw. Nay, then—I am mistaken. There is
weakness
About you still ; you talk of solitude—
I am your friend.

Mar. What need of this assurance
At any time ! and why given now !

Osw. Because
You are now in truth my Master ; you have
taught me

What there is not another living man
Had strength to teach ;—and therefore gratitude
Is bold, and would relieve itself by praise.

Mar. Wherefore press this on me !

Osw. Because I
That you have shown, and by a signal instance,
How they who would be just must seek the truth
By diving for it into their own bosoms.
To-day you have thrown off a tyranny
That lives but in the torpid acquiescence

our emaculated souls, the tyranny
 the world's masters, with the musty rules
 which they uphold their craft from age to age :
 I have obeyed the only law that sense
 suits to recognise ; the immediate law,
 in the clear light of circumstances, flashed
 in an independent Intellect.
 forth new prospects open on your path ;
 your faculties should grow with the demand ;
 I will be your friend, will cleave to you
 through good and evil, obloquy and scorn,
 as they dare to follow on your steps.
 far. I would be left alone.

Mar. (*exultingly*). I know your motives !
 a not of the world's presumptuous judges,
 a damn where they can neither see nor feel,
 in a hard-hearted ignorance ; your struggles
 in vain'd, and now hail your victory.

Mar. Spare me awhile that greeting.

Mar. It may be,
 as some there are, squeamish half-thinking
 cowards,

as will turn pale upon you, call you murderer,
 and you will walk in solitude among them.

mighty evil for a strong-built mind !—

as twenty tapers of unequal height

and light them joined, and you will see the less

as 'twill burn down the taller ; and they all

all prey upon the tallest. Solitude !—

as Eagle lives in Solitude !

Mar. Even so,

as Sparrow so on the house-top, and I,

as weakest of God's creatures, stand resolved

abide the issue of my act, alone.

Osw. Now would you ! and for ever !—My young
 Friend,

as time advances either we become

as prey or masters of our own past deeds.

as slavery we must have, willing or no ;

as if good Angels fail, slack in their duty,

as institutes, turn our faces where we may,

as still forthcoming ; some which, though they bear

as names, can render no ill services,

as recompense for what themselves required.

as meet extremes in this mysterious world,

as opposites thus melt into each other.

Mar. Time, since Man first drew breath, has
 never moved

as such a weight upon his wings as now ;

as they will soon be lightened.

Osw.

Ay, look up—

as round you your mind's eye, and you will learn

as trade is the child of Enterprise :

as great actions move our admiration, chiefly

Because they carry in themselves an earnest
 That we can suffer greatly.

Mar.

Very true.

Osw. Action is transitory—a step, a blow,
 The motion of a muscle—this way or that—
 'Tis done, and in the after-vacancy

We wonder at ourselves like men betrayed :

Suffering is permanent, obscure and dark,

And shares the nature of infinity.

Mar. Truth—and I feel it.

Osw.

What ! if you had bid

Eternal farewell to unmingled joy

And the light dancing of the thoughtless heart ;

It is the toy of fools, and little fit

For such a world as this. The wise abjure

All thoughts whose idle composition lives

In the entire forgetfulness of pain.

—I see I have disturbed you.

Mar.

By no means.

Osw. Compassion !—pity !—pride can do without
 them ;

And what if you should never know them more !—

He is a puny soul who, feeling pain,

Finds ease because another feels it too.

If e'er I open out this heart of mine

It shall be for a nobler end—to teach

And not to purchase puling sympathy.

—Nay, you are pale.

Mar.

It may be so.

Osw.

Remorse—

It cannot live with thought ; think on, think on,

And it will die. What ! in this universe,

Where the least things control the greatest, where

The faintest breath that breathes can move a world ;

What ! feel remorse, where, if a cat had sneezed,

A leaf had fallen, the thing had never been

Whose very shadow gnaws us to the vitals.

Mar. Now, whither are you wandering ! That
 a man

So used to suit his language to the time,

Should thus so widely differ from himself—

It is most strange.

Osw.

Murder !—what's in the word !—

I have no cases by me ready made

To fit all deeds. Carry him to the Camp !—

A shallow project ;—you of late have seen

More deeply, taught us that the institutes

Of Nature, by a cunning usurpation

Banished from human intercourse, exist

Only in our relations to the brutes

That make the fields their dwelling. If a snake

Crawl from beneath our feet we do not ask

A license to destroy him : our good governors

Hedge in the life of every pest and plague

That bears the shape of man ; and for what purpose,
 But to protect themselves from extirpation !—
 This flimsy barrier you have overleaped.

Mar. My Office is fulfilled—the Man is now
 Delivered to the Judge of all things.

Osw. Dead !

Mar. I have borne my burthen to its destined end.

Osw. This instant we'll return to our Com-
 panions—

Oh how I long to see their faces again !

Enter IDONEA, with Pilgrims who continue their journey.

Idon. (after some time). What, Marmaduke !
 now thou art mine for ever.

And Oswald, too ! (To MARMADUKE). On will we
 to my Father

With the glad tidings which this day hath brought ;
 We'll go together, and, such proof received
 Of his own rights restored, his gratitude
 To God above will make him feel for ours.

Osw. I interrupt you !

Idon. Think not so.

Mar. Idonea,
 That I should ever live to see this moment !

Idon. Forgive me.—Oswald knows it all—he
 knows,

Each word of that unhappy letter fell
 As a blood drop from my heart.

Osw. 'Twas even so.

Mar. I have much to say, but for whose ear !—
 not thine.

Idon. Ill can I bear that look—Plead for me,
 Oswald !

You are my Father's Friend.

(To MARMADUKE). Alas, you know not,
 And never can you know, how much he loved me.

Twice had he been to me a father, twice
 Had given me breath, and was I not to be
 His daughter, once his daughter ! could I withstand
 His pleading face, and feel his clasping arms,
 And hear his prayer that I would not forsake him
 In his old age— [Hides her face.

Mar. Patience—Heaven grant me patience !—
 She weeps, she weeps—my brain shall burn for hours
 Ere I can shed a tear.

Idon. I was a woman ;
 And, balancing the hopes that are the dearest
 To womankind with duty to my Father,
 I yielded up those precious hopes, which nought
 On earth could else have wrested from me ;—if
 erring,
 Oh let me be forgiven !

Mar. I do forgive thee
Idon. But take me to your arms—thi
 alas !

It throbs, and you have a heart that does r
Mar. (exultingly). She is innocent.

[He emi

Osw. (aside). Were I a
 I should make wondrous revolution here ;
 It were a quaint experiment to show
 The beauty of truth— [Address

I see I interrupt ;
 I shall have business with you, Marmadu
 Follow me to the Hostel. [Exit

Idon. Marmaduke,
 This is a happy day. My Father soon
 Shall sun himself before his native doors ;
 The lame, the hungry, will be welcome th
 No more shall he complain of wasted stre
 Of thoughts that fail, and a decaying hear
 His good works will be balm and life to h

Mar. This is most strange !—I know
 it was,

But there was something which most plai
 That thou wert innocent.

Idon. How innocent !
 Oh heavens ! you've been deceived.

Mar. Thou art a
 To bring perdition on the universe.

Idon. Already I've been punished to t
 Of my offence. [Smiling affec

I see you love me still,
 The labours of my hand are still your joy
 Bethink you of the hour when on your sh
 I hung this belt.

[Pointing to the belt on which was
 HERBERT'S scrip.

Mar. Mercy of Heaven !

Idon. What ails you ! [Dis

Mar. The scrip that held his food, and
 To give it back again !

Idon. What mean you

Mar. I know not what I said—all may

Idon. That smile hath life in it !

Mar. This road is ;
 I will attend you to a Hut that stands
 Near the wood's edge—rest there to-nigh
 you :

For me, I have business, as you heard, with
 But will return to you by break of day.

ACT IV.

SCENE, *A desolate prospect—a ridge of rocks—a Chapel on the summit of one—Moon behind the rocks—night stormy—irregular sound of a bell—HERBERT enters exhausted.*

Her. That Chapel-bell in mercy seemed to guide me,
But now it mocks my steps ; its fitful stroke
Can scarcely be the work of human hands.
Hear me, ye Men, upon the cliffs, if such
There be who pray nightly before the Altar.
Oh that I had but strength to reach the place !
My Child—my child—dark—dark—I faint—this
wind—
These stifling blasts—God help me !

Enter ELDERED.

Eld. Better this bare rock,
Though it were tottering over a man's head,
Than a tight case of dungeon walls for shelter
From such rough dealing.

[A moaning voice is heard.]

Ha ! what sound is that !

Trees creaking in the wind (but none are here)
Send forth such noises—and that weary bell !
Surely some evil Spirit abroad to-night
Is ringing it—'twould stop a Saint in prayer,
And that—what is it ! never was sound so like
A human groan. Ha ! what is here ! Poor Man—
Murdered ! alas ! speak—speak, I am your friend :
No answer—hush—lost wretch, he lifts his hand
And lays it to his heart—*(Kneels to him)*. I pray
you speak !

What has befallen you !

Her. (feebly). A stranger has done this,
And in the arms of a stranger I must die.

Eld. Nay, think not so : come, let me raise
you up : *[Raises him.]*

This is a dismal place—well—that is well—
I was too fearful—take me for your guide
And your support—my hut is not far off.

[Draws him gently off the stage.]

SCENE, *a room in the Hostel—MARMADUKE and OSWALD.*

Mar. But for Idonea !—I have cause to think
That she is innocent.

Osw. Leave that thought awhile,
As one of those beliefs which in their hearts
Lovers lock up as pearls, though oft no better
Than feathers clinging to their points of passion.

This day's event has laid on me the duty
Of opening out my story ; you must hear it,
And without further preface.—In my youth,
Except for that abatement which is paid
By envy as a tribute to desert,
I was the pleasure of all hearts, the darling
Of every tongue—as you are now. You've heard
That I embarked for Syria. On our voyage
Was hatched among the crew a foul Conspiracy
Against my honour, in the which our Captain
Was, I believed, prime Agent. The wind fell ;
We lay becalmed week after week, until
The water of the vessel was exhausted ;
I felt a double fever in my veins,
Yet rage suppressed itself ;—to a deep stillness
Did my pride tame my pride ;—for many days,
On a dead sea under a burning sky,
I brooded o'er my injuries, deserted
By man and nature ;—if a breeze had blown,
It might have found its way into my heart,
And I had been—no matter—do you mark me !

Mar. Quick—to the point—if any untold crime
Doth haunt your memory.

Osw. Patience, hear me further !—
One day in silence did we drift at noon
By a bare rock, narrow, and white, and bare ;
No food was there, no drink, no grass, no shade,
No tree, nor jutting eminence, nor form
Inanimate large as the body of man,
Nor any living thing whose lot of life
Might stretch beyond the measure of one moon.
To dig for water on the spot, the Captain
Landed with a small troop, myself being one :
There I reproached him with his treachery.
Imperious at all times, his temper rose ;
He struck me ; and that instant had I killed him,
And put an end to his insolence, but my Comrades
Rushed in between us : then did I insist
(All hated him, and I was stung to madness)
That we should leave him there, alive !—we did so.

Mar. And he was famished !

Osw. Naked was the spot ;
Methinks I see it now—how in the sun
Its stony surface glittered like a shield ;
And in that miserable place we left him,
Alone but for a swarm of minute creatures
Not one of which could help him while alive,
Or mourn him dead.

Mar. A man by men cast off,
Left without burial ! nay, not dead nor dying,
But standing, walking, stretching forth his arms,
In all things like ourselves, but in the agony
With which he called for mercy ; and—even so—
He was forsaken !

Osw. There is a power in sounds :
The cries he uttered might have stopped the boat
That bore us through the water——

Mar. You returned
Upon that dismal hearing—did you not ?

Osw. Some scoffed at him with hellish mockery,
And laughed so loud it seemed that the smooth sea
Did from some distant region echo us.

Mar. We all are of one blood, our veins are filled
At the same poisonous fountain !

Osw. 'Twas an island
Only by sufferance of the winds and waves,
Which with their foam could cover it at will.
I know not how he perished ; but the calm,
The same dead calm, continued many days.

Mar. But his own crime had brought on him
this doom,
His wickedness prepared it ; these expedients
Are terrible, yet ours is not the fault.

Osw. The man was famished, and was innocent !

Mar. Impossible !

Osw. The man had never wronged me.

Mar. Banish the thought, crush it, and be at
peace.

His guilt was marked—these things could never be
Were there not eyes that see, and for good ends,
Where ours are baffled.

Osw. I had been deceived.

Mar. And from that hour the miserable man
No more was heard of !

Osw. I had been betrayed.

Mar. And he found no deliverance !

Osw. The Crew

Gave me a hearty welcome ; they had laid
The plot to rid themselves, at any cost,
Of a tyrannic Master whom they loathed.
So we pursued our voyage : when we landed,
The tale was spread abroad ; my power at once
Shrunk from me ; plans and schemes, and lofty
hopes—

All vanished. I gave way—do you attend ?

Mar. The Crew deceived you ?

Osw. Nay, command yourself.

Mar. It is a dismal night—how the wind howls !

Osw. I hid my head within a Convent, there
Lay passive as a dormouse in mid winter.
That was no life for me—I was o'erthrown,
But not destroyed.

Mar. The proofs—you ought to have seen
The guilt—have touched it—felt it at your heart—
As I have done.

Osw. A fresh tide of Crusaders
Drove by the place of my retreat : three nights
Did constant meditation dry my blood ;

Three sleepless nights I passed in sounding on,
Through words and things, a dim and perilous way ;
And, wheresoe'er I turned me, I beheld
A slavery compared to which the dungeon
And clanking chains are perfect liberty.
You understand me—I was comforted ;
I saw that every possible shape of action
Might lead to good—I saw it and burst forth
Thirsting for some of those exploits that fill
The earth for sure redemption of lost peace.

[Marking MARMADUKE'S countenance.]

Nay, you have had the worst. Ferocity
Subsided in a moment, like a wind
That drops down dead out of a sky it vexed.
And yet I had within me evermore
A salient spring of energy ; I mounted
From action up to action with a mind
That never rested—without meat or drink
Have I lived many days—my sleep was bound
To purposes of reason—not a dream
But had a continuity and substance
That waking life had never power to give.

Mar. O wretched Human-kind !—Until the
mystery

Of all this world is solved, well may we envy
The worm, that, underneath a stone whose weight
Would crush the lion's paw with mortal anguish,
Doth lodge, and feed, and coil, and sleep, in safety.
Fell not the wrath of Heaven upon those traitors !

Osw. Give not to them a thought. From Palestine
We marched to Syria : oft I left the Camp,
When all that multitude of hearts was still,
And followed on, through woods of gloomy cedar,
Into deep chasms troubled by roaring streams ;
Or from the top of Lebanon surveyed
The moonlight desert, and the moonlight sea :
In these my lonely wanderings I perceived
What mighty objects do impress their forms
To elevate our intellectual being ;
And felt, if aught on earth deserves a curse,
'Tis that worst principle of ill which dooms
A thing so great to perish self-consumed.
—So much for my remorse !

Mar. Unhappy Man !

Osw. When from these forms I turned to con-
template

The World's opinions and her usages,
I seemed a Being who had passed alone
Into a region of futurity,
Whose natural element was freedom——

Mar. Stop—

I may not, cannot, follow thee.

Osw. You must.
I had been nourished by the sickly food

under applause I now perceived
 we are praised, only as men in us
 reflect some image of themselves,
 the counterpart of what they are,
 an empty thing that they would wish to be.
 That merit has no surer test
 than glory; that, if we wish to serve
 our kind in substance, not deceive by show,
 we become obnoxious to its hate,
 and disguised in simulated scorn
 I pity, can forgive, you; but those
 who—
 who destroy perfidy!

Keep down your wrath.
 Scorn discarded, spurious Fame despised,
 aware both of Ignorance, I found
 stretched before me smooth as some broad way
 and a monarch's progress. Priests might spin
 the web, but not for me—'twas in fit place
 as kindred cobwebs I had been,
 that dream had left my native land,
 I was a simple bondswoman, the soft chain
 of the ever; and the men, from whom
 freedom came, you would destroy:
 we in thanks for their blind services.

'Tis a strange aching that, when we would
 care
 about—You have betrayed me—I have
 done—

Innocent—I know that he is guiltless—
 both are guiltless, without spot or stain,
 but condemned Poor old Man!
 I had heart for this, because thou lovedst
 me from very infancy had been
 to thy faith, warmth to thy blood!—Together

[Turning to Edward]
 stepped his steps, he leaned upon us both.
 At, we are coupled by a chain of adamant;
 to follow him, then, to enlarge
 intellectual empire. We subsist
 there, all is slavery; we receive
 what we not yet whence those laws have come;
 and an upward sting to goad us on
 Have you betrayed me! Speak to that.

The mask,
 for a season I have stooped to wear,
 be cast off. Know then that I was urged,
 after impulse let it pass) was driven,
 to sympathy, because I saw
 the terror of my youthful self;
 that made us equal once again,
 and was a vain hope. You have struck home,
 the law of blood cut short the business;
 and never you must yield to me.

But what is done will save you from the blank
 Of living without knowledge that you live:
 Now you are suffering—for the future day,
 'Tis his who will command it.—Think of my story—
 Herbert is innocent.

Mar. (in a faint voice, and doubtingly) You do
 but echo
 My own wild words!

One. Young Man, the seed must lie
 Hid in the earth, or there can be no harvest;
 'Tis Nature's law. What I have done in darkness
 I will avow before the face of day.
 Herbert is innocent.

Mar. What fiend could prompt
 This action? Innocent!—oh, breaking heart!—
 Alive or dead, I'll find him. [Exit
 One. Alive—perdition! [Exit.

SCENE, the inside of a poor Cottage.

ELIZABETH and EDWARD seated.

Idon. The storm beats hard—Mercy for poor
 or rich,
 Whose heads are shelterless in such a night!
 A Voice without. Holla! to bed, good Folks,
 within!

Elec. O save us!
 Idon. What can this mean?

Elec. Alas, for my poor husband!—
 We'll have a counting of our flocks to-morrow;
 The wolf keeps festival these stormy nights;
 Be calm, sweet Lady, they are wassailers

[The voices die away in the distance.
 Returning from their Feast—my heart beats so—
 A noise at midnight does so frighten me.

Idon. Hush!
 Elec. They are gone. On such a night, my
 husband,

Dragged from his bed, was cast into a dungeon,
 Where, hid from me, he counted many years,
 A criminal in no one's eyes but theirs
 Not even in theirs—whose brutal violence
 So dealt with him.

Idon. I have a noble Friend
 First among youths of knightly breeding. One
 Who lives but to protect the weak or injured.
 There again! [Listening

Elec. 'Tis my husband's foot. Good Eddred
 Has a kind heart; but his imprisonment
 Has made him fearful, and he'll never be
 The man he was.

Idon. I will retire;—good night!
 [Exit Idon, with W.]

Enter ELDRED, (hides a bundle).

Eld. Not yet in bed, Eleanor!—there are stains in that frock which must be washed out.

Elea. What has befallen you?

Eld. I am belated, and you must know the cause—*(speaking low)* that is the blood of an unhappy Man.

Elea. Oh! we are undone for ever.

Eld. Heaven forbid that I should lift my hand against any man. Eleanor, I have shed tears to-night, and it comforts me to think of it.

Elea. Where, where is he?

Eld. I have done him no harm, but—it will be forgiven me; it would not have been so once.

Elea. You have not *buried* anything? You are no richer than when you left me?

Eld. Be at peace; I am innocent.

Elea. Then God be thanked—

[A short pause; she falls upon his neck.]

Eld. To-night I met with an old Man lying stretched upon the ground—a sad spectacle: I raised him up with a hope that we might shelter and restore him.

Elea. *(as if ready to run).* Where is he? You were not able to bring him *all* the way with you; let us return, I can help you.

[ELDRED shakes his head.]

Eld. He did not seem to wish for life: as I was struggling on, by the light of the moon I saw the stains of blood upon my clothes—he waved his hand, as if it were all useless; and I let him sink again to the ground.

Elea. Oh that I had been by your side!

Eld. I tell you his hands and his body were cold—how could I disturb his last moments? he strove to turn from me as if he wished to settle into sleep.

Elea. But, for the stains of blood—

Eld. He must have fallen, I fancy, for his head was cut; but I think his malady was cold and hunger.

Elea. Oh, Eldred, I shall never be able to look up at this roof in storm or fair but I shall tremble.

Eld. Is it not enough that my ill stars have kept me abroad to-night till this hour? I come home, and this is my comfort!

Elea. But did he say nothing which might have set you at ease?

Eld. I thought he grasped my hand while he was muttering something about his Child—his Daughter—*(starting as if he heard a noise).* What is that?

Elea. Eldred, you are a father.

Eld. God knows what was in my heart, not curse my son for my sake.

Elea. But you prayed by him? you waited hour of his release?

Eld. The night was wasting fast; I a friend; I am spited by the world—his terrified me—if I had brought him along and he had died in my arms!—I am sure something breathing—and this chair!

Elea. Oh, Eldred, you will die alone. I have nobody to close your eyes—no hand your dying hand—I shall be in my grave. will attend us all.

Eld. Have you forgot your own troubles was in the dungeon?

Elea. And you left him alive?

Eld. Alive!—the damps of death were upon—he could not have survived an hour.

Elea. In the cold, cold night.

Eld. *(in a savage tone).* Ay, and his bare; I suppose you would have had me bonnet to cover it.—You will never rest brought to a felon's end.

Elea. Is there nothing to be done? cannot to the Convent?

Eld. Ay, and say at once that I in him!

Elea. Eldred, I know that ours is the or upon the Waste; let us take heart; this I be rich; and could he be saved by our m gratitude may reward us.

Eld. 'Tis all in vain.

Elea. But let us make the attempt. Man may have a wife, and he may have—let us return to the spot; we may him, and his eyes may yet open upon the love him.

Eld. He will never open them more; for he spoke to me, he kept them firmly if he had been blind.

Idon. *(rushing out).* It is, it is, my Father!

Eld. We are betrayed *(looking at IDON)*

Elea. His Daughter!—God have mercy *(turning to IDONEA).*

Idon. *(sinking down).* Oh! lift me up! me to the place.

You are safe; the whole world shall not harm

Elea. This Lady is his Daughter.

Eld. *(moved).* I'll lead you to the spot

Idon. *(springing up).* Alive!—you breathe! quick, quick—

ACT V.

SCENE, *A wood on the edge of the Waste.**Enter OSWALD and a Forester.*

For. He leaned upon the bridge that spans the glen,
And down into the bottom cast his eye,
That fastened there, as it would check the current.

Osw. He listened too ; did you not say he listened ?

For. As if there came such moaning from the
flood

As is heard often after stormy nights.

Osw. But did he utter nothing ?

For. See him there !

MARMADUKE appearing.

Mar. Buzz, buzz, ye black and winged freebooters ;
That is no substance which ye settle on !

For. His senses play him false ; and see, his arms
Outspread, as if to save himself from falling !—
Some terrible phantom I believe is now
Passing before him, such as God will not
Permit to visit any but a man
Who has been guilty of some horrid crime.

[MARMADUKE disappears.]

Osw. The game is up !—

For. If it be needful, Sir,
I will assist you to lay hands upon him.

Osw. No, no, my Friend, you may pursue your
business—

'Tis a poor wretch of an unsettled mind,
Who has a trick of straying from his keepers ;
We must be gentle. Leave him to my care.

[Exit Forester.]

If his own eyes play false with him, these freaks
Of fancy shall be quickly tamed by mine ;
The goal is reached. My Master shall become
A shadow of myself—made by myself.

SCENE, *the edge of the Moor.**MARMADUKE and ELDRED enter from opposite sides.*

Mar. (*raising his eyes and perceiving ELDRED*).

In any corner of this savage Waste,
Have you, good Peasant, seen a blind old Man ?

Eld. I heard—

Mar. You heard him, where ? when
heard him ?

Eld. As you know,
The first hours of last night were rough with storm :
I had been out in search of a stray heifer ;
Returning late, I heard a moaning sound ;
Then, thinking that my fancy had deceived me,
I hurried on, when straight a second moan,

A human voice distinct, struck on my ear.

So guided, distant a few steps, I found
An aged Man, and such as you describe.

Mar. You heard !—he called you to him ? Of all
men

The best and kindest !—but where is he ? guide me,
That I may see him.

Eld. On a ridge of rocks

A lonesome Chapel stands, deserted now :

The bell is left, which no one dares remove ;

And, when the stormy wind blows o'er the peak,
It rings, as if a human hand were there

To pull the cord. I guess he must have heard it ;
And it had led him towards the precipice,
To climb up to the spot whence the sound came ;
But he had failed through weakness. From his
hand

His staff had dropped, and close upon the brink
Of a small pool of water he was laid,
As if he had stooped to drink, and so remained
Without the strength to rise.

Mar. Well, well, he lives,
And all is safe : what said he ?

Eld. But few words :

He only spake to me of a dear Daughter,
Who, so he feared, would never see him more ;
And of a Stranger to him, One by whom
He had been sore misused ; but he forgave
The wrong and the wrong-doer. You are trou-
bled—

Perhaps you are his son ?

Mar. The All-seeing knows,
I did not think he had a living Child.—
But whither did you carry him ?

Eld. He was torn,
His head was bruised, and there was blood about
him—

Mar. That was no work of mine.

Eld. Nor was it mine.

Mar. But had he strength to walk ? I could have
borne him

A thousand miles.

Eld. I am in poverty,
And know how busy are the tongues of men ;
My heart was willing, Sir, but I am one
Whose good deeds will not stand by their own light ;
And, though it smote me more than words can tell,
I left him.

Mar. I believe that there are phantoms,
That in the shape of man do cross our path
On evil instigation, to make sport
Of our distress—and thou art one of them !
But things substantial have so pressed on me—

Eld. My wife and children came into my mind.

Mar. Oh Monster ! Monster ! there are three
of us,
And we shall howl together.

[*After a pause and in a feeble voice.*

I am deserted
At my worst need, my crimes have in a net
(*Pointing to ELDRED*) Entangled this poor man.—
Where was it ? where ?

[*Dragging him along.*

Eld. 'Tis needless ; spare your violence. His
Daughter—

Mar. Ay, in the word a thousand scorpions lodge :
This old man *had* a Daughter.

Eld. To the spot
I hurried back with her.—O save me, Sir,
From such a journey !—there was a black tree,
A single tree ; she thought it was her Father.—
Oh Sir, I would not see that hour again
For twenty lives. The daylight dawned, and now—
Nay ; hear my tale, 'tis fit that you should hear it—
As we approached, a solitary crow
Rose from the spot ;—the Daughter clapped her
hands,
And then I heard a shriek so terrible

[*MARMADUKE shrinks back.*

The startled bird quivered upon the wing.

Mar. Dead, dead !—

Eld. (*after a pause*). A dismal matter, Sir, for me,
And seems the like for you ; if 'tis your wish,
I'll lead you to his Daughter ; but 'twere best
That she should be prepared ; I'll go before.

Mar. There will be need of preparation.

[*ELDRED goes off.*

Elea. (*enters*). Master !
Your limbs sink under you, shall I support you ?

Mar. (*taking her arm*). Woman, I've lent my
body to the service
Which now thou tak'st upon thee. God forbid
That thou shouldst ever meet a like occasion
With such a purpose in thine heart as mine was.

Elea. Oh, why have I to do with things like these ?

[*Exeunt.*

—◆—
SCENE changes to the door of ELDRED's cottage—
IDONEA scated—enter ELDRED.

Eld. Your Father, Lady, from a wilful hand
Has met unkindness ; so indeed he told me,
And you remember such was my report :
From what has just befallen me I have cause
To fear the very worst.

Idon. My Father is dead ;
Why dost thou come to me with words like these ?

Eld. A wicked Man should answer for his crimes.

Idon. Thou seest me what I am.

Eld. It was most heinous,
And doth call out for vengeance.

Idon. Do not add,
I prithee, to the harm thou 'st done already.

Eld. Hereafter you will thank me for this service.
Hard by, a Man I met, who, from plain proofs
Of interfering Heaven, I have no doubt,
Laid hands upon your Father. Fit it were
You should prepare to meet him.

Idon. I have nothing
To do with others ; help me to my Father—

[*She turns and sees MARMADUKE leaning on ELEANOR
—throws herself upon his neck, and after some
time,*

In joy I met thee, but a few hours past ;
And thus we meet again ; one human stay
Is left me still in thee. Nay, shake not so.

Mar. In such a wilderness—to see no thing,
No, not the pitying moon !

Idon. And perish so.

Mar. Without a dog to moan for him.

Idon. Think not of it,
But enter there and see him how he sleeps,
Tranquil as he had died in his own bed.

Mar. Tranquil—why not ?

Idon. Oh, peace !

Mar. He is at peace ;
His body is at rest : there was a plot,
A hideous plot, against the soul of man :
It took effect—and yet I baffled it,
In some degree.

Idon. Between us stood, I thought
A cup of consolation, filled from Heaven
For both our needs ; must I, and in thy presence
Alone partake of it ?—Beloved Marmaduke !

Mar. Give me a reason why the wisest thing
That the earth owns shall never choose to die,
But some one must be near to count his groans.
The wounded deer retires to solitude,
And dies in solitude : all things but man,
All die in solitude.

[*Moving towards the cottage door*
Mysterious God,

If she had never lived I had not done it !—

Idon. Alas, the thought of such a cruel death
Has overwhelmed him.—I must follow.

Eld. Lady !
You will do well ; (*she goes*) unjust suspicion may
Cleave to this Stranger : if, upon his entering,
The dead Man heave a groan, or from his side
Uplift his hand—that would be evidence.

Elea. Shame ! Eldred, shame !

Mar. (*both returning*) The dead have but
one face. (*to himself*).

A Man—so weak and unoffending—
and harmless as a babe : a Man,
the agent to the world's protection,
despatched to destroy him ! —
Oh, had you seen him living ! —

I (so filled
with grief as this world) am unto thee
most precious, that it now contains :
through me alone must be revealed
why I am thus destroyed, Idonea !
praise —

O miserable Father !
I command me to bless all mankind ;
I cannot, have I ever wished
my living thing ; but hear me,
O Heavens ! (Ancestral)—may vengeance
smite the fiend
who would murder : let him live
in terror of the elements ;
let him on his knees to prayer
stand, and let him think he sees,
in the house of God,
the angel, unswerving o'er his head ;
then, when he would be down at night,
the blood drops on his pillow !
He was silent, but my heart hath
been there

(MARMADUKE). Left to the
mercies of that savage Man !
I call upon his Child !—O Friend !

(Turns to MARMADUKE).

My only Comforter,
I come to me and weep. (He kisses her.)
O LORDEL. Yes, Varlet, look,
as each night do clap their hands.

(Varlet retires alarmed)

Thy face is stern, thy cheek is deadly pale ;
I passed the monster !

I have found him.—
But thou hadst perished in the flames !
How art thou, then can I be desolate !—
There was a time, when this protecting hand
kept the night, never more
to rest upon a deed of mine.

What words for me to hear, for me, an
orphan, my guardianship by Heaven ;
I have given me, let me hope,
forgive me, trust, that I am thus
a wretch—born, is no malady.

(Taking his arm)

It is a malady—
(He looks at his forehead) And here, and

A mortal malady.—I am accursed :
All nature curses me, and in my heart
Thy curse is fixed ; the truth must be laid bare.
It must be told, and borne. I am the man,
(Abused, betrayed, but how it matters not)
Presumptuous above all that ever breathed,
Who, casting as I thought a guilty Person
Upon Heaven's righteous judgment, did become
An instrument of Fiends. Through me, through me
Thy Father perished.

Idonea. Perished—by what mischance !

Mar. Beloved !—if I dared, so would I call thee—
Conflict must cease, and, in thy frozen heart,
The extremes of suffering meet in absolute peace.

(He gives her a letter.)

Idonea. (reads) 'Be not surprised if you hear
that some signal judgment has befallen the man
who calls himself your father ; he is now with
me, as his signature will shew : abstain from con-
jecture till you see me.

'HERRERT.

'MARMADUKE.'

The writing Oswald's ; the signature my Father's :
(Looks steadily at the paper) And here is yours,—
or do my eyes deceive me !

You have then seen my Father !

Mar. He has leaned

Upon this arm.

Idonea. You led him towards the Convent !

Mar. That Convent was Stone-Arthur Castle.
Thither

We were his guides. I on that night resolved
That he should wait thy coming till the day
Of resurrection.

Idonea. Miserable Woman,
Too quickly moved, too easily giving way,
I put denial on thy suit, and hence,
With the disastrous issue of last night,
Thy perturbation, and these frantic words.
Be calm, I pray thee !

Mar. Oswald—

Idonea. Name him not.

(Enter female Beggar.)

Beg. And he is dead !—that Moor—how shall
I cross it !

By night, by day, never shall I be able
To travel half a mile alone.—Good Lady !
Forgive me ! Saints forgive me. Had I thought
It would have come to this !—

Idonea. What brings you hither ! speak !

Beg. (pointing to MARMADUKE). This innocent
Gentleman. Sweet heavens ! I told him
Such tales of your dead Father !—God is my judge.

I thought there was no harm : but that bad Man,
He bribed me with his gold, and looked so fierce.
Mercy ! I said I know not what—oh pity me—
I said, sweet Lady, you were not his Daughter—
Pity me, I am haunted ;—thrice this day
My conscience made me wish to be struck blind ;
And then I would have prayed, and had no voice.

Idon. (to MARMADUKE). Was it my Father !—
no, no, no, for he

Was meek and patient, feeble, old and blind,
Helpless, and loved me dearer than his life.
—But hear me. For *one* question, I have a heart
That will sustain me. Did you murder him ?

Mar. No, not by stroke of arm. But learn the
process :

Proof after proof was pressed upon me ; guilt
Made evident, as seemed, by blacker guilt,
Whose impious folds enwrapped even thee ; and truth
And innocence, embodied in his looks,
His words and tones and gestures, did but serve
With me to aggravate his crimes, and heaped
Ruin upon the cause for which they pleaded.
Then pity crossed the path of my resolve :
Confounded, I looked up to Heaven, and cast,
Idonea ! thy blind Father, on the Ordeal
Of the bleak Waste—left him—and so he died !—

[IDONEA sinks senseless ; Beggar, ELEANOR, &c.,
crowd round, and bear her off.

Why may we speak these things, and do no more ;
Why should a thrust of the arm have such a power,
And words that tell these things be heard in vain ?
She is not dead. Why !—if I loved this Woman,
I would take care she never woke again ;
But she WILL wake, and she will weep for me,
And say, no blame was mine—and so, poor fool,
Will waste her curses on another name.

[He walks about distractedly.

Enter OSWALD.

OSWALD (to himself). Strong to o’erturn, strong
also to build up. [To MARMADUKE.
The starts and sallies of our last encounter
Were natural enough ; but that, I trust,
Is all gone by. You have cast off the chains
That fettered your nobility of mind—
Delivered heart and head !

Let us to Palestine ;

This is a paltry field for enterprise.

Mar. Ay, what shall we encounter next ? This
issue—

’Twas nothing more than darkness deepening
darkness,

And weakness crowned with the impotence of
death !—

Your pupil is, you see, an apt proficient. (*ironically*).

Start not !—Here is another face hard by ;
Come, let us take a peep at both together,
And, with a voice at which the dead will quake
Resound the praise of your morality—
Of this too much.

[Drawing OSWALD towards the Collage—stops at
at the door.

Men are there, millions, Oswald,
Who with bare hands would have plucked out i
heart

And flung it to the dogs : but I am raised
Above, or sunk below, all further sense
Of provocation. Leave me, with the weight
Of that old Man’s forgiveness on thy heart,
Pressing as heavily as it doth on mine.
Coward I have been ; know, there lies not now
Within the compass of a mortal thought,
A deed that I would shrink from ;—but to endu
That is my destiny. May it be thine :
Thy office, thy ambition, be henceforth
To feed remorse, to welcome every sting
Of penitential anguish, yea with tears.
When seas and continents shall lie between us—
The wider space the better—we may find
In such a course fit links of sympathy,
An incommunicable rivalry
Maintained, for peaceful ends beyond our view.

[Confused voices—several of the band enter—
upon OSWALD and seize him.

One of them. I would have dogged him to t
jaws of hell—

Osw. Ha ! is it so !—That vagrant Hag !—d
comes

Of having left a thing like her alive ! [As
Several voices. Despatch him !

Osw. If I pass beneath a ro

And shout, and, with the echo of my voice,
Bring down a heap of rubbish, and it crush me,
I die without dishonour. Famished, starved,
A Fool and Coward blended to my wish !

[Smiles scornfully and exultingly at MARMADUKE

Wal. ’Tis done ! (*stabs him.*)

Another of the band. The ruthless Traitor !

Mar. A rash deed

With that reproof I do resign a station
Of which I have been proud.

Wil. (*approaching MARMADUKE*). O my p
Master !

Mar. Discerning Monitor, my faithful Wilfr
Why art thou here ? [Turning to WALL

Wallace, upon these Bord
Many there be whose eyes will not want cause
To weep that I am gone. Brothers in arms !
Raise on that dreary Waste a monument

my record my story : nor let words—
 not they be, and delicate in their touch
 & itself—be there withheld from Her
 through most wicked arts, was made an
 orphan
 : who would have died a thousand times,
 had her from a moment's harm. To you,
 : and Wilfred, I commend the Lady,
 by nature reared, as if to make her
 things worthier of that noble birth,
 long-suspended rights are now on the eve
 of ration : with your tenderest care
 over her, I pray—sustain her——
 I of the band (*cavily*). Captain !
 No more of that ; in silence hear my doom :

A hermitage has furnished fit relief
 To some offenders ; other penitents,
 Less patient in their wretchedness, have fallen,
 Like the old Roman, on their own sword's point.
 They had their choice : a wanderer *must I* go,
 The Spectre of that innocent Man, my guide.
 No human ear shall ever hear me speak ;
 No human dwelling ever give me food,
 Or sleep, or rest : but, over waste and wild,
 In search of nothing, that this earth can give,
 But expiation, will I wander on—
 A Man by pain and thought compelled to live,
 Yet loathing life—till anger is appeased
 In Heaven, and Mercy gives me leave to die.
 1795-6.

POEMS REFERRING TO THE PERIOD OF CHILDHOOD

I.

My heart leaps up when I behold
 A rainbow in the sky :
 So was it when my life began ;
 So is it now I am a man ;
 So be it when I shall grow old,
 Or let me die !
 The Child is father of the Man ;
 And I could wish my days to be
 Bound each to each by natural piety.

1804.

II.

TO A BUTTERFLY.

STAY near me—do not take thy flight !
 A little longer stay in sight !
 Much converse do I find in thee,
 Historian of my infancy !
 Float near me ; do not yet depart !
 Dead times revive in thee :
 Thou bring'st, gay creature as thou art !
 A solemn image to my heart,
 My father's family !

Oh ! pleasant, pleasant were the days,
 The time, when, in our childish plays,
 My sister Emmeline and I
 Together chased the butterfly !
 A very hunter did I rush
 Upon the prey :—with leaps and springs
 I followed on from brake to bush ;
 But she, God love her ! feared to brush
 The dust from off its wings.

1801.

III.

THE SPARROW'S NEST.

BEHOLD, within the leafy shade,
 Those bright blue eggs together laid !
 On me the chance-discovered sight
 Gleamed like a vision of delight.
 I started—seeming to espy
 The home and sheltered bed,

The Sparrow's dwelling, which, hard by
 My Father's house, in wet or dry
 My sister Emmeline and I
 Together visited.

She looked at it and seemed to fear it ;
 Dreading, tho' wishing, to be near it :
 Such heart was in her, being then
 A little Prattler among men.
 The Blessing of my later years
 Was with me when a boy :
 She gave me eyes, she gave me ears ;
 And humble cares, and delicate fears ;
 A heart, the fountain of sweet tears ;
 And love, and thought, and joy.

IV.

FORESIGHT.

THAT is work of waste and ruin—
 Do as Charles and I are doing !
 Strawberry-blossoms, one and all,
 We must spare them—here are many :
 Look at it—the flower is small,
 Small and low, though fair as any :
 Do not touch it ! summers two
 I am older, Anne, than you.

Pull the primrose, sister Anne !
 Pull as many as you can.
 —Here are daisies, take your fill ;
 Pansies, and the cuckoo-flower :
 Of the lofty daffodil
 Make your bed, or make your bower ;
 Fill your lap, and fill your bosom ;
 Only spare the strawberry-blossom !

Primroses, the Spring may love them—
 Summer knows but little of them :
 Violets, a barren kind,
 Withered on the ground must lie ;
 Daisies leave no fruit behind
 When the pretty flowerets die ;
 Pluck them, and another year
 As many will be blowing here.

God has given a kindlier power
To the favoured strawberry-flower.
Hither soon as spring is fled
You and Charles and I will walk ;
Lurking berries, ripe and red,
Then will hang on every stalk,
Each within its leafy bower ;
And for that promise spare the flower !

1802.

V.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A CHILD THREE YEARS OLD.

Loving she is, and tractable, though wild ;
And Innocence hath privilege in her
To dignify arch looks and laughing eyes ;
And feats of cunning ; and the pretty round
Of trespasses, affected to provoke
Mock-chastisement and partnership in play.
And, as a faggot sparkles on the hearth,
Not less if unattended and alone
Than when both young and old sit gathered round
And take delight in its activity ;
Even so this happy Creature of herself
Is all-sufficient ; solitude to her
Is blithe society, who fills the air
With gladness and involuntary songs.
Light are her sallies as the tripping fawn's
Forth-startled from the fern where she lay couched ;
Unthought-of, unexpected, as the stir
Of the soft breeze ruffling the meadow-flowers,
Or from before it chasing wantonly
The many-coloured images imprest
Upon the bosom of a placid lake.

1811.

VI.

ADDRESS TO A CHILD,

DURING A BOISTEROUS WINTER EVENING.

BY MY SISTER.

WHAT way does the Wind come ! What way does
he go ?
He rides over the water, and over the snow,
Through wood, and through vale ; and, o'er rocky
height
Which the goat cannot climb, takes his sounding
flight ;
He tosses about in every bare tree,
As, if you look up, you plainly may see ;

But how he will come, and whither he goes,
There 's never a scholar in England knows.

He will suddenly stop in a cunning nook,
And ring a sharp 'larum ;—but, if you should look,
There 's nothing to see but a cushion of snow
Round as a pillow, and whiter than milk,
And softer than if it were covered with silk.
Sometimes he 'll hide in the cave of a rock,
Then whistle as shrill as the buzzard cock ;
—Yet seek him,—and what shall you find in the
place !

Nothing but silence and empty space ;
Save, in a corner, a heap of dry leaves,
That he's left, for a bed, to beggars or thieves !

As soon as 'tis daylight to-morrow, with me
You shall go to the orchard, and then you will see
That he has been there, and made a great rout,
And cracked the branches, and strewn them about ;
Heaven grant that he spare but that one upright
twig

That looked up at the sky so proud and big
All last summer, as well you know,
Studded with apples, a beautiful show !

Hark ! over the roof he makes a pause,
And growls as if he would fix his claws
Right in the slates, and with a huge rattle
Drive them down, like men in a battle :
—But let him range round ; he does us no harm,
We build up the fire, we 're snug and warm ;
Untouched by his breath see the candle shines bright,
And burns with a clear and steady light ;
Books have we to read,—but that half-stifled knell,
Alas ! 'tis the sound of the eight o'clock bell.
—Come now we 'll to bed ! and when we are there
He may work his own will, and what shall we care !
He may knock at the door,—we 'll not let him in ;
May drive at the windows,—we 'll laugh at his din ;
Let him seek his own home wherever it be ;
Here 's a cozze warm house for Edward and me.

1806.

VII.

THE MOTHER'S RETURN.

BY THE SAME.

A MONTH, sweet Little-ones, is past
Since your dear Mother went away,—
And she to-morrow will return ;
To-morrow is the happy day.

O blessed tidings ! thought of joy !
The eldest heard with steady glee ;
Silent he stood ; then laughed amain,—
And shouted, " Mother, come to me !"

Louder and louder did he shout,
With witless hope to bring her near ;
" Nay, patience ! patience, little boy !
Your tender mother cannot hear."

I told of hills, and far-off towns,
And long, long vales to travel through ;—
He listens, puzzled, sore perplexed,
But he submits ; what can he do !

No strife disturbs his sister's breast ;
She wars not with the mystery
Of time and distance, night and day ;
The bonds of our humanity.

Her joy is like an instinct, joy
Of kitten, bird, or summer fly ;
She dances, runs without an aim,
She chatters in her ecstasy.

Her brother now takes up the note,
And echoes back his sister's glee ;
They hug the infant in my arms,
As if to force his sympathy.

Then, settling into fond discourse,
We rested in the garden bower ;
While sweetly shone the evening sun
In his departing hour.

We told o'er all that we had done,—
Our rambles by the swift brook's side
Far as the willow-skirted pool,
Where two fair swans together glide.

We talked of change, of winter gone,
Of green leaves on the hawthorn spray,
Of birds that build their nests and sing
And all " since Mother went away !"

To her these tales they will repeat,
To her our new-born tribes will show,
The goslings green, the ass's colt,
The lambs that in the meadow go.

—But, see, the evening star comes forth !
To bed the children must depart ;
A moment's heaviness they feel,
A sadness at the heart :

'Tis gone—and in a merry fit
They run up stairs in gamesome race ;
I, too, infected by their mood,
I could have joined the wanton chase.

Five minutes past—and, O the change !
Asleep upon their beds they lie ;
Their busy limbs in perfect rest,
And closed the sparkling eye.

1887.

VIII.

ALICE FELL ;

OR, ROBERTY.

THE post-boy drove with fierce career,
For threatening clouds the moon had drowned ;
When, as we hurried on, my ear
Was smitten with a startling sound.

As if the wind blew many ways,
I heard the sound,—and more and more ;
It seemed to follow with the chaise,
And still I heard it as before.

At length I to the boy called out ;
He stopped his horses at the word,
But neither cry, nor voice, nor shout,
Nor aught else like it, could be heard.

The boy then smacked his whip, and fast
The horses scampered through the rain ;
But, hearing soon upon the blast
The cry, I bade him halt again.

Forthwith alighting on the ground,
" Whence comes," said I, " this piteous moan !"
And there a little Girl I found,
Sitting behind the chaise, alone.

" My cloak !" no other word she spake,
But loud and bitterly she wept,
As if her innocent heart would break ;
And down from off her seat she leapt.

" What ails you, child ?"—she sobbed " Look here !"
I saw it in the wheel entangled,
A weather-beaten rag as e'er
From any garden scare-crow dangled.

There, twisted between nave and spoke,
It hung, nor could at once be freed ;
But our joint pains unloosed the cloak,
A miserable rag indeed !

"And whither are you going, child,
To-night along these lonesome ways?"
"To Durham," answered she, half wild—
"Then come with me into the chaise."

Insensible to all relief
Sat the poor girl, and forth did send
Sob after sob, as if her grief
Could never, never have an end.

"My child, in Durham do you dwell?"
She checked herself in her distress,
And said, "My name is Alice Fell;
I'm fatherless and motherless.

And I to Durham, Sir, belong."
Again, as if the thought would choke
Her very heart, her grief grew strong;
And all was for her tattered cloak!

The chaise drove on; our journey's end
Was nigh; and, sitting by my side,
As if she had lost her only friend
She wept, nor would be pacified.

Up to the tavern-door we post;
Of Alice and her grief I told;
And I gave money to the host,
To buy a new cloak for the old.

"And let it be of duffil grey,
As warm a cloak as man can sell!"
Proud creature was she the next day,
The little orphan, Alice Fell!

1801.

IX.

LUCY GRAY;

OR, SOLITUDE.

Once I had heard of Lucy Gray;
And, when I crossed the wild,
I chanced to see at break of day
The solitary child.

No mate, no comrade Lucy knew;
She dwelt on a wide moor,
—The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door!

You yet may spy the fawn at play,
The hare upon the green;
But the sweet face of Lucy Gray
Will never more be seen.

"To-night will be a stormy night—
You to the town must go;
And take a lantern, Child, to light
Your mother through the snow."

"That, Father! will I gladly do:
'Tis scarcely afternoon—
The minster-clock has just struck two,
And yonder is the moon!"

At this the Father raised his hook,
And snapped a faggot-band;
He plied his work;—and Lucy took
The lantern in her hand.

Not blither is the mountain roe:
With many a wanton stroke
Her feet disperse the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.

The storm came on before its time:
She wandered up and down;
And many a hill did Lucy climb:
But never reached the town.

The wretched parents all that night
Went shouting far and wide;
But there was neither sound nor sight
To serve them for a guide.

At day-break on a hill they stood
That overlooked the moor;
And thence they saw the bridge of wood,
A furlong from their door.

They wept—and, turning homeward, cried,
"In heaven we all shall meet;"
—When in the snow the mother spied
The print of Lucy's feet.

Then downwards from the steep hill's edge
They tracked the footmarks small;
And through the broken hawthorn hedge,
And by the long stone-wall;

And then an open field they crossed:
The marks were still the same;
They tracked them on, nor ever lost;
And to the bridge they came.

They followed from the snowy bank
Those footmarks, one by one,
Into the middle of the plank ;
And further there were none !

—Yet some maintain that to this day
She is a living child ;
That you may see sweet Lucy Gray
Upon the lonesome wild.

O'er rough and smooth she trips along,
And never looks behind ;
And sings a solitary song
That whistles in the wind.

1792.

x.

WE ARE SEVEN.

—— A simple Child,
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death !

I met a little cottage Girl :
She was eight years old, she said ;
Her hair was thick with many a curl
That clustered round her head.

She had a rustic, woodland air,
And she was wildly clad :
Her eyes were fair, and very fair ;
—Her beauty made me glad.

“ Sisters and brothers, little Maid,
How many may you be ? ”
“ How many ! Seven in all,” she said,
And wondering looked at me.

“ And where are they ! I pray you tell.”
She answered, “ Seven are we ;
And two of us at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to sea.

Two of us in the church-yard lie,
My sister and my brother ;
And, in the church-yard cottage, I
Dwell near them with my mother.”

“ You say that two at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to sea,
Yet ye are seven !—I pray you tell,
Sweet Maid, how this may be.”

Then did the little Maid reply,
“ Seven boys and girls are we ;
Two of us in the church-yard lie,
Beneath the church-yard tree.”

“ You run about, my little Maid,
Your limbs they are alive ;
If two are in the church-yard laid,
Then ye are only five.”

“ Their graves are green, they may be seen
The little Maid replied,
“ Twelve steps or more from my mother's
And they are side by side.

My stockings there I often knit,
My kerchief there I hem ;
And there upon the ground I sit,
And sing a song to them.

And often after sun-set, Sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer,
And eat my supper there.

The first that died was sister Jane ;
In bed she moaning lay,
Till God released her of her pain ;
And then she went away.

So in the church-yard she was laid ;
And, when the grass was dry,
Together round her grave we played,
My brother John and I.

And when the ground was white with snow
And I could run and slide,
My brother John was forced to go,
And he lies by her side.”

“ How many are you, then,” said I,
“ If they two are in heaven ? ”
Quick was the little Maid's reply,
“ O Master ! we are seven.”

“ But they are dead ; those two are dead !
Their spirits are in heaven ! ”
’Twas throwing words away ; for still
The little Maid would have her will,
And said, “ Nay, we are seven ! ”

1'

XI.

THE IDLE SOUTHERN LAMB.

OR, DUNGEON-GHYLL FORCE *.

A PASTORAL.

The valley rings with mirth and joy ;
 The birds the echoes play
 Ever never ending song,
 As when in the May
 The quail chatters with delight ;
 The mountain raven's youngling brood
 About the mother and the nest ;
 The gull's rattling cast and west
 About the fisher's own pool ;
 Through the glittering vapours dart
 Every wantonness of heart.

On a rock, upon the grass,
 The lamb are a ring in the sun ;
 For a while, if any work they have,
 They'll do it — or done.
 As when the larks they play
 The fragments of a Christmas hymn ;
 The cat plant which in our dale
 Is called fox's tail,
 As when the larks they trim :
 As when the lamb are as the day,
 The shepherd is wear the time away.

On the river's stony marge
 The lark's chant a joyous song ;
 The stream is busy in the wood,
 As when the lark's song
 Comes loud and strong.
 The limits are on the rocks,
 The lark's song both earth and sky
 As when, and more than all,
 The lark's song with their green coronal ;
 As when the lark's song,
 The lark's song ' which up the hill
 From the depth of Dungeon-Ghyll.

Walter, leaping from the ground,
 As to the stump of yon old yew
 As for our whether run a race."
 As when the lark's song
 As when the lark's song
 As when the lark's song
 As when the lark's song

On the district of Cumberland and Westmore-
 land and, for the most part, a steep narrow
 stream running through it. Force is the
 usually employed in three dialects for waterfall

Seeing that he should lose the prize,
 "Stop!" to his comrade Walter cries—
 James stopped with no good will :
 Said Walter then, exulting ; "Here
 You'll find a task for half a year.

Cross, if you dare, where I shall cross—
 Come on, and tread where I shall tread,"
 The other took him at his word,
 And followed as he led.
 It was a spot which you may see
 If ever you to Lunddale go ;
 Into a chasm a mighty block
 Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock ;
 The gulf is deep below ;
 And, in a basin black and small,
 Receives a lofty waterfall.

With staff in hand across the cleft
 The challenger pursued his march ;
 And now, all eyes and feet, hath gained
 The middle of the arch.
 When list ! he hears a piteous moan—
 Again !—his heart within him dies—
 His pulse is stopped, his breath is lost,
 He totters, pale as a ghost,
 And, looking down, espies
 A lamb, that in the pool is pent
 Within that black and frightful rent.

The lamb had slipped into the stream,
 And safe without a bruise or wound
 The cataract had borne him down
 Into the gulf profound.
 His dam had seen him when he fell,
 She saw him down the torrent borne ;
 And, while with all a mother's love
 She from the lofty rocks above
 Sent forth a cry forlorn,
 The lamb, still swimming round and round,
 Made answer to that plaintive sound.

When he had learnt what thing it was,
 That sent this rueful cry ; I ween
 The Boy recovered heart, and told
 The sight which he had seen
 Both gladly now deferred their task ;
 Nor was there wanting either aid—
 A Poet, one who loves the books
 Far better than the sage's looks,
 By chance had thither strayed ;
 And there the helpless lamb he found
 By those huge rocks encompassed round.

He drew it from the troubled pool,
 And brought it forth into the light :
 The Shepherds met him with his charge,
 An unexpected sight !
 Into their arms the lamb they took,
 Whose life and limbs the flood had spared ;
 Then up the steep ascent they hied,
 And placed him at his mother's side ;
 And gently did the Bard
 Those idle Shepherd-boys upbraid,
 And bade them better mind their trade.

1800.

XII.

ANECDOTE FOR FATHERS,

‘Retine vim istam, falsa enim dicam, si coges.’

EUSKIBUS.

I HAVE a boy of five years old ;
 His face is fair and fresh to see ;
 His limbs are cast in beauty's mould,
 And dearly he loves me.

One morn we strolled on our dry walk,
 Our quiet home all full in view,
 And held such intermitted talk
 As we are wont to do.

My thoughts on former pleasures ran ;
 I thought of Kilve's delightful shore,
 Our pleasant home when spring began,
 A long, long year before.

A day it was when I could bear
 Some fond regrets to entertain ;
 With so much happiness to spare,
 I could not feel a pain.

The green earth echoed to the feet
 Of lambs that bounded through the glade,
 From shade to sunshine, and as fleet
 From sunshine back to shade.

Birds warbled round me—and each trace
 Of inward sadness had its charm ;
 Kilve, thought I, was a favoured place,
 And so is Liswyn farm.

My boy beside me tripped, so slim
 And graceful in his rustic dress !
 And, as we talked, I questioned him,
 In very idleness.

“Now tell me, had you rather be,”
 I said, and took him by the arm,
 “On Kilve's smooth shore, by the green sea
 Or here at Liswyn farm !”

In careless mood he looked at me,
 While still I held him by the arm,
 And said, “At Kilve I'd rather be
 Than here at Liswyn farm.”

“Now, little Edward, say why so :
 My little Edward, tell me why.”—
 “I cannot tell, I do not know.”—
 “Why, this is strange,” said I ;

“For, here are woods, hills smooth and w
 There surely must some reason be
 Why you would change sweet Liswyn farm
 For Kilve by the green sea.”

At this, my boy hung down his head,
 He blushed with shame, nor made reply ;
 And three times to the child I said,
 “Why, Edward, tell me why ?”

His head he raised—there was in sight,
 It caught his eye, he saw it plain—
 Upon the house-top, glittering bright,
 A broad and gilded vane.

Then did the boy his tongue unlock,
 And eased his mind with this reply :
 “At Kilve there was no weather-cock ;
 And that's the reason why.”

O dearest, dearest boy ! my heart
 For better lore would seldom yearn,
 Could I but teach the hundredth part
 Of what from thee I learn.

1

XIII.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

THERE'S George Fisher, Charles Fleming,
 Reginald Shore,
 Three rosy-checked school-boys, the highest
 more
 Than the height of a counsellor's bag ;
 To the top of GREAT HOW* did it please the
 climb :

* GREAT HOW is a single and conspicuous hill, &
 rises towards the foot of Thirlmere, on the western s

And there they built up, without mortar or lime,
A Man on the peak of the crag.

They built him of stones gathered up as they lay :
They built him and christened him all in one day,
An urchin both vigorous and hale ;
And so without scruple they called him Ralph Jones.
Now Ralph is renowned for the length of his bones ;
The Magog of Legberthwaite dale.

Just half a week after, the wind sallied forth,
And, in anger or merriment, out of the north,
Coming on with a terrible pother,
From the peak of the crag blew the giant away.
And what did these school-boys ?—The very next
day
They went and they built up another.

—Some little I've seen of blind boisterous works
By Christian disturbers more savage than Turks,
Spirits busy to do and undo :
At remembrance whereof my blood sometimes will
flag ;
Then, light-hearted Boys, to the top of the crag ;
And I'll build up a giant with you.

1801.

XIV.

THE PET-LAMB.

A PASTORAL.

THE dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink ;
I heard a voice ; it said, " Drink, pretty creature,
drink ! "

And, looking o'er the hedge, before me I espied
A snow-white mountain-lamb with a Maiden at its
side.

Nor sheep nor kine were near ; the lamb was all
alone,
And by a slender cord was tethered to a stone ;
With one knee on the grass did the little Maiden
kneel,
While to that mountain-lamb she gave its evening
meal.

The lamb, while from her hand he thus his supper
took,
Seemed to feast with head and ears ; and his tail
with pleasure shook.

the beautiful dale of Legberthwaite, along the high road
between Keswick and Ambleside.

" Drink, pretty creature, drink," she said in such
a tone
That I almost received her heart into my own.

'Twas little Barbara Lewthwaite, a child of beauty
rare !
I watched them with delight, they were a lovely pair.
Now with her empty can the maiden turned away :
But ere ten yards were gone her footsteps did she
stay.

Right towards the lamb she looked ; and from a
shady place
I unobserved could see the workings of her face :
If Nature to her tongue could measured numbers
bring,
Thus, thought I, to her lamb that little Maid might
sing :

" What ails thee, young One ! what ! Why pull
so at thy cord ?
Is it not well with thee ? well both for bed and board ?
Thy plot of grass is soft, and green as grass can be ;
Rest, little young One, rest ; what is't that aileth
thee ?

What is it thou wouldst seek ? What is wanting
to thy heart ?
Thy limbs are they not strong ? And beautiful
thou art :

This grass is tender grass ; these flowers they have
no peers ;
And that green corn all day is rustling in thy ears !

If the sun be shining hot, do but stretch thy woollen
chain,
This beech is standing by, its covert thou canst gain ;
For rain and mountain-storms ! the like thou
need'st not fear,
The rain and storm are things that scarcely can
come here.

Rest, little young One, rest ; thou hast forgot the day
When my father found thee first in places far away ;
Many flocks were on the hills, but thou wert owned
by none,
And thy mother from thy side for evermore was
gone.

He took thee in his arms, and in pity brought thee
home :
A blessed day for thee ! then whither wouldst
thou roam !

A faithful nurse thou hast ; the dam that did thee
yea
Upon the mountain tops no kinder could have been.

Thou know'st that twice a day I have brought thee
in this can
Fresh water from the brook, as clear as ever ran ;
And twice in the day, when the ground is wet with
dew,
I bring thee draughts of milk, warm milk it is and
new.

Thy limbs will shortly be twice as stout as they
are now,
Then I 'll yoke thee to my cart like a pony in the
plough ;
My playmate thou shalt be ; and when the wind is
cold
Our hearth shall be thy bed, our house shall be
thy fold.

It will not, will not rest !—Poor creature, can it be
That 'tis thy mother's heart which is working so
in thee !
Things that I know not of belike to thee are dear,
And dreams of things which thou canst neither see
nor hear.

Alas, the mountain-tops that look so green and fair !
I 've heard of fearful winds and darkness that come
there ;

The little brooks that seem all pastime and all play,
When they are angry, roar like lions for their prey.

Here thou need'st not dread the raven in the sky ;
Night and day thou art safe,—our cottage is hard by.
Why bleat so after me ? Why pull so at thy chain ?
Sleep—and at break of day I will come to thee
again !”

—As homeward through the lane I went with lazy
feet,

This song to myself did I oftentimes repeat ;
And it seemed, as I retraced the ballad line by line,
That but half of it was hers, and one half of it was
mine.

Again, and once again, did I repeat the song ;
“Nay,” said I, “more than half to the damsel
must belong,
For she looked with such a look, and she spake
with such a tone,
That I almost received her heart into my own.”

1800.

XV.

TO H. C.

SIX YEARS OLD.

O THOU ! whose fancies from afar are brought ;
Who of thy words dost make a mock apparel,
And fittest to unutterable thought
The breeze-like motion and the self-born carol ;
Thou faery voyager ! that dost float
In such clear water, that thy boat
May rather seem
To brood on air than on an earthly stream ;
Suspended in a stream as clear as sky,
Where earth and heaven do make one imagery ;
O blessed vision ! happy child !
Thou art so exquisitely wild,
I think of thee with many fears
For what may be thy lot in future years.

I thought of times when Pain might be thy guest,
Lord of thy house and hospitality ;
And Grief, uneasy lover ! never rest
But when she sate within the touch of thee.
O too industrious folly !
O vain and causeless melancholy !
Nature will either end thee quite ;
Or, lengthening out thy season of delight,
Preserve for thee, by individual right,
A young lamb's heart among the full-grown flock.
What hast thou to do with sorrow,
Or the injuries of to-morrow !
Thou art a dew-drop, which the morn brings forth,
Ill fitted to sustain unkindly shocks,
Or to be trailed along the soiling earth ;
A gem that glitters while it lives,
And no forewarning gives ;
But, at the touch of wrong, without a strife
Slips in a moment out of life.

1802.

XVI.

INFLUENCE OF NATURAL OBJECTS

IN CALLING FORTH AND STRENGTHENING THE IMAGINATION
IN BOYHOOD AND EARLY YOUTH.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

[This extract is reprinted from “THE FRIEND.”]

WISDOM and Spirit of the universe !
Thou Soul, that art the Eternity of thought !
And giv'st to forms and images a breath
And everlasting motion ! not in vain,
By day or star-light, thus from my first dawn

How didst thou intertwine for me
 Ideas that lust up our human soul;
 The mean and vulgar works of Man;
 High objects, with enduring things,
 And nature, purifying thus
 Moments of feeling and of thought,
 Purifying by such discipline
 The soul and fear,—until we recognise
 Our place in the beatings of the heart.

—this fellowship vouchsafed to me
 In the autumn. In November days,
 Squares rolling down the valleys made
 A more more lonesome; among woods
 And amid the calm of summer nights,
 By the margin of the trembling lake,
 The glimmering hills, homeward I went
 —each intercourse was mine:
 In the fields both day and night,
 The waters, all the summer long,
 The fringed season, when the sun
 And, visible for many a mile,
 The woods were through the twilight blazed,
 And the summons happy time
 Called for all of us, for me
 Of rapture! Clear and loud
 The wind whistled on—I wheeled about,
 As if I were an untamed horse
 In my father's home. All shod with steel
 And along the paddock ran, in games
 And in the nature of the chase
 An pleasure,—the resounding horn,
 The shouting, and the lashed hare.
 The fierceness and the cold we flew,
 And we were idle with the din
 The preposterous rang about;
 And then and every icy crag
 And then, with a far-distant hulla
 The wind went all about
 The trees, and not noticed while the stars,
 And were sparkling clear, and in the west
 The sky of evening died away.

And from the uproar I retired
 And lay, or sportively
 And away, leaving the tumultuous throng,
 To gaze the reflex of a star;
 And, dying and before me, gleamed
 The green plain and oftentimes,
 And had given our hours to the wind,
 And the dead my hands on either side
 And the night the darkness, spinning still
 And the sun and then at once
 And the back upon my heels,

Stopped short; yet still the solitary cliffs
 Wheeled by me—even as if the earth had rolled
 With visible motion her diurnal round!
 Behind me did they stretch in solemn train,
 Feebler and feebler, and I stood and watched
 Till all was tranquil as a summer sea.

1799

XVII.

THE LONGEST DAY.

ADDRESSED TO MY DAUGHTER.

LET us quit the leafy arbour,
 And the torrent murmuring by;
 For the sun is in his harbour,
 Weary of the open sky.

Evening now unbinds the fetters
 Fashioned by the glowing light;
 All that breathe are thankful debtors
 To the harbinger of night.

Yet by some grave thoughts attended
 Eve renews her calm career;
 For the day that now is ended,
 Is the longest of the year.

For a sport, as now thou sportest,
 On this platform, light and free;
 Take thy bliss, while longest, shortest,
 Are indifferent to thee!

Who would check the happy feeling
 That inspires the linnet's song?
 Who would stop the swallow, wheeling
 On her pinions swift and strong?

Yet at this impressive season,
 Words which tenderness can speak
 From the truths of homely reason,
 Might exalt the loveliest cheek;

And, while shades to shades succeeding
 Steal the landscape from the sight,
 I would urge this moral pleading,
 Last forerunner of "Good night!"

SUMMER ebbs;—each day that follows
 Is a reflux from on high,
 Tending to the darksome hollows
 Where the frosts of winter lie.

He who governs the creation,
In his providence, assigned
Such a gradual declination
To the life of human kind.

Yet we mark it not;—fruits redden,
Fresh flowers blow, as flowers have blown,
And the heart is loth to deaden
Hopes that she so long hath known.

Be thou wiser, youthful Maiden !
And when thy decline shall come,
Let not flowers, or boughs fruit-laden,
Hide the knowledge of thy doom.

Now, even now, ere wrapped in slumber,
Fix thine eyes upon the sea
That absorbs time, space, and number ;
Look thou to Eternity !

Follow thou the flowing river
On whose breast are thither borne
All deceived, and each deceiver,
Through the gates of night and morn ;

Through the year's successive portals ;
Through the bounds which many a star
Marks, not mindless of frail mortals,
When his light returns from far.

Thus when thou with Time hast travelled
Toward the mighty gulf of things,
And the mazy stream unravelled
With thy best imaginings ;

Think, if thou on beauty leanest,
Think how pitiful that stay,
Did not virtue give the meanest
Charms superior to decay.

Duty, like a strict preceptor,
Sometimes frowns, or seems to frown ;
Choose her thistle for thy sceptre,
While youth's roses are thy crown.

Grasp it,—if thou shrink and tremble,
Fairest damsel of the green,
Thou wilt lack the only symbol
That proclaims a genuine queen ;

And ensures those palms of honour
Which selected spirits wear,
Bending low before the Donor,
Lord of heaven's unchanging year !

1817.

XVIII.

THE NORMAN BOY.

HIGH on a broad unfertile tract of forest-skirted
Down,
Nor kept by Nature for herself, nor made by man
his own,
From home and company remote and every playful
joy,
Served, tending a few sheep and goats, a ragged
Norman Boy.

Him never saw I, nor the spot; but from an English
Dame,
Stranger to me and yet my friend, a simple notice
came,
With suit that I would speak in verse of that seques-
tered child
Whom, one bleak winter's day, she met upon the
dreary Wild.

His flock, along the woodland's edge with relics
sprinkled o'er
Of last night's snow, beneath a sky threatening the
fall of more,
Where tufts of herbage tempted each, were busy at
their feed,
And the poor Boy was busier still, with work of
anxious heed.

There *was* he, where of branches rent and withered
and decayed,
For covert from the keen north wind, his hands a
hut had made.
A tiny tenement, forsooth, and frail, as needs must be
A thing of such materials framed, by a builder
such as he.

The hut stood finished by his pains, nor seemingly
lacked aught
That skill or means of his could add, but the
architect had wrought
Some limber twigs into a Cross, well-shaped with
fingers nice,
To be engrafted on the top of his small edifice.

That Cross he now was fastening there, as the surest
power and best
For supplying all deficiencies, all wants of the rude
nest
In which, from burning heat, or tempest driving
far and wide,
The innocent Boy, else shelterless, his lonely head
must hide.

That Cross belike he also raised as a standard for
the true
And faithful service of his heart in the worst that
might ensue
Of hardship and distressful fear, amid the houseless
waste
Where he, in his poor self so weak, by Providence
was placed.

—Here, Lady ! might I cease ; but nay, let us
before we part
With this dear holy shepherd-boy breathe a prayer
of earnest heart,
That unto him, where'er shall lie his life's appointed
way,
The Cross, fixed in his soul, may prove an all-
sufficing stay.

XIX.

THE POET'S DREAM,

SEQUEL TO THE NORMAN BOY.

Just as those final words were penned, the sun
broke out in power,
And gladdened all things ; but, as chanced, within
that very hour,
Air blackened, thunder growled, fire flashed from
clouds that hid the sky,
And, for the Subject of my Verse, I heaved a
pensive sigh.

Nor could my heart by second thoughts from
heaviness be cleared,
For bodied forth before my eyes the cross-crowned
hut appeared ;
And, while around it storm as fierce seemed trou-
bling earth and air,
I saw, within, the Norman Boy kneeling alone in
prayer.

The Child, as if the thunder's voice spake with
articulate call,
Bowed meekly in submissive fear, before the Lord
of All ;
His lips were moving ; and his eyes, upraised to
see for grace,
With soft illumination cheered the dimness of that
place.

How beautiful is holiness !—what wonder if the sight,
Almost as vivid as a dream, produced a dream at
night !

It came with sleep and showed the Boy, no cherub,
not transformed,
But the poor ragged Thing whose ways my human
heart had warmed.

Me had the dream equipped with wings, so I took
him in my arms,
And lifted from the grassy floor, stilling his faint
alarms,
And bore him high through yielding air my debt
of love to pay,
By giving him, for both our sakes, an hour of
holiday.

I whispered, " Yet a little while, dear Child ! thou
art my own,
To show thee some delightful thing, in country or
in town.
What shall it be ? a mirthful throng ! or that holy
place and calm
St. Denis, filled with royal tombs, or the Church of
Notre Dame ?

" St. Ouen's golden Shrine ! Or choose what else
would please thee most
Of any wonder Normandy, or all proud France,
can boast !"
" My Mother," said the Boy, " was born near to a
blessèd Tree,
The Chapel Oak of Allonville ; good Angel, show
it me !"

On wings, from broad and stedfast poise let loose
by this reply,
For Allonville, o'er down and dale, away then did
we fly ;
O'er town and tower we flew, and fields in May's
fresh verdure drest ;
The wings they did not flag ; the Child, though
grave, was not deprest.

But who shall show, to waking sense, the gleam of
light that broke
Forth from his eyes, when first the Boy looked
down on that huge oak,
For length of days so much revered, so famous
where it stands
For twofold hallowing—Nature's care, and work
of human hands !

Strong as an Eagle with my charge I glided round
and round
The wide-spread boughs, for view of door, window,
and stair that wound

Gracefully up the gnarled trunk ; nor left we
unsurveyed
The pointed steeple peering forth from the centre
of the shade.

I lighted—opened with soft touch the chapel's iron
door,
Past softly, leading in the Boy ; and, while from
roof to floor
From floor to roof all round his eyes the Child
with wonder cast,
Pleasure on pleasure crowded in, each livelier than
the last.

For, deftly framed within the trunk, the sanctuary
showed,
By light of lamp and precious stones, that glimmered
here, there glowed,
Shrine, Altar, Image, Offerings hung in sign of
gratitude ;
Sight that inspired accordant thoughts ; and speech
I thus renewed :

"Hither the Afflicted come, as thou hast heard
thy Mother say,
And, kneeling, supplication make to our Lady de
la Paix ;
What mournful sighs have here been heard, and,
when the voice was stopt
By sudden pangs ; what bitter tears have on this
pavement dropt !

"Poor Shepherd of the naked Down, a favoured
lot is thine,
Far happier lot, dear Boy, than brings full many
to this shrine ;
From body pains and pains of soul thou needest no
release,
Thy hours as they flow on are spent, if not in joy,
in peace.

"Then offer up thy heart to God in thankfulness
and praise,
Give to Him prayers, and many thoughts, in thy
most busy days ;
And in His sight the fragile Cross, on thy small
hut, will be
Holy as that which long hath crowned the Chapel
of this Tree ;

"Holy as that far seen which crowns the sumptuous
Church in Rome
Where thousands meet to worship God under a
mighty Dome ;

He sees the bending multitude, he hears the
rites,
Yet not the less, in children's hymns and
prayer, delights.

"God for his service needeth not proud
human skill ;
They please him best who labour most
peace his will :
So let us strive to live, and to our Spirit
given
Such wings as, when our Saviour calls, send
us up to heaven."

The Boy no answer made by words, but, as
was his look,
Sleep fled, and with it fled the dream—renewed
this book,
Lest all that passed should melt away from
my mind,
As visions still more bright have done, and
trace behind.

But oh ! that Country-man of thine, who
loved Child, can see
A pledge of endless bliss in acts of early
In verse, which to thy ear might come, with
this simple theme,
Nor leave untold our happy flight
adventurous dream.

Alas the dream, to thee, poor Boy ! to thee
whom it flowed,
Was nothing, scarcely can be aught, so
bounteously bestowed,
If I may dare to cherish hope that gentle
read
Not loth, and listening Little-ones, heart
their fancies feed.*

XX.

THE WESTMORELAND GIRL

TO MY GRANDCHILDREN.

PART I.

SEEK who will delight in fable
I shall tell you truth. A Lamb
Leapt from this steep bank to follow
'Cross the brook its thoughtless dam.

* See note.

Far and wide on hill and valley
Rain had fallen, unceasing rain,
And the bleating mother's Young-one
Struggled with the flood in vain :

But, as chanced, a Cottage-maiden
(Ten years scarcely had she told)
Seeing, plunged into the torrent,
Clasped the Lamb and kept her hold.

Whirled adown the rocky channel,
Sinking, rising, on they go,
Peace and rest, as seems, before them
Only in the lake below.

Oh ! it was a frightful current
Whose fierce wrath the Girl had braved ;
Clap your hands with joy my Hearers,
Shout in triumph, both are saved ;

Saved by courage that with danger
Grew, by strength the gift of love,
And belike a guardian angel
Came with succour from above.

—◆—
PART II

Now, to a maturer Audience,
Let me speak of this brave Child
Left among her native mountains
With wild Nature to run wild.

So, unwatched by love maternal,
Mother's care no more her guide,
Fared this little bright-eyed Orphan
Even while at her father's side.

Spare your blame,—remembrance makes him
Loth to rule by strict command ;
Still upon his cheek are living
Touches of her infant hand,

Dear caresses given in pity,
Sympathy that soothed his grief,
As the dying mother witnessed
To her thankful mind's relief.

Time passed on ; the Child was happy,
Like a Spirit of air she moved,
Wayward, yet by all who knew her
For her tender heart beloved.

Scarcely less than sacred passions,
Bred in house, in grove, and field,
Link her with the inferior creatures,
Urge her powers their rights to shield.

Anglers, bent on reckless pastime,
Learn how she can feel alike
Both for tiny harmless minnow
And the fierce and sharp-toothed pike.

Merciful protectress, kindling
Into anger or disdain ;
Many a captive hath she rescued,
Others saved from lingering pain.

Listen yet awhile;—with patience
Hear the homely truths I tell,
She in Grasmere's old church-steeple
Tolled this day the passing-bell.

Yes, the wild Girl of the mountains
To their echoes gave the sound,
Notice punctual as the minute,
Warning solemn and profound.

She, fulfilling her sire's office,
Rang alone the far-heard knell,
Tribute, by her hand, in sorrow,
Paid to One who loved her well.

When his spirit was departed
On that service she went forth ;
Nor will fail the like to render
When his corse is laid in earth.

What then wants the Child to temper,
In her breast, unruly fire,
To control the froward impulse
And restrain the vague desire ?

Easily a pious training
And a stedfast outward power
Would supplant the weeds and cherish,
In their stead, each opening flower.

Thus the fearless Lamb-deliv'rer,
Woman-grown, meek-hearted, sage,
May become a blest example
For her sex, of every age.

Watchful as a wheeling eagle,
Constant as a soaring lark,
Should the country need a heroine,
She might prove our Maid of Arc.

Leave that thought ; and here be uttered
Prayer that Grace divine may raise
Her humane courageous spirit
Up to heaven, thro' peaceful ways.

POEMS FOUNDED ON THE AFFECTIONS.

I.

THE BROTHERS.

"THESE Tourists, heaven preserve us! needs must live

A profitable life: some glance along,
Rapid and gay, as if the earth were air,
And they were butterflies to wheel about
Long as the summer lasted: some, as wise,
Perched on the forehead of a jutting crag,
Pencil in hand and book upon the knee,
Will look and scribble, scribble on and look,
Until a man might travel twelve stout miles,
Or reap an acre of his neighbour's corn.
But, for that moping Son of Idleness,
Why can he tarry *yonder*?—In our church-yard
Is neither epitaph nor monument,
Tombstone nor name—only the turf we tread
And a few natural graves."

To Jane, his wife,

Thus spake the homely Priest of Ennerdale.
It was a July evening; and he sate
Upon the long stone-seat beneath the eaves
Of his old cottage,—as it chanced, that day,
Employed in winter's work. Upon the stone
His wife sate near him, teasing matted wool,
While, from the twin cards toothed with glittering
wire,

He fed the spindle of his youngest child,
Who, in the open air, with due accord
Of busy hands and back-and-forward steps,
Her large round wheel was turning. Towards the field
In which the Parish Chapel stood alone,
Girt round with a bare ring of mossy wall,
While half an hour went by, the Priest had sent
Many a long look of wonder: and at last,
Risen from his seat, beside the snow-white ridge
Of carded wool which the old man had piled
He laid his implements with gentle care,
Each in the other locked; and, down the path
That from his cottage to the church-yard led,
He took his way, impatient to accost
The Stranger, whom he saw still lingering there.

'Twas one well known to him in former days,
A Shepherd-lad; who ere his sixteenth year

Had left that calling, tempted to entrust
His expectations to the fickle winds
And perilous waters; with the mariners
A fellow-mariner;—and so had fared
Through twenty seasons; but he had been reared
Among the mountains, and he in his heart
Was half a shepherd on the stormy seas.
Oft in the piping shrouds had Leonard heard
The tones of waterfalls, and inland sounds
Of caves and trees:—and, when the regular wind
Between the tropics filled the steady sail,
And blew with the same breath through days and
weeks,

Lengthening invisibly its weary line
Along the cloudless Main, he, in those hours
Of tiresome indolence, would often hang
Over the vessel's side, and gaze and gaze;
And, while the broad blue wave and sparkling foam
Flashed round him images and hues that wrought
In union with the employment of his heart,
He, thus by feverish passion overcome,
Even with the organs of his bodily eye,
Below him, in the bosom of the deep,
Saw mountains; saw the forms of sheep that grazed
On verdant hills—with dwellings among trees,
And shepherds clad in the same country grey
Which he himself had worn*.

And now, at last,

From perils manifold, with some small wealth
Acquired by traffic 'mid the Indian Isles,
To his paternal home he is returned,
With a determined purpose to resume
The life he had lived there; both for the sake
Of many darling pleasures, and the love
Which to an only brother he has borne
In all his hardships, since that happy time
When, whether it blew foul or fair, they two
Were brother-shepherds on their native hills.
—They were the last of all their race: and now,
When Leonard had approached his home, his heart
Failed in him; and, not venturing to enquire
Tidings of one so long and dearly loved,

* This description of the Calcutture is sketched from an imperfect recollection of an admirable one in prose, by Mr. Gilbert, author of the Hurricane.

He to the solitary church-yard turned;
That, as he knew in what particular spot
His family were laid, he thence might learn
If still his Brother lived, or to the file
Another grave was added.—He had found
Another grave,—near which a full half-hour
He had remained; but, as he gazed, there grew
Such a confusion in his memory,
That he began to doubt; and even to hope
That he had seen this heap of turf before,—
That it was not another grave; but one
He had forgotten. He had lost his path,
As up the vale, that afternoon, he walked
Through fields which once had been well known to
him:

And oh what joy this recollection now
Sent to his heart! he lifted up his eyes,
And, looking round, imagined that he saw
Strange alteration wrought on every side
Among the woods and fields, and that the rocks,
And everlasting hills themselves were changed.

By this the Priest, who down the field had come,
Unseen by Leonard, at the church-yard gate
Stopped short,—and thence, at leisure, limb by limb
Passed him with a gay complacency.

Ay, thought the Vicar, smiling to himself,
'Tis one of those who needs must leave the path
Of the world's business to go wild alone:
His arms have a perpetual holiday;
The happy man will creep about the fields,
Following his fancies by the hour, to bring
Tears down his cheek, or solitary smiles
Into his face, until the setting sun
Write fool upon his forehead.—Planted thus
Beneath a shed that over-arched the gate
Of this rude church-yard, till the stars appeared
The good Man might have communed with himself,
But that the Stranger, who had left the grave,
Approached; he recognised the Priest at once,
And, after greetings interchanged, and given
By Leonard to the Vicar as to one
Unknown to him, this dialogue ensued.

Leonard. You live, Sir, in these dales, a quiet
life:

Your years make up one peaceful family;
And who would grieve and fret, if, welcome come
And welcome gone, they are so like each other,
They cannot be remembered! Scarce a funeral
Comes to this church-yard once in eighteen months;
And yet, some changes must take place among you:
And you, who dwell here, even among these rocks,
Can trace the finger of mortality,
And see, that with our threescore years and ten

We are not all that perish.—I remember,
(For many years ago I passed this road)
There was a foot-way all along the fields
By the brook-side—'tis gone—and that dark cleft!
To me it does not seem to wear the face
Which then it had!

Priest. Nay, Sir, for aught I know,
That chasm is much the same—

Leonard. But, surely, yonder—

Priest. Ay, there, indeed, your memory is a friend
That does not play you false.—On that tall pike
(It is the loneliest place of all these hills)
There were two springs which bubbled side by
side,

As if they had been made that they might be
Companions for each other: the huge crag
Was rent with lightning—one hath disappeared;
The other, left behind, is flowing still.

For accidents and changes such as these,
We want not store of them;—a water-spout
Will bring down half a mountain; what a feast
For folks that wander up and down like you,
To see an acre's breadth of that wide cliff
One roaring cataract! a sharp May-storm
Will come with loads of January snow,
And in one night send twenty score of sheep
To feed the ravens; or a shepherd dies
By some untoward death among the rocks:
The ice breaks up and sweeps away a bridge;
A wood is felled:—and then for our own homes!
A child is born or christened, a field ploughed,
A daughter sent to service, a web spun,
The old house-clock is decked with a new face;
And hence, so far from wanting facts or dates
To chronicle the time, we all have here
A pair of diaries,—one serving, Sir,
For the whole dale, and one for each fire-side—
Yours was a stranger's judgment: for historians,
Commend me to these valleys!

Leonard. Yet your Church-yard
Seems, if such freedom may be used with you,
To say that you are heedless of the past:
An orphan could not find his mother's grave:
Here's neither head nor foot-stone, plate of brass,
Cross-bones nor skull,—type of our earthly state
Nor emblem of our hopes: the dead man's home
Is but a fellow to that pasture-field.

Priest. Why, there, Sir, is a thought that's new
to me!
The stone-cutters, 'tis true, might beg their bread
If every English church-yard were like ours;
Yet your conclusion wanders from the truth:
We have no need of names and epitaphs;
We talk about the dead by our fire-sides.

And then, for our immortal part ! we want
No symbols, Sir, to tell us that plain tale :
The thought of death sits easy on the man
Who has been born and dies among the mountains.

Leonard. Your Dalesmen, then, do in each other's
thoughts

Possess a kind of second life : no doubt
You, Sir, could help me to the history
Of half these graves !

Priest. For eight-score winters past,
With what I've witnessed, and with what I've
heard,

Perhaps I might ; and, on a winter-evening,
If you were seated at my chimney's nook,
By turning o'er these hillocks one by one,
We two could travel, Sir, through a strange round ;
Yet all in the broad highway of the world.
Now there's a grave—your foot is half upon it,—
It looks just like the rest ; and yet that man
Died broken-hearted.

Leonard. 'Tis a common case.
We'll take another : who is he that lies
Beneath yon ridge, the last of those three graves ?
It touches on that piece of native rock
Left in the church-yard wall.

Priest. That's Walter Ewbank.
He had as white a head and fresh a cheek
As ever were produced by youth and age
Engendering in the blood of hale fourscore.
Through five long generations had the heart
Of Walter's forefathers o'erflowed the bounds
Of their inheritance, that single cottage—
You see it yonder ! and those few green fields.
They toiled and wrought, and still, from sire to
son,

Each struggled, and each yielded as before
A little—yet a little,—and old Walter,
They left to him the family heart, and land
With other burthens than the crop it bore.
Year after year the old man still kept up
A cheerful mind,—and buffeted with bond,
Interest, and mortgages ; at last he sank,
And went into his grave before his time.
Poor Walter ! whether it was care that spurred
him

God only knows, but to the very last
He had the lightest foot in Ennerdale :
His pace was never that of an old man :
I almost see him tripping down the path
With his two grandsons after him :—but you,
Unless our Landlord be your host to-night,
Have far to travel,—and on these rough paths
Even in the longest day of midsummer—

Leonard. But those two Orphans !

Priest. Orphans !—Such they were—
Yet not while Walter lived :—for, though their
parents

Lay buried side by side as now they lie,
The old man was a father to the boys,
Two fathers in one father : and if tears,
Shed when he talked of them where they were not,
And hauntings from the infirmity of love,
Are aught of what makes up a mother's heart,
This old Man, in the day of his old age,
Was half a mother to them.—If you weep, Sir,
To hear a stranger talking about strangers,
Heaven bless you when you are among your
kindred !

Ay—you may turn that way—it is a grave
Which will bear looking at.

Leonard. These boys—I hope
They loved this good old Man !—

Priest. They did—and truly :
But that was what we almost overlooked,
They were such darlings of each other. Yes,
Though from the cradle they had lived with
Walter,

The only kinsman near them, and though he
Inclined to both by reason of his age,
With a more fond, familiar, tenderness ;
They, notwithstanding, had much love to spare,
And it all went into each other's hearts.
Leonard, the elder by just eighteen months,
Was two years taller : 'twas a joy to see,
To hear, to meet them !—From their house the
school

Is distant three short miles, and in the time
Of storm and thaw, when every water-course
And unbridged stream, such as you may have
noticed

Crossing our roads at every hundred steps,
Was swoln into a noisy rivulet,
Would Leonard then, when elder boys remained
At home, go staggering through the slippery fords,
Bearing his brother on his back. I have seen him,
On windy days, in one of those stray brooks,
Ay, more than once I have seen him, mid-leg deep,
Their two books lying both on a dry stone,
Upon the hither side : and once I said,
As I remember, looking round these rocks
And hills on which we all of us were born,
That God who made the great book of the world
Would bless such piety—

Leonard. It may be then—

Priest. Never did worthier lads break English
bread ;
The very brightest Sunday Autumn saw
With all its mealy clusters of ripe nuts,

Never keep those boys away from church,
 Save them to an hour of sabbath breach.
 And as I James! I warrant, every corner
 Of their rock, and every hollow place
 Venturous feet could reach, to one or both
 Known as well as to the flowers that grow
 There.

And larks they went bounding o'er the hills;
 Like two young ravens on the crags:
 They could write, ay and speak too, as well
 As of their betters—and for Leonard!
 Very right before he went away,
 I gave him a put into his hand
 An, and I'd wager house and field
 He'd be alive, he has it yet.

Leonard. It seems, these Brothers have not lived
 As yet.

James. To each other—

James. That they might
 To such end is what both old and young
 In our valley all of us have wished,
 That, for my part, I have often prayed:
 Leonard.

Leonard. Then James still is left among you!
 James. 'Tis of the elder brother I am speaking:
 He's an uncle,—he was at that time
 A young man, and trafficked on the seas:
 But for that same uncle, to this hour
 He had never handled rope or shroud:
 He'd loved the life which we lead here;
 Though of unripe years, a stripling only,
 He was sent to this his native soil
 And old, old Walter was too weak
 To bear such a torrent: when he died,
 His lands and house were sold, and all their sheep,
 His flock, and which, for aught I know,
 He'd the thanks for a thousand years:—
 All was gone, and they were destitute,
 Leonard, chiefly for his Brother's sake,
 Went to try his fortune on the seas.
 Ten years are past since we had tidings from him.
 There were none among us who had heard
 Of him: but when he came home again,
 From the Great Gavel*, down by Ioeza's banks,
 From the Dura, far an Egrement,
 It would be a joyous festival;

* The Great Gavel, so called, I imagine, from its resemblance to the gable end of a house, is one of the highest of the mountain range. It stands at the head of the river of Principale, Waddale, and Borrowdale. There is a story which flows into the Lake of Enner, and thence into the Lake. It changes its name, and is the River of Enner. It falls into the sea at the Bay of Enner.

And those two bells of ours, which there you see—
 Hanging in the open air—but, O good Sir!
 Thus is sad talk—they'll never sound for him—
 Living or dead.—When last we heard of him,
 He was in slavery among the Moors
 Upon the Barbary coast. 'Twas not a little
 That would bring down his spirit; and no doubt,
 Before it ended in his death, the Youth
 Was sadly crossed.—Poor Leonard! when we
 parted,

He took me by the hand, and said to me,
 If e'er he should grow rich, he would return,
 To live in peace upon his father's land,
 And lay his bones among us.

Leonard. If that day
 Should come, 't would needs be a glad day for him;
 He would himself, no doubt, be happy then
 As any that should meet him—

Priest. Happy! Sir—
 Leonard. You said his kindred all were in their
 graves,

And that he had one Brother—

Priest. That is but
 A fellow-tale of sorrow. From his youth
 James, though not sickly, yet was delicate;
 And Leonard being always by his side
 Had done so many offices about him,
 That, though he was not of a timid nature,
 Yet still the spirit of a mountain-boy
 In him was somewhat checked; and, when his
 Brother

Was gone to sea, and he was left alone,
 The little colour that he had was soon
 Stolen from his cheek; he drooped, and pined, and
 pined—

Leonard. But these are all the graves of full-
 grown men!

Priest. Ay, Sir, that passed away: we took him
 to us;

He was the child of all the dale—he lived
 Three months with one, and six months with another;
 And wanted neither food, nor clothes, nor love:
 And many, many happy days were his.
 But, whether blithe or sad, 'tis my belief
 His absent Brother still was at his heart.
 And, when he dwelt beneath our roof, we found
 (A practice till this time unknown to him)
 That often, rising from his bed at night,
 He in his sleep would walk about, and sleeping
 He sought his brother Leonard.—You are moved!
 Forgive me, Sir: before I spoke to you,
 I judged you most unkindly.

Leonard. But this Youth,
 How did he die at last!

Priest. One sweet May-morning,
(It will be twelve years since when Spring returns)
He had gone forth among the new-dropped lambs,
With two or three companions, whom their course
Of occupation led from height to height
Under a cloudless sun—till he, at length,
Through weariness, or, haply, to indulge
The humour of the moment, lagged behind.
You see yon precipice ; it wears the shape
Of a vast building made of many crags ;
And in the midst is one particular rock
That rises like a column from the vale,
Whence by our shepherds it is called, THE PILLAR.
Upon its airy summit crowned with heath,
The loiterer, not unnoticed by his comrades,
Lay stretched at ease ; but, passing by the place
On their return, they found that he was gone.
No ill was feared ; till one of them by chance
Entering, when evening was far spent, the house
Which at that time was James's home, there learned
That nobody had seen him all that day :
The morning came, and still he was unheard of :
The neighbours were alarmed, and to the brook
Some hastened ; some ran to the lake : ere noon
They found him at the foot of that same rock
Dead, and with mangled limbs. The third day after
I buried him, poor Youth, and there he lies !

Leonard. And that then is his grave ! Before
his death

You say that he saw many happy years !

Priest. Ay, that he did

Leonard. And all went well with him !—

Priest. If he had one, the youth had twenty homes.

Leonard. And you believe, then, that his mind
was easy ?

Priest. Yes, long before he died, he found that
time

Is a true friend to sorrow ; and unless
His thoughts were turned on Leonard's luckless
fortune,

He talked about him with a cheerful love.

Leonard. He could not come to an unhallowed
end !

Priest. Nay, God forbid !—You recollect I
mentioned

A habit which disquietude and grief
Had brought upon him ; and we all conjectured
That, as the day was warm, he had lain down
On the soft heath,—and, waiting for his comrades,
He there had fallen asleep ; that in his sleep
He to the margin of the precipice
Had walked, and from the summit had fallen
headlong :

And so no doubt he perished. When the Youth

Fell, in his hand he must have grasp'd, we think,
His shepherd's staff ; for on that Pillar of rock
It had been caught mid way ; and there for years
It hung ;—and mouldered there.

The Priest here ended.
The Stranger would have thanked him, but he felt
A gushing from his heart, that took away
The power of speech. Both left the spot in silence,
And Leonard, when they reached the church-yard
gate,
As the Priest lifted up the latch, turned round,
And, looking at the grave, he said, " My Brother,
The Vicar did not hear the words : and now,
He pointed towards his dwelling-place, entreating
That Leonard would partake his homely fare :
The other thanked him with an earnest voice ;
But added, that, the evening being calm,
He would pursue his journey. So they parted.

It was not long ere Leonard reached a grove
That overhung the road : he there stopped short
And, sitting down beneath the trees, reviewed
All that the Priest had said : his early years
Were with him :—his long absence, cherished hope
And thoughts which had been his an hour before
All pressed on him with such a weight, that now
This vale, where he had been so happy, seemed
A place in which he could not bear to live :
So he relinquished all his purposes.
He travelled back to Egremont : and thence,
That night, he wrote a letter to the Priest,
Reminding him of what had passed between them,
And adding, with a hope to be forgiven,
That it was from the weakness of his heart
He had not dared to tell him who he was.
This done, he went on shipboard, and is now
A Seaman, a grey-headed Mariner

II.

ARTEGAL AND ELIDURE.

SEE THE CHRONICLE OF HEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH
MILTON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND I

WHERE be the temples which, in Britain's Isles
For his paternal Gods, the Trojan raised !
Gone like a morning dream, or hae a pile
Of clouds that in cerulean ether blazed !
Ere Julius landed on her white-cliffed shore,

They sank, delivered o'er
To fatal dissolution ; and, I ween,
No vestige then was left that such had ever been

A British record (long concealed
 In Britain, whose secret springs
 The conqueror's ear drank) revealed
 A hidden current of forgotten things;
 And came, by oracles unimpelled,
 And Albion's giants quelled,
 Whom no civility could melt,
 Nor tasted grace, and goodness ne'er had met.

Corinthus aided, he subdued,
 And cast the intolerable kind;
 A too-long-polluted land subdued
 And arts and usages refined;
 And then harvests, cities, warlike towers,
 And pleasure's sumptuous bowers;
 All the fixed delights of house and home,
 Hope that will not break, and love that cannot roam.

In Britain's region all too fair
 A dangerous fancy to endure
 No only should I inhabit there,
 But, or unsmooth savages impure
 Or tangled with the generous seed,
 Or many a poisonous weed;
 Or a still with all that takes its birth
 From care, or grows upon the breast of earth.

And how soon! that war of vengeance waged
 Against her faithless lord;
 He makes a fury unassuaged
 In his paragon with ruthless sword:
 He turns his beauty defiled,
 He fling her blameless child,
 He wags that the stream should bear
 Through every age, her hatred to declare.

He turns her, and tells of Lear
 Whose faithful daughters turned adrift,
 He turns her voice— they cannot hear,
 He turns her voice to waste his simple gift.
 He turns her a child of nature meek,
 He turns her Sire to seek;
 He turns her voice, upon her breast
 He turns her, and sinks into a perfect rest.

He turns her of Spenser's fairy themes,
 He turns her that Milton loved in youthful years;
 He turns her Merlin's subtle schemes;
 He turns her Arthur and his knightly peers;
 He turns her, to upper light restored,
 With that terrific sword
 He turns her to a lance for future war,
 He turns her fame above the polar star!

What wonder, then, if in such ample field
 Of old tradition, one particular flower
 Doth seemingly in vain its fragrance yield,
 And bloom unnoticed even to this late hour!
 Now, gentle Muses, your assistance grant,

While I this flower transplant
 Into a garden stored with Poesy;
 Where flowers and herbs unite, and haply some
 Weeds be,
 That, wanting not wild grace, are from all mischief free!

A King more worthy of respect and love
 Than wise Gorboduc ruled not in his day;
 And grateful Britain prospered far above
 All neighbouring countries through his righteous sway;

He poured rewards and honours on the good;
 The oppressor he withstood;
 And while he served the Gods with reverence due
 Fields smiled, and temples rose, and towns and cities grew.

He died, whom Artegall succeeds—his son;
 But how unworthy of that sire was he!
 A hopeful reign, auspiciously begun,
 Was darkened soon by foul iniquity.

From crime to crime he mounted, till at length
 The nobles leagued their strength
 With a vexed people, and the tyrant chased;
 And, on the vacant throne, his worthier Brother placed.

From realm to realm the humbled Exile went,
 Suppliant for aid his kingdom to regain;
 In many a court, and many a warrior's tent,
 He urged his persevering suit in vain.
 Him, in whose wretched heart ambition failed,
 Dire poverty assailed;
 And, tired with alights his pride no more could brook,

He towards his native country cast a longing look

Fair blew the wished-for wind—the voyage sped;
 He landed; and, by many dangers scared,
 'Poorly provided, poorly followed,'
 To Calaturnus's forest he repaired.

How changed from him who, born to highest place,
 Had swayed the royal mace,
 Flattered and feared, despised yet deified,
 In Troynovant, his seat by silver Thames's side!

From that wild region where the crownless King
 Lay in concealment with his scanty train,

Supporting life by water from the spring,
 And such chance food as outlaws can obtain,
 Unto the few whom he esteems his friends
 A messenger he sends ;
 And from their secret loyalty requires
 Shelter and daily bread,—the sum of his desires.

While he the issue waits, at early morn
 Wandering by stealth abroad, he chanced to hear
 A startling outcry made by hound and horn,
 From which the tusky wild boar flies in fear ;
 And, scouring toward him o'er the grassy plain,
 Behold the hunter train !
 He bids his little company advance
 With seeming unconcern and steady countenance.

The royal Elidure, who leads the chase,
 Hath checked his foaming courser :—can it be !
 Methinks that I should recognise that face,
 Though much disguised by long adversity !
 He gazed rejoicing, and again he gazed,
 Confounded and amazed—
 “It is the king, my brother !” and, by sound
 Of his own voice confirmed, he leaps upon the
 ground.

Long, strict, and tender was the embrace he gave,
 Feebly returned by daunted Artegal ;
 Whose natural affection doubts enslave,
 And apprehensions dark and criminal.
 Loth to restrain the moving interview,
 The attendant lords withdrew ;
 And, while they stood upon the plain apart,
 Thus Elidure, by words, relieved his struggling
 heart.

“By heavenly Powers conducted, we have met ;
 —O Brother ! to my knowledge lost so long,
 But neither lost to love, nor to regret,
 Nor to my wishes lost ;—forgive the wrong,
 (Such it may seem) if I thy crown have borne,
 Thy royal mantle worn :
 I was their natural guardian ; and 'tis just
 That now I should restore what hath been held in
 trust.”

A while the astonished Artegal stood mute,
 Then thus exclaimed : “To me, of titles shorn,
 And stripped of power ! me, feeble, destitute,
 To me a kingdom ! spare the bitter scorn :
 If justice ruled the breast of foreign kings,
 Then, on the wide-spread wings
 Of war, had I returned to claim my right ;
 This will I here avow, not dreading thy despit.”

“I do not blame thee,” Elidure replied ;
 “But, if my looks did with my words agree,
 I should at once be trusted, not defied,
 And thou from all disquietude be free.
 May the unsullied Goddess of the chase,
 Who to this blessed place
 At this blest moment led me, if I speak
 With insincere intent, on me her vengeance wreak !

Were this same spear, which in my hand I grasp,
 The British sceptre, here would I to thee
 The symbol yield ; and would undo this clasp,
 If it confined the robe of sovereignty.
 Odious to me the pomp of regal court,
 And joyless sylvan sport,
 While thou art roving, wretched and forlorn,
 Thy couch the dewy earth, thy roof the forest
 thorn !”

Then Artegal thus spake : “I only sought,
 Within this realm a place of safe retreat ;
 Beware of rousing an ambitious thought ;
 Beware of kindling hopes, for me unmeet !
 Thou art reputed wise, but in my mind
 Art pitifully blind :
 Full soon this generous purpose thou may'st rue,
 When that which has been done no wishes can undo.

Who, when a crown is fixed upon his head,
 Would balance claim with claim, and right with
 right ?
 But thou—I know not how inspired, how led—
 Wouldst change the course of things in all men's
 sight !
 And this for one who cannot imitate
 Thy virtue, who may hate :
 For, if, by such strange sacrifice restored,
 He reign, thou still must be his king, and sovereign
 lord ;

Lifted in magnanimity above
 Aught that my feeble nature could perform,
 Or even conceive ; surpassing me in love
 Far as in power the eagle doth the worm :
 I, Brother ! only should be king in name,
 And govern to my shame ;
 A shadow in a hated land, while all
 Of glad or willing service to thy share would fall.”

“Believe it not,” said Elidure ; “respect
 Awaits on virtuous life, and ever most
 Attends on goodness with dominion decked,
 Which stands the universal empire's boast ;
 This can thy own experience testify :
 Nor shall thy foes deny

the gracious opening of thy reign,
Thy spirit seemed in thee to breathe again.

As if over that bright unbesoming
Disgrace and ruinous fortune past!
Thou hadst the glories of the spring
Of a new day's darkness overcast!
That glittered like a warrior's shield,
As on the sun's green field,
And gladness came in the groves,
When strikes the blackened mountain-

Thou given dissolved! how passing clear
Thou wast, far brighter than before!
Thy latent worth will reappear,
As the peacock's heart from shore to shore,
As the peacock's heart shall atone;
As thou, the throne,
Thou hast furnished that misfortune, pain,
Thou, have confirmed thy native right to

Thou hast what thou may'st know,
Thou art neither weak nor few;
Thou art it must be our course, and slow,
Thou art it may ensue
Thou art it, — let them calmly wait
Thou art it, change in thy estate
Thou art it, have in thought devised;
Thou art it, with caution due, may soon be realised."

Thou art it, what courses were pursued,
Thou art it, with full consent
Thou art it, before the multitude,
Thou art it, to consummate this just intent,
Thou art it, upon his brother's head the crown,
Thou art it, dispossessed by his own;
Thou art it, people cried, "Receive your lord,
Thou art it, our best son, your rightful king
Thou art it, crowned."

Thou art it, answered with a loud acclaim:
Thou art it, heart-stricken by the heroic deed,
Thou art it, named Artegai became
Thou art it, not test penitent: from bondage freed
Thou art it, showed forth unable to subvert
Thou art it, shake his high descent
Thou art it, reign; and, when he died, the tear
Thou art it, and grief bedewed his honoured bier.

Thou art it, remember by a Brother saved;
Thou art it, a crown temptation that hath set
Thou art it, hearts of men as they have braved
Thou art it, great kin with drably purpose met)

'Gainst duty weighed, and faithful love, did seem
A thing of no esteem;
And, from this triumph of affection pure,
He bore the lasting name of "pious Elidure!"

1816.

III.

TO A BUTTERFLY.

I've watch'd you now a full half-hour,
Self-poised upon that yellow flower;
And, little Butterfly! I need
I know not if you sleep or feed.
How motionless! — not frozen seas
More motionless! and then
What joy awaits you, when the breeze
Hath found you out among the trees,
And calls you forth again!

This plot of orchard-ground is ours;
My trees they are, my Sister's flowers;
Here rest your wings when they are weary;
Here lodge us in a sanctuary!
Come often to us, fear no wrong;
Sit near us on the bough!
We'll talk of sunshine and of song,
And summer days, when we were young;
Sweet childish days, that were as long
As twenty days are now.

1801.

IV.

A FAREWELL.

FAREWELL, thou little Nook of mountain-ground,
Thou rocky corner in the lowest stair
Of that magnificent temple which doth bound
One side of our whole vale with grandeur rare;
Sweet garden-orchard, eminent tower,
The loveliest spot that man hath ever found,
Farewell! — we leave thee to Heaven's peaceful care,
Thee, and the Cottage which thou dost surround.

Our boat is safely anchored by the shore,
And there will safely ride when we are gone;
The flowering shrubs that deck our humble door
Will prosper, though untenanted and alone:
Fields, goods, and far off chattels we have none;
These narrow bounds contain our private store
Of things earth makes, and sun doth shine upon;
Here are they in our sight — we have no more.

Sunshine and shower be with you, bud and bell !
 For two months now in vain we shall be sought ;
 We leave you here in solitude to dwell
 With these our latest gifts of tender thought ;
 Thou, like the morning, in thy saffron coat,
 Bright gowan, and marsh-marigold, farewell !
 Whom from the borders of the Lake we brought,
 And placed together near our rocky Well.

We go for One to whom ye will be dear ;
 And she will prize this Bower, this Indian shed,
 Our own contrivance, Building without peer !
 —A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred,
 Whose pleasures are in wild fields gatherèd,
 With joyousness, and with a thoughtful cheer,
 Will come to you ; to you herself will wed ;
 And love the blessed life that we lead here.

Dear Spot! which we have watched with tender heed,
 Bringing thee chosen plants and blossoms blown
 Among the distant mountains, flower and weed,
 Which thou hast taken to thee as thy own,
 Making all kindness registered and known ;
 Thou for our sakes, though Nature's child indeed,
 Fair in thyself and beautiful alone,
 Hast taken gifts which thou dost little need.

And O most constant, yet most fickle Place,
 That hast thy wayward moods, as thou dost show
 To them who look not daily on thy face ;
 Who, being loved, in love no bounds dost know,
 And say'st, when we forsake thee, " Let them go !"
 Thou easy-hearted Thing, with thy wild race
 Of weeds and flowers, till we return be slow,
 And travel with the year at a soft pace.

Help us to tell Her tales of years gone by,
 And this sweet spring, the best beloved and best ;
 Joy will be flown in its mortality ;
 Something must stay to tell us of the rest.
 Here, thronged with primroses, the steep rock's
 breast

Glittered at evening like a starry sky ;
 And in this bush our sparrow built her nest,
 Of which I sang one song that will not die

O happy Garden ! whose seclusion deep
 Hath been so friendly to industrious hours ;
 And to soft slumbers, that did gently steep
 Our spirits, carrying with them dreams of flowers,
 And wild notes warbled among leafy bowers ;
 Two burning months let summer overleap,
 And, coming back with Her who will be ours,
 Into thy bosom we again shall creep. 1812.

v.

STANZAS

WRITTEN IN MY POCKET-COPY OF THOMSON'S CASTLE OF
 INDOLENCE.

WITHIN our happy Castle there dwelt One
 Whom without blame I may not overlook ;
 For never sun on living creature shone
 Who more devout enjoyment with us took :
 Here on his hours he hung as on a book,
 On his own time here would he float away,
 As doth a fly upon a summer brook ;
 But go to-morrow, or belike to-day,
 Seek for him,—he is fled ; and whither none can
 say.

Thus often would he leave our peaceful home,
 And find elsewhere his business or delight ;
 Out of our Valley's limits did he roam :
 Full many a time, upon a stormy night,
 His voice came to us from the neighbouring height :
 Oft could we see him driving full in view
 At mid-day when the sun was shining bright ;
 What ill was on him, what he had to do,
 A mighty wonder bred among our quiet crew.

Ah ! piteous sight it was to see this Man
 When he came back to us, a withered flower,—
 Or like a sinful creature, pale and wan.
 Down would he sit ; and without strength or power
 Look at the common grass from hour to hour :
 And oftentimes, how long I fear to say,
 Where apple-trees in blossom made a bower,
 Retired in that sunshiny shade he lay ;
 And, like a naked Indian, slept himself away.

Great wonder to our gentle tribe it was
 Whenever from our Valley he withdrew ;
 For happier soul no living creature has
 Than he had, being here the long day through.
 Some thought he was a lover, and did woo :
 Some thought far worse of him, and judged him
 wrong ;
 But verse was what he had been wedded to ;
 And his own mind did like a tempest strong
 Come to him thus, and drove the weary Wight
 along.

With him there often walked in friendly guise,
 Or lay upon the moss by brook or tree,
 A noticeable Man with large grey eyes,
 And a pale face that seemed undoubtedly
 As if a blooming face it ought to be ;

his low-hung lip did oft appear,
 bent by weight of musing Phantasy;
 and his forehead was, though not severe;
 yet did think that he had little business here:

and heaven forefend! his was a lawful right;
 for he was, and gamesome as a boy;
 which would soon about him with delight
 branch'd when strong winds the trees annoy.
 lacked his calmer hours device or toy
 much business and irksome care;
 and had taught you how you might employ
 self, and many did to him repair,—
 were not in vain; he had inventions rare.

things, too, of simplest sort he tried:
 blades of grass, plucked round him as he lay,
 to his ear attentively applied,
 in which the wind would softly play;
 he had, that little things display,
 which partak'd in gems and gold,
 and set on a battle-day;
 yet twice that cups of flowers enfold,
 all the gorgeous sights which fairies do behold.

could entice that other Man to hear
 and to view his imagery:
 forth, these two were each to the other dear:
 never love in such a place could be:
 as yet they dwell—from earthly labour free,
 yet parts as were ever seen;
 as tried, to keep them company,
 hardly sets down, they were, I ween,
 as if the same had been a Maiden-queen.

1802.

VI.

LOUISA.

THE AFFECTIONATE MEN ON A MOUNTAIN EXCURSION.

Dear Louisa in the shade,
 and having seen that lovely Maid,
 Way should I fear to say
 that nymph like, she is fleet and strong,
 and down the rocks can leap along
 that vaults in May!

to leave her fire, her cottage-home;
 yet over the moorland will she roam
 to weather rough and bleak;
 and, when against the wind she strains,
 she might I like the mountain rains
 that sparkle on her cheek.

Take all that 's mine 'beneath the moon,'
 If I with her but half a noon
 May sit beneath the walls
 Of some old cave, or mossy nook,
 When up she winds along the brook
 To hunt the waterfalls.

1805.

VII.

STRANGE fits of passion have I known:
 And I will dare to tell,
 But in the Lover's ear alone,
 What once to me befel.

When she I loved looked every day
 Fresh as a rose in June,
 I to her cottage bent my way,
 Beneath an evening-moon.

Upon the moon I fixed my eye,
 All over the wide sea;
 With quickening pace my horse drew nigh
 Those paths so dear to me.

And now we reached the orchard-plot;
 And, as we climbed the hill,
 The sinking moon to Lucy's cot
 Came near, and nearer still.

In one of those sweet dreams I slept,
 Kind Nature's gentlest boon!
 And all the while my eyes I kept
 On the descending moon.

My horse moved on; hoof after hoof
 He raised, and never stopped:
 When down behind the cottage roof,
 At once, the bright moon dropped.

What fond and wayward thoughts will slide
 Into a Lover's head!
 "O mercy!" to myself I cried,
 "If Lucy should be dead!"

1790.

VIII.

SHE dwelt among the untrodden ways
 Beside the springs of Dove,
 A Maid whom there were none to praise
 And very few to love:

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye !
—Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be ;
But she is in her grave, and, oh,
The difference to me !

1799.

IX.

I TRAVELLED among unknown men,
In lands beyond the sea ;
Nor, England ! did I know till then
What love I bore to thee.

'Tis past, that melancholy dream !
Nor will I quit thy shore
A second time ; for still I seem
To love thee more and more.

Among thy mountains did I feel
The joy of my desire ;
And she I cherished turned her wheel
Beside an English fire.

Thy mornings showed, thy nights concealed
The bowers where Lucy played ;
And thine too is the last green field
That Lucy's eyes surveyed.

1799.

X.

ERE with cold beads of midnight dew
Had mingled tears of thine,
I grieved, fond Youth ! that thou shouldst sue
To haughty Geraldine.

Immoveable by generous sighs,
She glories in a train
Who drag, beneath our native skies,
An oriental chain.

Pine not like them with arms across,
Forgetting in thy care
How the fast-rooted trees can toss
Their branches in mid air.

The humblest rivulet will take
Its own wild liberties ;
And, every day, the imprisoned lake
Is flowing in the breeze.

Then, crouch no more on suppliant knee
But scorn with scorn outbrave ;
A Briton, even in love, should be
A subject, not a slave !

XI.

TO ———

Look at the fate of summer flowers,
Which blow at daybreak, droop ere even-
And, grieved for their brief date, confess
Measured by what we are and ought to be
Measured by all that, trembling, we foresee
Is not so long !

If human Life do pass away,
Perishing yet more swiftly than the flower
If we are creatures of a winter's day ;
What space hath Virgin's beauty to disclose
Her sweets, and triumph o'er the breath
Not even an hour !

The deepest grove whose foliage hid
The happiest lovers Arcady might boast,
Could not the entrance of this thought forbid
O be thou wise as they, soul-gifted Maid !
Nor rate too high what must so quickly fade
So soon be lost.

Then shall love teach some virtuous Youth
'To draw, out of the object of his eyes,'
The while on thee they gaze in simple truth
Hues more exalted, 'a refined Form,'
That dreads not age, nor suffers from the
And never dies.

XII.

THE FORSAKEN.

THE peace which others seek they find ;
The heaviest storms not longest last ;
Heaven grants even to the guiltiest mind
An amnesty for what is past ;
When will my sentence be reversed ?
I only pray to know the worst ;
And wish as if my heart would burst.

O weary struggle ! silent years
Tell seemingly no doubtful tale ;
And yet they leave it short, and fears
And hopes are strong and will prevail.

Love hath recapt not pain ;
 Thinking that the hope is vain,
 That he will come again.

XIII

That woman have died for love :
 And there a church-yard grave is found
 And north's unhallowed ground,
 The wretched man himself had slain,
 Who was such a grievous pain
 As was she whom I five years have known ;
 In silence
 Myself's aid :
 — the pretty Barbara died ;
 As to make his moan .
 There had Barbara in her grave been laid
 As his moan he made :

Now, those Cottage, from behind that oak !
 The aged tree uprooted he,
 Hence other way you smoke
 Went into the sky !
 The place on , they from the heavens depart :
 The sky is empty space ;
 But what I trace ;
 As I came to look, my hand is on my heart.

As a weight is in three shades ! Ye leaves,
 Sweetest leave so dear, when will it cease !
 I have my heart of rest bereaved,
 My heart of peace
 I wish, that sweetest land—and land and free,
 I have of willows fit,
 But what I see ;
 I shall sing, or choose another tree.

Sweet Rill ! back to thy mountain-bounds,
 For ever be thy waters chained !
 That haunt the air with sounds
 I have sustained ;
 With that ; the tree's ragged bough
 The waterfall must come,
 Then be dumb !
 Sweet Rill, but that which thou art now.

And so, so bright with sunny showers,
 A rainbow spanning half the vale,
 For that, oh ! shed thy flowers,
 And in the gale.

For thus to see thee nodding in the air,
 To see thy arch thus stretch and bend,
 Thus rise and thus descend,
 Disturbs me till the sight is more than I can bear."

The Man who makes this feverish complaint
 Is one of giant stature, who could dance
 Equipped from head to foot in iron mail.
 Ah gentle Love ! if ever thought was thine
 To store up hundred hours for me, thy face
 Turn from me, gentle Love ! nor let me walk
 Within the sound of Emma's voice, nor know
 Such happiness as I have known to-day.

THOU.

XIV.

A COMPLAINT.

THERE is a change—and I am poor ;
 Your love hath been, nor long ago,
 A fountain at my fond heart's door,
 Whose only business was to flow ;
 And flow it did, not taking heed
 Of its own bounty, or my need.

What happy moments did I count !
 Blest was I then all bliss above !
 Now, for that consecrated fount
 Of murmuring, sparkling, living love,
 What have I ! shall I dare to tell !
 A comfortless and hidden well.

A well of love—it may be deep—
 I trust it is,—and never dry :
 What matter ! if the waters sleep
 In silence and obscurity.
 —Such change, and at the very door
 Of my fond heart, hath made me poor.

THOU.

XV.

TO —

Let other bards of angels sing,
 Bright suns without a spot ;
 But thou art no such perfect thing ;
 Rejoice that thou art not !

Heed not tho' none should call thee fair ;
 So, Mary, let it be
 If nought in loveliness compare
 With what thou art to me.

True beauty dwells in deep retreats,
 Whose veil is unremoved
 Till heart with heart in concord beats,
 And the lover is beloved.

1824.

XVI.

Yes ! thou art fair, yet be not moved
 To scorn the declaration,
 That sometimes I in thee have loved
 My fancy's own creation.

Imagination needs must stir ;
 Dear Maid, this truth believe,
 Minds that have nothing to confer
 Find little to perceive.

Be pleased that nature made thee fit
 To feed my heart's devotion,
 By laws to which all Forms submit
 In sky, air, earth, and ocean.

XVII.

How rich that forehead's calm expanse !
 How bright that heaven-directed glance !
 —Waft her to glory, wingèd Powers,
 Ere sorrow be renewed,
 And intercourse with mortal hours
 Bring back a humbler mood !
 So looked Cecilia when she drew
 An Angel from his station ;
 So looked ; not ceasing to pursue
 Her tuneful adoration !

But hand and voice alike are still ;
 No sound *here* sweeps away the will
 That gave it birth : in service meek
 One upright arm sustains the cheek,
 And one across the bosom lies—
 That rose, and now forgets to rise,
 Subdued by breathless harmonies
 Of meditative feeling ;
 Mute strains from worlds beyond the skies,
 Through the pure light of female eyes,
 Their sanctity revealing !

1824.

XVIII.

WHAT heavenly smiles ! O Lady mine
 Through my very heart they shine ;
 And, if my brow gives back their light
 Do thou look gladly on the sight ;
 As the clear Moon with modest pride
 Beholds her own bright beams
 Reflected from the mountain's side
 And from the headlong streams.

XIX.

TO ———

O DEARER far than light and life are dear
 Full oft our human foresight I deplore ;
 Trembling, through my unworthiness, with
 That friends, by death disjoined, may meet

Misgivings, hard to vanquish or control,
 Mix with the day, and cross the hour of
 While all the future, for thy purer soul,
 With 'sober certainties' of love is blest.

That sigh of thine, not meant for human
 Tells that these words thy humbleness own
 Yet bear me up—else faltering in the road
 Of a steep march : support me to the end

Peace settles where the intellect is meek
 And Love is dutiful in thought and deed
 Through Thee communion with that Love
 The faith Heaven strengthens where *he* is
 Creed.

XX.

LAMENT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

ON THE EVE OF A NEW YEAR.

L

SMILE of the Moon !—for so I name
 That silent greeting from above ;
 A gentle flash of light that came
 From her whom drooping captives name
 Or art thou of still higher birth ?
 Thou that didst part the clouds of *even*
 My torpor to reprove !

II.

Bright boon of pitying Heaven !—alas,
I may not trust thy placid cheer !
Pondering that Time to-night will pass
The threshold of another year ;
For years to me are sad and dull ;
My very moments are too full
Of hopelessness and fear.

III.

And yet, the soul-awakening gleam,
That struck perchance the farthest cone
Of Scotland's rocky wilds, did seem
To visit me, and me alone ;
Me, unapproached by any friend,
Save those who to my sorrows lend
Tears due unto their own.

IV.

To-night the church-tower bells will ring
Through these wide realms a festive peal ;
To the new year a welcoming ;
A tuneful offering for the weal
Of happy millions lulled in sleep ;
While I am forced to watch and weep,
By wounds that may not heal.

V.

Born all too high, by wedlock raised
Still higher—to be cast thus low !
Would that mine eyes had never gazed
On aught of more ambitious show
Than the sweet flowerets of the fields !
—It is my royal state that yields
This bitterness of woe.

VI.

Yet how !—for I, if there be truth
In the world's voice, was passing fair ;
And beauty, for confiding youth,
Those shocks of passion can prepare
That kill the bloom before its time ;
And blanch, without the owner's crime,
The most resplendent hair.

VII.

Unblest distinction ! showered on me
To bind a lingering life in chains :
All that could quit my grasp, or flee,
Is gone ;—but not the subtle stains
Fixed in the spirit ; for even here
Can I be proud that jealous fear
Of what I was remains.

VIII.

A Woman rules my prison's key ;
A sister Queen, against the bent
Of law and holiest sympathy,
Detains me, doubtful of the event ;
Great God, who feel'st for my distress,
My thoughts are all that I possess,
O keep them innocent !

IX.

Farewell desire of human aid,
Which abject mortals vainly court !
By friends deceived, by foes betrayed,
Of fears the prey, of hopes the sport ;
Nought but the world-redeeming Cross
Is able to supply my loss,
My burthen to support.

X.

Hark ! the death-note of the year
Sounded by the castle-clock !
From her sunk eyes a stagnant tear
Stole forth, unsettled by the shock ;
But oft the woods renewed their green,
Ere the tired head of Scotland's Queen
Reposed upon the block !

1817

XXI.

THE COMPLAINT

OF A FORSAKEN INDIAN WOMAN.

[When a Northern Indian, from sickness, is unable to continue his journey with his companions, he is left behind, covered over with deer-skins, and is supplied with water, food, and fuel, if the situation of the place will afford it. He is informed of the track which his companions intend to pursue, and if he be unable to follow, or overtake them, he perishes alone in the desert ; unless he should have the good fortune to fall in with some other tribes of Indians. The females are equally, or still more, exposed to the same fate. See that very interesting work HEARNE'S JOURNEY from HUDSON'S BAY to the NORTHERN OCEAN. In the high northern latitudes, as the same writer informs us, when the northern lights vary their position in the air, they make a rustling and a crackling noise, as alluded to in the following poem.]

I.

BEFORE I see another day,
Oh let my body die away !
In sleep I heard the northern gleams ;
The stars, they were among my dreams ;
In rustling conflict through the skies,
I heard, I saw the flashes drive,

And yet they are upon my eyes,
And yet I am alive ;
Before I see another day,
Oh let my body die away !

n.

My fire is dead : it knew no pain ;
Yet is it dead, and I remain :
All stiff with ice the ashes lie ;
And they are dead, and I will die.
When I was well, I wished to live,
For clothes, for warmth, for food, and fire ;
But they to me no joy can give,
No pleasure now, and no desire.
Then here contented will I lie !
Alone, I cannot fear to die.

m.

Alas ! ye might have dragged me on
Another day, a single one !
Too soon I yielded to despair ;
Why did ye listen to my prayer ?
When ye were gone my limbs were stronger ;
And oh, how grievously I rue,
That, afterwards, a little longer,
My friends, I did not follow you !
For strong and without pain I lay,
Dear friends, when ye were gone away.

iv.

My Child ! they gave thee to another,
A woman who was not thy mother.
When from my arms my Babe they took,
On me how strangely did he look !
Through his whole body something ran,
A most strange working did I see ;
—As if he strove to be a man,
That he might pull the sledge for me :
And then he stretched his arms, how wild !
Oh mercy ! like a helpless child.

v.

My little joy ! my little pride !
In two days more I must have died.
Then do not weep and grieve for me ;
I feel I must have died with thee.
O wind, that o'er my head art flying
The way my friends their course did bend,
I should not feel the pain of dying,
Could I with thee a message send ;
Too soon, my friends, ye went away ;
For I had many things to say.

vi.

I'll follow you across the snow ;
Ye travel heavily and slow ;
In spite of all my weary pain
I'll look upon your tents again.
—My fire is dead, and snowy white
The water which beside it stood
The wolf has come to me to-night,
And he has stolen away my food.
For ever left alone am I ;
Then wherefore should I fear to die ?

vii.

Young as I am, my course is run,
I shall not see another sun ;
I cannot lift my limbs to know
If they have any life or no.
My poor forsaken Child, if I
For once could have thee close to me,
With happy heart I then would die,
And my last thought would happy be ;
But thou, dear Babe, art far away,
Nor shall I see another day.

xxx.

THE LAST OF THE FLOCK.

i.

In distant countries have I been,
And yet I have not often seen
A healthy man, a man full grown,
Weep in the public roads, alone.
But such a one, on English ground,
And in the broad highway, I met ;
Along the broad highway he came,
His cheeks with tears were wet
Sturdy he seemed, though he was sad ;
And in his arms a Lamb he had.

ii.

He saw me, and he turned aside,
As if he wished himself to hide :
And with his coat did then essay
To wipe those briny tears away.
I followed him, and said, " My friend,
What ails you ? wherefore weep you so ?"
—" Shame on me, Sir ! this lusty Lamb,
He makes my tears to flow.
To-day I fetched him from the rock ;
He is the last of all my flock.

III.

When I was young, a single man,
And after youthful follies ran,
Though little given to care and thought,
Yet, so it was, an ewe I bought ;
And other sheep from her I raised,
As healthy sheep as you might see ;
And then I married, and was rich .
As I could wish to be ;
Of sheep I numbered a full score,
And every year increased my store.

IV.

Year after year my stock it grew ;
And from this one, this single ewe,
Full fifty comely sheep I raised,
As fine a flock as ever grazed !
Upon the Quantock hills they fed ;
They throve, and we at home did thrive :
—This lusty Lamb of all my store
Is all that is alive ;
And now I care not if we die,
And perish all of poverty.

V.

Six Children, Sir ! had I to feed ;
Hard labour in a time of need !
My pride was tamed, and in our grief
I of the Parish asked relief.
They said, I was a wealthy man ;
My sheep upon the uplands fed,
And it was fit that thence I took
Whereof to buy us bread.
'Do this : how can we give to you,'
They cried, ' what to the poor is due ! '

VI.

I sold a sheep, as they had said,
And bought my little children bread,
And they were healthy with their food ;
For me—it never did me good.
A woeful time it was for me,
To see the end of all my gains,
The pretty flock which I had reared
With all my care and pains,
To see it melt like snow away—
For me it was a woeful day.

VII.

Another still ! and still another !
A little lamb, and then its mother !
It was a vein that never stopped—
Like blood-drops from my heart they dropped.

'Till thirty were not left alive
They dwindled, dwindled, one by one ;
And I may say, that many a time
I wished they all were gone—
Reckless of what might come at last
Were but the bitter struggle past.

VIII.

To wicked deeds I was inclined,
And wicked fancies crossed my mind ;
And every man I chanced to see,
I thought he knew some ill of me :
No peace, no comfort could I find,
No ease, within doors or without ;
And, crazily and wearily
I went my work about ;
And oft was moved to flee from home,
And hide my head where wild beasts roam.

IX.

Sir ! 'twas a precious flock to me,
As dear as my own children be ;
For daily with my growing store
I loved my children more and more.
Alas ! it was an evil time ;
God cursed me in my sore distress ;
I prayed, yet every day I thought
I loved my children less ;
And every week, and every day,
My flock it seemed to melt away.

X.

They dwindled, Sir, sad sight to see !
From ten to five, from five to three,
A lamb, a wether, and a ewe ;—
And then at last from three to two ;
And, of my fifty, yesterday
I had but only one :
And here it lies upon my arm,
Alas ! and I have none ;—
To-day I fetched it from the rock ;
It is the last of all my flock."

1798.

XXIII.

REPENTANCE.

A PASTORAL BALLAD.

THE fields which with covetous spirit we sold,
Those beautiful fields, the delight of the day,
Would have brought us more good than a burthen
of gold,
Could we but have been as contented as they.

When the troublesome Tempter beset us, said I,
 ' Let him come, with his purse proudly grasped in
 his hand ;

But, Allan, be true to me, Allan,—we'll die
 Before he shall go with an inch of the land !'

There dwelt we, as happy as birds in their bowers ;
 Unfettered as bees that in gardens abide ;
 We could do what we liked with the land, it was ours ;
 And for us the brook murmured that ran by its side.

But now we are strangers, go early or late ;
 And often, like one overburthened with sin,
 With my hand on the latch of the half-opened gate,
 I look at the fields, but I cannot go in !

When I walk by the hedge on a bright summer's
 day,

Or sit in the shade of my grandfather's tree,
 A stern face it puts on, as if ready to say,
 ' What ails you, that you must come creeping to me !'

With our pastures about us, we could not be sad ;
 Our comfort was near if we ever were crost ;
 But the comfort, the blessings, and wealth that we
 had,
 We slighted them all,—and our birth-right was lost.

Oh, ill-judging sire of an innocent son
 Who must now be a wanderer ! but peace to that
 strain !

Think of evening's repose when our labour was done,
 The sabbath's return ; and its leisure's soft chain !

And in sickness, if night had been sparing of sleep,
 How cheerful, at sunrise, the hill where I stood,
 Looking down on the kine, and our treasure of sheep
 That besprinkled the field ; 'twas like youth in my
 blood !

Now I cleave to the house, and am dull as a snail ;
 And, oftentimes, hear the church-bell with a sigh,
 That follows the thought—We've no land in the vale,
 Save six feet of earth where our forefathers lie !

1804.

XXIV.

THE AFFLICTION OF MARGARET —.

I.

WHERE art thou, my beloved Son,
 Where art thou, worse to me than dead ?
 Oh find me, prosperous or undone !
 Or, if the grave be now thy bed,

Why am I ignorant of the same
 That I may rest ; and neither blame
 Nor sorrow may attend thy name ?

II.

Seven years, alas ! to have received
 No tidings of an only child ;
 To have despaired, have hoped, believed,
 And been for evermore beguiled ;
 Sometimes with thoughts of very bliss !
 I catch at them, and then I miss ;
 Was ever darkness like to this !

III.

He was among the prime in worth,
 An objectauteous to behold ;
 Well born, well bred ; I sent him forth
 Ingenuous, innocent, and bold :
 If things ensued that wanted grace,
 As hath been said, they were not base ;
 And never blush was on my face.

IV.

Ah ! little doth the young-one dream,
 When full of play and childish cares,
 What power is in his wildest scream,
 Heard by his mother unawares !
 He knows it not, he cannot guess :
 Years to a mother bring distress ;
 But do not make her love the less.

V.

Neglect me ! no, I suffered long
 From that ill thought ; and, being blind,
 Said, ' Pride shall help me in my wrong
 Kind mother have I been, as kind
 As ever breathed : ' and that is true ;
 I've wet my path with tears like dew,
 Weeping for him when no one knew.

VI.

My Son, if thou be humbled, poor,
 Hopeless of honour and of gain,
 Oh ! do not dread thy mother's door ;
 Think not of me with grief and pain :
 I now can see with better eyes ;
 And worldly grandeur I despise,
 And fortune with her gifts and lies.

VII.

Alas ! the fowls of heaven have wings,
 And blasts of heaven will aid their flight
 They mount—how short a voyage brings
 The wanderers back to their delight !

Chains tie us down by land and sea ;
And wishes, vain as mine, may be
All that is left to comfort thee.

viii.

Perhaps some dungeon hears thee groan,
Maimed, mangled by inhuman men ;
Or thou upon a desert thrown
Inheritest the lion's den ;
Or hast been summoned to the deep,
Thou, thou and all thy mates, to keep
An incommunicable sleep.

ix.

I look for ghosts ; but none will force
Their way to me : 'tis falsely said
That there was ever intercourse
Between the living and the dead ;
For, surely, then I should have sight
Of him I wait for day and night,
With love and longings infinite.

x.

My apprehensions come in crowds ;
I dread the rustling of the grass ;
The very shadows of the clouds
Have power to shake me as they pass :
I question things and do not find
One that will answer to my mind ;
And all the world appears unkind.

xi.

Beyond participation lie
My troubles, and beyond relief :
If any chance to heave a sigh,
They pity me, and not my grief.
Then come to me, my Son, or send
Some tidings that my woes may end ;
I have no other earthly friend !

1804.

xxv.

THE COTTAGER TO HER INFANT.

BY MY SISTER.

THE days are cold, the nights are long,
The north-wind sings a doleful song ;
Then hush again upon my breast ;
All merry things are now at rest,
Save thee, my pretty Love !

The kitten sleeps upon the hearth,
The crickets long have ceased their mirth ;

There's nothing stirring in the house
Save one wee, hungry, nibbling mouse,
Then why so busy thou !

Nay ! start not at that sparkling light ;
'Tis but the moon that shines so bright
On the window pane bedropped with rain :
Then, little Darling ! sleep again,
And wake when it is day.

1805.

xxvi.

MATERNAL GRIEF.

DEPARTED Child ! I could forget thee once
Though at my bosom nursed ; this woeful gain
Thy dissolution brings, that in my soul
Is present and perpetually abides
A shadow, never, never to be displaced
By the returning substance, seen or touched,
Seen by mine eyes, or clasped in my embrace.
Absence and death how differ they ! and how
Shall I admit that nothing can restore
What one short sigh so easily removed !—
Death, life, and sleep, reality and thought,
Assist me, God, their boundaries to know,
O teach me calm submission to thy Will !

The Child she mourned had overstepped the pale
Of Infancy, but still did breathe the air
That sanctifies its confines, and partook
Reflected beams of that celestial light
To all the Little-ones on sinful earth
Not unvouchsafed—a light that warmed and
cheered

Those several qualities of heart and mind
Which, in her own blest nature, rooted deep,
Daily before the Mother's watchful eye,
And not hers only, their peculiar charms
Unfolded,—beauty, for its present self,
And for its promises to future years,
With not unfrequent rapture fondly hailed.

Have you espied upon a dewy lawn
A pair of Leverets each provoking each
To a continuance of their fearless sport,
Two separate Creatures in their several gifts
Abounding, but so fashioned that, in all
That Nature prompts them to display, their looks,
Their starts of motion and their fits of rest,
An undistinguishable style appears
And character of gladness, as if Spring
Lodged in their innocent bosoms, and the spirit
Of the rejoicing morning were their own.

Such union, in the lovely Girl maintained
 And her twin Brother, had the parent seen,
 Ere, pouncing like a ravenous bird of prey,
 Death in a moment parted them, and left
 The Mother, in her turns of anguish, worse
 Than desolate ; for oft-times from the sound
 Of the survivor's sweetest voice (dear child,
 He knew it not) and from his happiest looks,
 Did she extract the food of self-reproach,
 As one that lived ungrateful for the stay
 By Heaven afforded to uphold her maimed
 And tottering spirit. And full oft the Boy,
 Now first acquainted with distress and grief,
 Shrunk from his Mother's presence, shunned with
 fear

Her sad approach, and stole away to find,
 In his known haunts of joy where'er he might,
 A more congenial object. But, as time
 Softened her pangs and reconciled the child
 To what he saw, he gradually returned,
 Like a scared Bird encouraged to renew
 A broken intercourse ; and, while his eyes
 Were yet with pensive fear and gentle awe
 Turned upon her who bore him, she would stoop
 To imprint a kiss that lacked not power to spread
 Faint colour over both their pallid cheeks,
 And stilled his tremulous lip. Thus they were calmed
 And cheered ; and now together breathe fresh air
 In open fields ; and when the glare of day
 Is gone, and twilight to the Mother's wish
 Befriends the observance, readily they join
 In walks whose boundary is the lost One's grave,
 Which he with flowers hath planted, finding there
 Amusement, where the Mother does not miss
 Dear consolation, kneeling on the turf
 In prayer, yet blending with that solemn rite
 Of pious faith the vanities of grief ;
 For such, by pitying Angels and by Spirits
 Transferred to regions upon which the clouds
 Of our weak nature rest not, must be deemed
 Those willing tears, and unforbidden sighs,
 And all those tokens of a cherished sorrow,
 Which, soothed and sweetened by the grace of
 Heaven

As now it is, seems to her own fond heart,
 Immortal as the love that gave it being.

XXVII.

THE SAILOR'S MOTHER.

ONE morning (raw it was and wet—
 A foggy day in winter time)
 A Woman on the road I met,
 Not old, though something past her prime :

Majestic in her person, tall and straight
 And like a Roman matron's was her mien a

The ancient spirit is not dead ;
 Old times, thought I, are breathing there
 Proud was I that my country bred
 Such strength, a dignity so fair :
 She begged an alms, like one in poor estate
 I looked at her again, nor did my pride abate

When from these lofty thoughts I woke,
 "What is it," said I, "that you bear,
 Beneath the covert of your Cloak,
 Protected from this cold damp air ?"
 She answered, soon as she the question heard
 "A simple burthen, Sir, a little Singing-bird"

And, thus continuing, she said,
 "I had a Son, who many a day
 Sailed on the seas, but he is dead ;
 In Denmark he was cast away :
 And I have travelled weary miles to see
 If aught which he had owned might still
 for me.

The bird and cage they both were his :
 'Twas my Son's bird ; and neat and trim
 He kept it : many voyages
 The singing-bird had gone with him ;
 When last he sailed, he left the bird behind
 From bodings, as might be, that hung upon him

He to a fellow-lodger's care
 Had left it, to be watched and fed,
 And pipe its song in safety ;—there
 I found it when my Son was dead ;
 And now, God help me for my little wit
 I bear it with me, Sir ;—he took so much
 in it."

XXVIII.

THE CHILDLESS FATHER.

"UP, Timothy, up with your staff and awl
 Not a soul in the village this morning will
 The hare has just started from Hamilton's glen
 And Skiddaw is glad with the cry of the hawk

—Of coats and of jackets grey, scarlet, and
 On the slopes of the pastures all colours were
 With their comely blue aprons, and caps
 snow,

The girls on the hills made a holiday shout

ash sprigs of green box-wood, not six months
before,

led the funeral basin * at Timothy's door ;
coffin through Timothy's threshold had past ;
Child did it bear, and that Child was his last.

As fast up the dell came the noise and the fray,
the horse and the horn, and the hark ! hark away !
Timothy took up his staff, and he shut
with a leisurely motion the door of his hut.

Trips to himself at that moment he said ;
the key I must take, for my Ellen is dead.
Of this in my ears not a word did he speak ;
And he went to the chase with a tear on his cheek.

1800.

XXIX.

THE EMIGRANT MOTHER.

Once in a lonely hamlet I sojourned
in which a Lady driven from France did dwell ;
the big and lesser griefs with which she mourned,
in friendship she to me would often tell.

This Lady, dwelling upon British ground,
where she was childless, daily would repair
to a poor neighbouring cottage ; as I found,
the sake of a young Child whose home was there.

Once having seen her clasp with fond embrace
this Child, I chanted to myself a lay,
endeavouring, in our English tongue, to trace
such things as she unto the Babe might say :
And thus, from what I heard and knew, or guessed,
I sang the workings of her heart expressed.

L

* Dear Babe, thou daughter of another,
One moment let me be thy mother !
An infant's face and looks are thine
And sure a mother's heart is mine :
Thy own dear mother's far away,
At labour in the harvest field :
Thy little sister is at play ;—
What warmth, what comfort would it yield
To my poor heart, if thou wouldst be
One little hour a child to me !

* In several parts of the North of England, when a
burial takes place, a basin full of sprigs of box-wood is
set at the door of the house from which the coffin is
carried up, and each person who attends the funeral ordi-
nary takes a sprig of this box-wood, and throws it into
the grave of the deceased.

II.

Across the waters I am come,
And I have left a babe at home :
A long, long way of land and sea !
Come to me—I'm no enemy :
I am the same who at thy side
Sate yesterday, and made a nest
For thee, sweet Baby !—thou hast tried,
Thou know'st the pillow of my breast ;
Good, good art thou :—alas ! to me
Far more than I can be to thee.

III.

Here, little Darling, dost thou lie ;
An infant thou, a mother I !
Mine wilt thou be, thou hast no fears ;
Mine art thou—spite of these my tears.
Alas ! before I left the spot,
My baby and its dwelling-place ;
The nurse said to me, 'Tears should not
Be shed upon an infant's face,
It was unlucky'—no, no, no ;
No truth is in them who say so !

IV.

My own dear Little-one will sigh,
Sweet Babe ! and they will let him die.
'He pines,' they'll say, 'it is his doom,
And you may see his hour is come.'
Oh ! had he but thy cheerful smiles,
Limbs stout as thine, and lips as gay,
Thy looks, thy cunning, and thy wiles,
And countenance like a summer's day,
They would have hopes of him ;—and then
I should behold his face again !

V.

'Tis gone—like dreams that we forget ;
There was a smile or two—yet—yet
I can remember them, I see
The smiles, worth all the world to me.
Dear Baby ! I must lay thee down ;
Thou troublest me with strange alarms ;
Smiles hast thou, bright ones of thy own ;
I cannot keep thee in my arms ;
For they confound me ;—where—where is
That last, that sweetest smile of his ?

VI.

Oh ! how I love thee !—we will stay
Together here this one half day.
My sister's child, who bears my name,
From France to sheltering England came ;

She with her mother crossed the sea ;
The babe and mother near me dwell :
Yet does my yearning heart to thee
Turn rather, though I love her well :
Rest, little Stranger, rest thee here !
Never was any child more dear !

VII.

—I cannot help it ; ill intent
I've none, my pretty Innocent !
I weep—I know they do thee wrong,
These tears—and my poor idle tongue.
Oh, what a kiss was that ! my cheek
How cold it is ! but thou art good ;
Thine eyes are on me—they would speak,
I think, to help me if they could.
Blessings upon that soft, warm face,
My heart again is in its place !

VIII.

While thou art mine, my little Love,
This cannot be a sorrowful grove ;
Contentment, hope, and mother's glee,
I seem to find them all in thee :
Here 's grass to play with, here are flowers ;
I'll call thee by my darling's name ;
Thou hast, I think, a look of ours,
Thy features seem to me the same ;
His little sister thou shalt be ;
And, when once more my home I see,
I'll tell him many tales of Thee."

1802.

XXX.

VAUDRACOUR AND JULIA.

The following tale was written as an Episode, in a work from which its length may perhaps exclude it. The facts are true ; no invention as to these has been exercised, as none was needed.

O HAPPY time of youthful lovers (thus
My story may begin) O balmy time,
In which a love-knot on a lady's brow
Is fairer than the fairest star in heaven !
To such inheritance of blessed fancy
(Fancy that sports more desperately with minds
Than ever fortune hath been known to do)
The high-born Vaudracour was brought, by years
Whose progress had a little overstepped
His stripling prime. A town of small repute,
Among the vine-clad mountains of Auvergne,
Was the Youth's birth-place. There he wooed a
Maid
Who heard the heart-felt music of his suit

With answering vows. Plebeian was the stock,
Plebeian, though ingenuous, the stock,
From which her graces and her honours sprung :
And hence the father of the enamoured Youth,
With haughty indignation, spurned the thought
Of such alliance.—From their cradles up,
With but a step between their several homes,
Twins had they been in pleasure ; after strife
And petty quarrels, had grown fond again ;
Each other's advocate, each other's stay ;
And, in their happiest moments, not content,
If more divided than a sportive pair
Of sea-fowl, conscious both that they are hovering
Within the eddy of a common blast,
Or hidden only by the concave depth
Of neighbouring billows from each other's sight.

Thus, not without concurrence of an age
Unknown to memory, was an earnest given
By ready nature for a life of love,
For endless constancy, and placid truth ;
But whatsoe'er of such rare treasure lay
Reserved, had fate permitted, for support
Of their maturer years, his present mind
Was under fascination ;—he beheld
A vision, and adored the thing he saw.
Arabian fiction never filled the world
With half the wonders that were wrought for him.
Earth breathed in one great presence of the spring ;
Life turned the meanest of her implements,
Before his eyes, to price above all gold ;
The house she dwelt in was a sainted shrine ;
Her chamber-window did surpass in glory
The portals of the dawn ; all paradise
Could, by the simple opening of a door,
Let itself in upon him :—pathways, walks,
Swarmed with enchantment, till his spirit sank,
Surcharged, within him, overblest to move
Beneath a sun that wakes a weary world
To its dull round of ordinary cares ;
A man too happy for mortality !

So passed the time, till whether through effect
Of some unguarded moment that dissolved
Virtuous restraint—ah, speak it, think it, not !
Deem rather that the fervent Youth, who saw
So many bars between his present state
And the dear haven where he wished to be
In honourable wedlock with his Love,
Was in his judgment tempted to decline
To perilous weakness, and entrust his cause
To nature for a happy end of all ;
Deem that by such fond hope the Youth was swayed,
And bear with their transgression, when I add

Julia, wanting yet the name of wife,
 And about her for a secret grief
 The name of a mother.

To conceal
 Her shame, the parents of the Maid
 Means to hurry her away by night,
 And so, that in some distant spot
 She remain shrouded in privacy,
 The Maid was born. When morning came,
 Her father, thus bereft, sitting with his loss,
 Determined whether he should turn,
 Like a wolf in the toils; but soon
 Finding traces of the fugitives,
 He followed to the Maid's retreat.
 And the sequel he divined
 From the watchings at every hour;
 He saw the captive, who, whenever she may,
 At her easement as the swallow
 Flies to her perch, almost within reach,
 He would sit and, did thus epey
 Have to share a stolen interview,
 He would sit under friendly shade of night.

The raptures of the pair;—such theme
 Immortal poets, touched
 With a faithful verse than skill of mine
 Can do; chiefly by that darling bard
 That Juliet and her Romeo,
 Theark's name heard before its time,
 The stroke that faced the covering clouds
 And the east—Through all her courts
 The day slept; the long winds,
 The mountain intervals of rest,
 The mountain the galaxy displayed
 The star like mysterious pulses beat
 The stars but a happy bliss
 And hearts the universe seemed hung
 And meeting's slender filament!

And the generous Vaudracour
 And the native threshold, bent
 The Lovers had agreed)
 And the Maid to attain
 From his father's hand;
 And the Bridegroom then would
 And the wedding place,
 And the beautiful as heaven,
 And the Maid, with her one to behold
 And the Maid, or to disturb their love
 And the Maid, not the less,
 And the Maid, were dropped
 And the Maid, still,
 And the Maid, Vaudracour

Persisted openly that death alone
 Should abrogate his human privilege
 Divine, of swearing everlasting truth,
 Upon the altar, to the Maid he loved.

"You shall be baffled in your mad intent
 If there be justice in the court of France,"
 Muttered the Father.—From these words the Youth
 Conceived a terror; and, by night or day,
 Starred nowhere without weapons, that full soon
 Found dreadful provocation: for at night
 When to his chamber he retired, attempt
 Was made to seize him by three armed men,
 Acting, in furtherance of the father's will,
 Under a private signet of the State.
 One the rash Youth's ungovernable hand
 Slew, and as quickly to a second gave
 A perilous wound he shuddered to behold
 The breathless corse; then peacefully resigned
 His person to the law, was lodged in prison,
 And wore the fetters of a criminal.

Have you observed a tuft of winged seed
 That, from the dandelion's naked stalk,
 Mounted aloft, is suffered not to use
 Its natural gifts for purposes of rest,
 Driven by the autumnal whirlwind to and fro
 Through the wide element? or have you marked
 The heavier substance of a leaf-chad bough,
 Within the vortex of a foaming flood,
 Tormented! by such aid you may conceive
 The perturbation that ensued;—ah, no!
 Desperate the Maid—the Youth is stained with
 blood;
 Unmatchable on earth is their disquiet!
 Yet as the troubled seed and tortured bough
 In Man, subjected to despotic sway.

For him, by private influence with the Court,
 Was pardon gained, and liberty procured;
 But not without exaction of a pledge,
 Which liberty and love dispersed in air
 He flew to her from whom they would divide him—
 He flew to her who could not give him peace—
 Yes, his first word of greeting was, "All right
 Is gone from me; my lately-towering hopes,
 To the least fibre of their lowest root,
 Are withered; thou no longer canst be mine,
 I think—the conscience-stricken must not woo
 The unruffled innocent.—I see thy face,
 Behold thee, and my misery is complete!"

"One, are we not?" exclaimed the Maiden—"One,
 For innocence and youth, for weal and woe!"

Then with the father's name she coupled words
Of vehement indignation ; but the Youth
Checked her with filial meekness ; for no thought
Uncharitable crossed his mind, no sense
Of hasty anger rising in the eclipse
Of true domestic loyalty, did e'er
Find place within his bosom.—Once again
The persevering wedge of tyranny
Achieved their separation : and once more
Were they united,—to be yet again
Disparted, pitiable lot ! But here
A portion of the tale may well be left
In silence, though my memory could add
Much how the Youth, in scanty space of time,
Was traversed from without ; much, too, of thoughts
That occupied his days in solitude
Under privation and restraint ; and what,
Through dark and shapeless fear of things to come,
And what, through strong compunction for the past,
He suffered—breaking down in heart and mind !

Doomed to a third and last captivity,
His freedom he recovered on the eve
Of Julia's travail. When the babe was born,
Its presence tempted him to cherish schemes
Of future happiness. "You shall return,
Julia," said he, "and to your father's house
Go with the child.—You have been wretched ; yet
The silver shower, whose reckless burthen weighs
Too heavily upon the lily's head,
Oft leaves a saving moisture at its root.
Malice, beholding you, will melt away.
Go !—'tis a town where both of us were born ;
None will reproach you, for our truth is known ;
And if, amid those once-bright bowers, our fate
Remain unpitied, pity is not in man.
With ornaments—the prettiest, nature yields
Or art can fashion, shall you deck our boy,
And feed his countenance with your own sweet looks
Till no one can resist him.—Now, even now,
I see him sporting on the sunny lawn ;
My father from the window sees him too ;
Startled, as if some new-created thing
Enriched the earth, or Faery of the woods
Bounded before him ;—but the unweeting Child
Shall by his beauty win his grandsire's heart
So that it shall be softened, and our loves
End happily, as they began !"

These gleams

Appeared but seldom ; oftener was he seen
Propping a pale and melancholy face
Upon the Mother's bosom ; resting thus
His head upon one breast, while from the other
The Babe was drawing in its quiet food.

—That pillow is no longer to be thine,
Fond Youth ! that mournful solace now must pass
Into the list of things that cannot be !
Unwedded Julia, terror-smitten, hears
The sentence, by her mother's lip pronounced,
That dooms her to a convent.—Who shall tell,
Who dares report, the tidings to the lord
Of her affections ! so they blindly asked
Who knew not to what quiet depths a weight
Of agony had pressed the Sufferer down :
The word, by others dreaded, he can hear
Composed and silent, without visible sign
Of even the least emotion. Noting this,
When the impatient object of his love
Upbraided him with slackness, he returned
No answer, only took the mother's hand
And kissed it ; seemingly devoid of pain,
Or care, that what so tenderly he pressed,
Was a dependant on the obdurate heart
Of one who came to disunite their lives
For ever—sad alternative ! preferred,
By the unbending Parents of the Maid,
To secret 'spousals meanly disavowed.
—So be it !

In the city he remained
A season after Julia had withdrawn
To those religious walls. He, too, departs—
Who with him ?—even the senseless Little-one.
With that sole charge he passed the city-gates,
For the last time, attendant by the side
Of a close chair, a litter, or sedan,
In which the Babe was carried. To a hill,
That rose a brief league distant from the town,
The dwellers in that house where he had lodged
Accompanied his steps, by anxious love
Impelled ;—they parted from him there, and stood
Watching below till he had disappeared
On the hill top. His eyes he scarcely took,
Throughout that journey, from the vehicle
(Slow-moving ark of all his hopes !) that veiled
The tender infant : and at every inn,
And under every hospitable tree
At which the bearers halted or reposed,
Laid him with timid care upon his knees,
And looked, as mothers ne'er were known to look
Upon the nursling which his arms embraced.

This was the manner in which Vaudracour
Departed with his infant ; and thus reached
His father's house, where to the innocent child
Admittance was denied. The young man spoke
No word of indignation or reproof,
But of his father begged, a last request,
That a retreat might be assigned to him

In forgotten quiet he might dwell,
 Each all-welcome as his wants required;
 There he had none. To a lodge that stood
 In a forest, with leaves given, at the age
 And twenty summers he withdrew;
 Under trees with him his motherless Babe,
 For succour for their common needs,
 And warmth. It consoled him here
 To open the orphan, and perform
 A service to the precious child,
 And a short time, by some mistake
 Of the Father, died.—
 He found a last rest
 Of peace, I know not which:
 Was it the who caused the woe, not mine!

One time forth he never shared a smile
 Of creature. An Infant
 Was, in which the pair had left
 A remembrance of their griefs,
 And his tears, coming a thin reach
 Near him to the forest lodge
 And, he only found the nation there,
 And that his pains were thrown away,
 And Master never uttered word
 Of grief, not even to her.—Behold!
 They were speaking. A stranger approached;
 And a man, or near, as to the latch
 A hand was laid, he shrank—
 And a hand, closed out of view,
 And his savage aspect, from the place
 He retired.

Thus lived the Youth
 And all intelligence with man,
 And even the light of common day;
 And the voice of Freedom, which through
 His soul

He resounded, public hope,
 And memory of his own deep wrongs,
 And that in those solitary shades
 He wanted, an imbecile mind!

1803.

XXXI.

THE IDIOT BOY.

Light streak,—a clear March night,
 And up, the sky is blue,
 And, in the moonlight air,
 From nobody knows where;
 And he set his kindly shout,
 And a long halloo!

—Why bustle thus about your door,
 What means this bustle, Betty Foy!
 Why are you in this hurry-foot!
 And why on horseback have you set
 Him whom you love, your Idiot Boy!

Scarcely a soul is out of bed;
 Good Betty, put him down again;
 His lips with joy they turn at you;
 But, Betty! what has he to do
 With stirrup, saddle, or with rein!

But Betty's bent on her intent;
 For her good neighbour, Susan Gale,
 Oh! Susan, she who dwells alone,
 Is sick, and makes a piteous moan,
 As if her very life would fail.

There's not a house within a mile,
 No hand to help them in distress;
 Old Susan lies a-bed in pain,
 And sorely puzzled are the twain,
 For what she asks they cannot guess.

And Betty's husband's at the wood,
 Where by the week he doth abide,
 A woodman in the distant vale;
 There's none to help poor Susan Gale;
 What must be done! what will betide!

And Betty from the lane has fetched
 Her Pony, that is smart and good;
 Whether he be in joy or pain,
 Feeding at will along the lane,
 Or bringing faggots from the wood.

And he is all in travelling trim,—
 And, by the moonlight, Betty Foy
 Has on the well-girt saddle set
 (The like was never heard of yet)
 Him whom she loves, her Idiot Boy.

And he must post without delay
 Across the bridge and through the dale,
 And by the church, and o'er the down,
 To bring a Doctor from the town,
 Or she will die, old Susan Gale.

There is no need of boot or spur,
 There is no need of whip or wand;
 For Johnny has his holly-bough,
 And with a *hurly-burly* now
 He shakes the green bough in his hand.

And Betty o'er and o'er has told
The Boy, who is her best delight,
Both what to follow, what to shun,
What do, and what to leave undone,
How turn to left, and how to right.

And Betty's most especial charge,
Was, "Johnny! Johnny! mind that you
Come home again, nor stop at all,—
Come home again; whate'er befall,
My Johnny, do, I pray you do."

To this did Johnny answer make,
Both with his head and with his hand,
And proudly shook the bridle too;
And then! his words were not a few,
Which Betty well could understand.

And now that Johnny is just going,
Though Betty's in a mighty flurry,
She gently pats the Pony's side,
On which her Idiot Boy must ride,
And seems no longer in a hurry.

But when the Pony moved his legs,
Oh! then for the poor Idiot Boy!
For joy he cannot hold the bridle,
For joy his head and heels are idle,
He's idle all for very joy.

And while the Pony moves his legs,
In Johnny's left hand you may see
The green bough motionless and dead:
The Moon that shines above his head
Is not more still and mute than he.

His heart it was so full of glee,
That till full fifty yards were gone,
He quite forgot his holly whip,
And all his skill in horsemanship:
Oh! happy, happy, happy John.

And while the Mother, at the door,
Stands fixed, her face with joy o'erflows,
Proud of herself, and proud of him,
She sees him in his travelling trim,
How quietly her Johnny goes.

The silence of her Idiot Boy,
What hopes it sends to Betty's heart!
He's at the guide-post—he turns right;
She watches till he's out of sight,
And Betty will not then depart.

Burr, burr—now Johnny's lips they burr,
As loud as any mill, or near it;
Meek as a lamb the Pony moves,
And Johnny makes the noise he loves,
And Betty listens, glad to hear it.

Away she hies to Susan Gale:
Her Messenger's in merry tune;
The owlets hoot, the owlets curr,
And Johnny's lips they burr, burr, burr,
As on he goes beneath the moon.

His steed and he right well agree;
For of this Pony there's a rumour,
That, should he lose his eyes and ears,
And should he live a thousand years,
He never will be out of humour.

But then he is a horse that thinks!
And when he thinks, his pace is slack;
Now, though he knows poor Johnny well,
Yet, for his life, he cannot tell
What he has got upon his back.

So through the moonlight lanes they go,
And far into the moonlight dale,
And by the church, and o'er the down,
To bring a Doctor from the town,
To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

And Betty, now at Susan's side,
Is in the middle of her story,
What speedy help her Boy will bring,
With many a most diverting thing,
Of Johnny's wit, and Johnny's glory.

And Betty, still at Susan's side,
By this time is not quite so flurried:
Demure with porringer and plate
She sits, as if in Susan's fate
Her life and soul were buried.

But Betty, poor good woman! she,
You plainly in her face may read it,
Could lend out of that moment's store
Five years of happiness or more
To any that might need it.

But yet I guess that now and then
With Betty all was not so well;
And to the road she turns her cars,
And thence full many a sound she hears,
Which she to Susan will not tell.

Poor Susan moans, poor Susan groans ;
 "As sure as there's a moon in heaven,"
 Cries Betty, "he 'll be back again ;
 They 'll both be here—'tis almost ten—
 Both will be here before eleven."

Poor Susan moans, poor Susan groans ;
 The clock gives warning for eleven ;
 'Tis on the stroke—"He must be near,"
 Quoth Betty, "and will soon be here,
 As sure as there's a moon in heaven."

The clock is on the stroke of twelve,
 And Johnny is not yet in sight :
 —The Moon's in heaven, as Betty sees,
 But Betty is not quite at ease ;
 And Susan has a dreadful night.

And Betty, half an hour ago,
 On Johnny vile reflections cast :
 "A little idle sauntering Thing !"
 With other names, an endless string ;
 But now that time is gone and past.

And Betty's drooping at the heart,
 That happy time all past and gone,
 "How can it be he is so late !
 The Doctor, he has made him wait ;
 Susan ! they 'll both be here anon."

And Susan's growing worse and worse,
 And Betty's in a sad *quandary* ;
 And then there's nobody to say
 If she must go, or she must stay !
 —She's in a sad *quandary*.

The clock is on the stroke of one ;
 But neither Doctor nor his Guide
 Appears along the moonlight road ;
 There's neither horse nor man abroad,
 And Betty's still at Susan's side.

And Susan now begins to fear
 Of sad mischances not a few,
 That Johnny may perhaps be drowned ;
 Or lost, perhaps, and never found ;
 Which they must both for ever rue.

She prefaced half a hint of this
 With, "God forbid it should be true !"
 At the first word that Susan said
 Cried Betty, rising from the bed,
 "Susan, I'd gladly stay with you.

I must be gone, I must away :
 Consider, Johnny's but half-wise ;
 Susan, we must take care of him,
 If he is hurt in life or limb"—
 "Oh God forbid !" poor Susan cries.

"What can I do !" says Betty, going,
 "What can I do to ease your pain !
 Good Susan tell me, and I 'll stay ;
 I fear you're in a dreadful way,
 But I shall soon be back again."

"Nay, Betty, go ! good Betty, go !
 There's nothing that can ease my pain."
 Then off she hies ; but with a prayer
 That God poor Susan's life would spare,
 Till she comes back again.

So, through the moonlight lane she goes,
 And far into the moonlight dale ;
 And how she ran, and how she walked,
 And all that to herself she talked,
 Would surely be a tedious tale.

In high and low, above, below,
 In great and small, in round and square,
 In tree and tower was Johnny seen,
 In bush and brake, in black and green ;
 'Twas Johnny, Johnny, every where.

And while she crossed the bridge, there came
 A thought with which her heart is sore—
 Johnny perhaps his horse forsook,
 To hunt the moon within the brook,
 And never will be heard of more.

Now is she high upon the down,
 Alone amid a prospect wide ;
 There's neither Johnny nor his Horse
 Among the fern or in the gorse ;
 There's neither Doctor nor his Guide.

"Oh saints ! what is become of him !
 Perhaps he's climbed into an oak,
 Where he will stay till he is dead ;
 Or, sadly he has been misled,
 And joined the wandering gipsy-folk.

Or him that wicked Pony's carried
 To the dark cave, the goblin's hall ;
 Or in the castle he's pursuing
 Among the ghosts his own undoing ;
 Or playing with the waterfall."

At poor old Susan then she railed,
While to the town she posts away ;
" If Susan had not been so ill,
Alas ! I should have had him still,
My Johnny, till my dying day."

Poor Betty, in this sad distemper,
The Doctor's self could hardly spare :
Unworthy things she talked, and wild ;
Even he, of cattle the most mild,
The Pony had his share.

But now she's fairly in the town,
And to the Doctor's door she hies ;
'Tis silence all on every side ;
The town so long, the town so wide,
Is silent as the skies.

And now she's at the Doctor's door,
She lifts the knocker, rap, rap, rap ;
The Doctor at the casement shows
His glimmering eyes that peep and doze !
And one hand rubs his old night-cap.

" Oh Doctor ! Doctor ! where's my Johnny ?"
" I'm here, what is't you want with me ?"
" Oh Sir ! you know I'm Betty Foy,
And I have lost my poor dear Boy,
You know him—him you often see ;

He's not so wise as some folks be :"
" The devil take his wisdom !" said
The Doctor, looking somewhat grim,
" What, Woman ! should I know of him ?"
And, grumbling, he went back to bed !

" O woe is me ! O woe is me !
Here will I die ; here will I die ;
I thought to find my lost one here,
But he is neither far nor near,
Oh ! what a wretched Mother I !"

She stops, she stands, she looks about ;
Which way to turn she cannot tell.
Poor Betty ! it would ease her pain
If she had heart to knock again ;
—The clock strikes three—a dismal knell !

Then up along the town she hies,
No wonder if her senses fail ;
'Tis piteous news so much it shocked her,
She quite forgot to send the Doctor,
'To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

And now she's high upon the down,
And she can see a mile of road :
" O cruel ! I'm almost threescore ;
Such night as this was ne'er before,
There's not a single soul abroad."

She listens, but she cannot hear
The foot of horse, the voice of man ;
The streams with softest sound are flow
The grass you almost hear it growing,
You hear it now, if e'er you can.

The owlets through the long blue night
Are shouting to each other still :
Fond lovers ! yet not quite hob nob,
They lengthen out the tremulous sob,
That echoes far from hill to hill.

Poor Betty now has lost all hope ;
Her thoughts are bent on deadly sin,
A green-grown pond she just has past,
And from the brink she hurries fast,
Lest she should drown herself therein.

And now she sits her down and weeps ;
Such tears she never shed before ;
" Oh dear, dear Pony ! my sweet joy !
Oh carry back my Idiot Boy !
And we will ne'er o'erload thee more."

A thought is come into her head :
The Pony he is mild and good,
And we have always used him well ;
Perhaps he's gone along the dell,
And carried Johnny to the wood.

Then up she springs as if on wings ;
She thinks no more of deadly sin ;
If Betty fifty ponds should see,
The last of all her thoughts would be
To drown herself therein.

O Reader ! now that I might tell
What Johnny and his Horse are doing,
What they've been doing all this time,
Oh could I put it into rhyme,
A most delightful tale pursuing !

Perhaps, and no unlikely thought !
He with his Pony now doth roam
The cliffs and peaks so high that are,
To lay his hands upon a star,
And in his pocket bring it home.

Perhaps he's turned himself about,
His face unto his horse's tail,
And, still and mute, in wonder lost,
All silent as a horseman-ghost,
He travels slowly down the vale.

And now, perhaps, is hunting sheep,
A fierce and dreadful hunter he;
Yon valley, now so trim and green,
In five months' time, should he be seen,
A desert wilderness will be!

Perhaps, with head and heels on fire,
And like the very soul of evil,
He's galloping away, away,
And so will gallop on for aye,
The bane of all that dread the devil!

I to the Muses have been bound
These fourteen years, by strong indentures:
O gentle Muses! let me tell
But half of what to him befel;
He surely met with strange adventures.

O gentle Muses! is this kind?
Why will ye thus my suit repel?
Why of your further aid bereave me?
And can ye thus unfriended leave me;
Ye Muses! whom I love so well!

Who's yon, that, near the waterfall,
Which thunders down with headlong force,
Beneath the moon, yet shining fair,
As careless as if nothing were,
Sits upright on a feeding horse?

Unto his horse—there feeding free,
He seems, I think, the rein to give;
Of moon or stars he takes no heed;
Of such we in romances read:
—'Tis Johnny! Johnny! as I live.

And that's the very Pony, too!
Where is she, where is Betty Foy?
She hardly can sustain her fears;
The roaring waterfall she hears,
And cannot find her Idiot Boy.

Your Pony's worth his weight in gold:
Then calm your terrors, Betty Foy!
She's coming from among the trees,
And now all full in view she sees
Him whom she loves, her Idiot Boy.

And Betty sees the Pony too:
Why stand you thus, good Betty Foy?
It is no goblin, 'tis no ghost,
'Tis he whom you so long have lost,
He whom you love, your Idiot Boy.

She looks again—her arms are up—
She screams—she cannot move for joy;
She darts, as with a torrent's force,
She almost has o'erturned the Horse,
And fast she holds her Idiot Boy.

And Johnny burra, and laughs aloud;
Whether in cunning or in joy
I cannot tell; but while he laughs,
Betty a drunken pleasure quaffs
To hear again her Idiot Boy.

And now she's at the Pony's tail,
And now is at the Pony's head,—
On that side now, and now on this;
And, almost stifled with her bliss,
A few sad tears does Betty shed.

She kisses o'er and o'er again
Him whom she loves, her Idiot Boy;
She's happy here, is happy there,
She is uneasy every where;
Her limbs are all alive with joy.

She pats the Pony, where or when
She knows not, happy Betty Foy!
The little Pony glad may be,
But he is milder far than she,
You hardly can perceive his joy.

"Oh! Johnny, never mind the Doctor;
You've done your best, and that is all!"
She took the reins, when this was said,
And gently turned the Pony's head
From the loud waterfall.

By this the stars were almost gone,
The moon was setting on the hill,
So pale you scarcely looked at her:
The little birds began to stir,
Though yet their tongues were still.

The Pony, Betty, and her Boy,
Wind slowly through the woody dale;
And who is she, betimes abroad,
That hobbles up the steep rough road?
Who is it, but old Susan Gale?

Long time lay Susan lost in thought;
And many dreadful fears beset her,
Both for her Messenger and Nurse ;
And, as her mind grew worse and worse,
Her body—it grew better.

She turned, she tossed herself in bed,
On all sides doubts and terrors met her ;
Point after point did she discuss ;
And, while her mind was fighting thus,
Her body still grew better.

“Alas ! what is become of them ?
These fears can never be endured ;
I’ll to the wood.”—The word scarce said,
Did Susan rise up from her bed,
As if by magic cured.

Away she goes up hill and down,
And to the wood at length is come ;
She spies her Friends, she shouts a greeting ;
Oh me ! it is a merry meeting
As ever was in Christendom.

The owls have hardly sung their last,
While our four travellers homeward wend ;
The owls have hooted all night long,
And with the owls began my song,
And with the owls must end.

For while they all were travelling home,
Cried Betty, “Tell us, Johnny, do,
Where all this long night you have been,
What you have heard, what you have seen :
And, Johnny, mind you tell us true.”

Now Johnny all night long had heard
The owls in tuneful concert strive ;
No doubt too he the moon had seen ;
For in the moonlight he had been
From eight o’clock till five.

And thus, to Betty’s question, he
Made answer, like a traveller bold,
(His very words I give to you,)
“The cocks did crow to-whoo, to-whoo,
And the sun did shine so cold !”
—Thus answered Johnny in his glory,
And that was all his travel’s story.

1790.

XXXII.

MICHAEL.

A PASTORAL POEM.

If from the public way you turn your steps
Up the tumultuous brook of Green-head Ghyll
You will suppose that with an upright path
Your feet must struggle ; in such bold ascent
The pastoral mountains front you, face to face
But, courage ! for around that boisterous brook
The mountains have all opened out themselves
And made a hidden valley of their own.
No habitation can be seen ; but they
Who journey thither find themselves alone
With a few sheep, with rocks and stones, and
That overhead are sailing in the sky.
It is in truth an utter solitude ;
Nor should I have made mention of this Dell
But for one object which you might pass by,
Might see and notice not. Beside the brook
Appears a straggling heap of unhewn stones !
And to that simple object appertains
A story—unenriched with strange events,
Yet not unfit, I deem, for the fireside,
Or for the summer shade. It was the first
Of those domestic tales that spake to me
Of Shepherds, dwellers in the valleys, men
Whom I already loved ;—not verily
For their own sakes, but for the fields and hill
Where was their occupation and abode.
And hence this Tale, while I was yet a Boy
Careless of books, yet having felt the power
Of Nature, by the gentle agency
Of natural objects, led me on to feel
For passions that were not my own, and think
(At random and imperfectly indeed)
On man, the heart of man, and human life.
Therefore, although it be a history
Homely and rude, I will relate the same
For the delight of a few natural hearts ;
And, with yet fonder feeling, for the sake
Of youthful Poets, who among these hills
Will be my second self when I am gone.

Upon the forest-side in Grasmere Vale
There dwelt a Shepherd, Michael was his name
An old man, stout of heart, and strong of limb
His bodily frame had been from youth to age
Of an unusual strength : his mind was keen,
Intense, and frugal, apt for all affairs,
And in his shepherd’s calling he was prompt
And watchful more than ordinary men.

He started the meaning of all winds,
 And, oftentimes,
 He heard the South
 As the noise
 Of distant Highland hills.
 At such warning, of his flock
 And he to himself would say,
 "How desiring work for me I"
 All times, the storm, that drives
 To a shelter, summoned him
 To him—he had been alone
 Of many thousand mist,
 And left him, on the heights.
 His eighteenth year was past.
 And man eyes, who should suppose
 The valleys, and the streams and rocks,
 Different to the Shepherd's thoughts
 With cheerful spirits he had breathed
 Air; here, which with vigorous step
 He climbed; which had impressed
 Its marks upon his mind
 With all its joy or fear;
 And, preserved the memory
 Of all, whom he had saved,
 He turned, looking to such acts
 Of honourable gain;
 "What could they lose!"

His affections, were to him
 A living of blind love,
 Which there is in life itself.

He had not been pained in singleness.
 He was a comely matron, old—
 More than half off full twenty years.
 She was of a stirring life,
 And in her house; two wheels she had
 One for the large, for spinning wool;
 The other for the flax; and if one wheel had rest
 The other was at work.
 But one inmate in their house,
 Who had been born to them
 And, being over his years, began
 He was old,—in shepherd's phrase,
 In the grave. This only son,
 The sheep-dogs tried in many a storm,
 Of inestimable worth,
 In his household. I may truly say,
 As a proverb in the vale
 "Industry." When day was gone,
 His occupations out of doors
 Either were come home, even then,
 And not cease; unless when all
 Cleanly supper-board, and there,

Each with a mess of pottage and skimmed milk,
 Sat round the basket piled with oaten cakes,
 And their plain home-made cheese. Yet when
 The meal

Was ended, Luke (for so the Son was named)
 And his old Father both betook themselves
 To such convenient work as might employ
 Their hands by the fire-side, perhaps to card
 Wool for the Housewife's spindle, or repair
 Some injury done to sickle, flail, or scythe,
 Or other implement of house or field.

Down from the ceiling, by the chimney's edge,
 That in our ancient uncouth country style
 With huge and black projection overbrowed
 Large space beneath, as duly as the light
 Of day grew dim the Housewife hung a lamp;
 An aged utensil, which had performed
 Service beyond all others of its kind.
 Early at evening did it burn—and late,
 Surviving comrade of uncounted hours,
 Which, going by from year to year, had found,
 And left the couple neither gay perhaps
 Nor cheerful, yet with objects and with hopes,
 Laving a life of eager industry.
 And now, when Luke had reached his eighteenth

year,
 There by the light of this old lamp they sat,
 Father and Son, while far into the night
 The Housewife plied her own peculiar work,
 Making the cottage through the silent hours
 Murmur as with the sound of summer flies.
 This light was famous in its neighbourhood,
 And was a public symbol of the life
 That thrifty Pair had lived. For, as it chanced,
 Their cottage on a plot of rising ground
 Stood single, with large prospect, north and south,
 High into Easedale, up to Dunmail-Raise,
 And westward to the village near the lake;
 And from this constant light, so regular
 And so far seen, the House itself, by all
 Who dwelt within the limits of the vale,
 Both old and young, was named THE EVENING STAR.

Thus living on through such a length of years,
 The Shepherd, if he loved himself, must needs
 Have loved his Helpmate; but to Michael's heart
 This son of his old age was yet more dear—
 Less from instinctive tenderness, the same
 Fond spirit that blindly works in the blood of all—
 Than that a child, more than all other gifts
 That earth can offer to declining man,
 Brings hope with it, and forward-looking thoughts,
 And stirrings of inquietude, when they

By tendency of nature needs must fail.
Exceeding was the love he bare to him,
His heart and his heart's joy ! For oftentimes
Old Michael, while he was a babe in arms,
Had done him female service, not alone
For pastime and delight, as is the use
Of fathers, but with patient mind enforced
To acts of tenderness ; and he had rocked
His cradle, as with a woman's gentle hand.

And, in a later time, ere yet the Boy
Had put on boy's attire, did Michael love,
Albeit of a stern unbending mind,
To have the Young-one in his sight, when he
Wrought in the field, or on his shepherd's stool
Sate with a fettered sheep before him stretched
Under the large old oak, that near his door
Stood single, and, from matchless depth of shade,
Chosen for the Shearer's covert from the sun,
Thence in our rustic dialect was called
The CLIPPING TREE *, a name which yet it bears.
There, while they two were sitting in the shade,
With others round them, earnest all and blithe,
Would Michael exercise his heart with looks
Of fond correction and reproof bestowed
Upon the Child, if he disturbed the sheep
By catching at their legs, or with his shouts
Scared them, while they lay still beneath the shears.

And when by Heaven's good grace the boy grew up
A healthy Lad, and carried in his cheek
Two steady roses that were five years old ;
Then Michael from a winter coppice cut
With his own hand a sapling, which he hooped
With iron, making it throughout in all
Due requisites a perfect shepherd's staff,
And gave it to the Boy ; wherewith equipt
He as a watchman oftentimes was placed
At gate or gap, to stem or turn the flock ;
And, to his office prematurely called,
There stood the urchin, as you will divine,
Something between a hindrance and a help ;
And for this cause not always, I believe,
Receiving from his Father hire of praise ;
Though nought was left undone which staff, or
voice,
Or looks, or threatening gestures, could perform.

But soon as Luke, full ten years old, could stand
Against the mountain blasts ; and to the heights,
Not fearing toil, nor length of weary ways,

* Clipping is the word used in the North of England for shearing.

He with his Father daily went, and they
Were as companions, why should I relate
That objects which the Shepherd loved before
Were dearer now ! that from the Boy there came
Feelings and emanations—things which were
Light to the sun and music to the wind ;
And that the old Man's heart seemed born again.

Thus in his Father's sight the Boy grew up :
And now, when he had reached his eighteenth year,
He was his comfort and his daily hope.

While in this sort the simple household lived
From day to day, to Michael's ear there came
Distressful tidings. Long before the time
Of which I speak, the Shepherd had been bound
In surety for his brother's son, a man
Of an industrious life, and ample means ;
But unforeseen misfortunes suddenly
Had prest upon him ; and old Michael now
Was summoned to discharge the forfeiture,
A grievous penalty, but little less
Than half his substance. This unlooked for debt
At the first hearing, for a moment took
More hope out of his life than he supposed
That any old man ever could have lost.
As soon as he had armed himself with strength
To look his trouble in the face, it seemed
The Shepherd's sole resource to sell at once
A portion of his patrimonial fields.
Such was his first resolve ; he thought again,
And his heart failed him. " Isabel," said he,
Two evenings after he had heard the news,
" I have been toiling more than seventy years
And in the open sunshine of God's love
Have we all lived ; yet if these fields of ours
Should pass into a stranger's hand, I think
That I could not lie quiet in my grave.
Our lot is a hard lot ; the sun himself
Has scarcely been more diligent than I ;
And I have lived to be a fool at last
To my own family. An evil man
That was, and made an evil choice, if he
Were false to us ; and if he were not false,
There are ten thousand to whom loss like this
Had been no sorrow. I forgive him ;—but
'Twere better to be dumb than to talk thus.

When I began, my purpose was to speak
Of remedies and of a cheerful hope.
Our Luke shall leave us, Isabel ; the land
Shall not go from us, and it shall be free ;
He shall possess it, free as is the wind
That passes over it. We have, thou know'st

Another kinsman—he will be our friend
In this distress. He is a prosperous man,
Thriving in trade—and Luke to him shall go,
And with his kinsman's help and his own thrift
He quickly will repair this loss, and then
He may return to us. If here he stay,
What can be done! Where every one is poor,
What can be gained!"

At this the old Man paused,
And Isabel sat silent, for her mind
Was busy, looking back into past times.
There's Richard Bateman, thought she to herself,
He was a parish-boy—at the church-door
They made a gathering for him, shillings, pence
And halfpennies, wherewith the neighbours bought
A basket, which they filled with pedlar's wares;
And, with this basket on his arm, the lad
Went up to London, found a master there,
Who, out of many, chose the trusty boy
To go and overlook his merchandise
Beyond the seas; where he grew wondrous rich,
And left estates and monies to the poor,
And, at his birth-place, built a chapel floored
With marble, which he sent from foreign lands.
These thoughts, and many others of like sort,
Passed quickly through the mind of Isabel,
And her face brightened. The old Man was glad,
And thus resumed:—"Well, Isabel! this scheme
These two days, has been meat and drink to me.
Far more than we have lost is left us yet.
—We have enough—I wish indeed that I
Were younger;—but this hope is a good hope.
—Make ready Luke's best garments, of the best
Buy for him more, and let us send him forth
To-morrow, or the next day, or to-night:
—If he *could* go, the Boy should go to-night."

Here Michael ceased, and to the fields went forth
With a light heart. The Housewife for five days
Was restless morn and night, and all day long
Wrought on with her best fingers to prepare
Things needful for the journey of her son.
But Isabel was glad when Sunday came
To stop her in her work: for, when she lay
By Michael's side, she through the last two nights
Heard him, how he was troubled in his sleep:
And when they rose at morning she could see
That all his hopes were gone. That day at noon
She said to Luke, while they two by themselves
Were sitting at the door, "Thou must not go:
We have no other Child but thee to lose,
None to remember—do not go away,
For if thou leave thy Father he will die."
The Youth made answer with a jocund voice;

And Isabel, when she had told her fears,
Recovered heart. That evening her best fare
Did she bring forth, and all together sat
Like happy people round a Christmas fire.

With daylight Isabel resumed her work;
And all the ensuing week the house appeared
As cheerful as a grove in Spring: at length
The expected letter from their kinsman came,
With kind assurances that he would do
His utmost for the welfare of the Boy;
To which, requests were added, that forthwith
He might be sent to him. Ten times or more
The letter was read over; Isabel
Went forth to show it to the neighbours round;
Nor was there at that time on English land
A prouder heart than Luke's. When Isabel
Had to her house returned, the old Man said,
"He shall depart to-morrow." To this word
The Housewife answered, talking much of things
Which, if at such short notice he should go,
Would surely be forgotten. But at length
She gave consent, and Michael was at ease.

Near the tumultuous brook of Green-head Ghyll,
In that deep valley, Michael had designed
To build a Sheep-fold; and, before he heard
The tidings of his melancholy loss,
For this same purpose he had gathered up
A heap of stones, which by the streamlet's edge
Lay thrown together, ready for the work.
With Luke that evening thitherward he walked:
And soon as they had reached the place he stopped,
And thus the old Man spake to him:—"My Son,
To-morrow thou wilt leave me: with full heart
I look upon thee, for thou art the same
That wert a promise to me ere thy birth,
And all thy life hast been my daily joy.
I will relate to thee some little part
Of our two histories; 'twill do thee good
When thou art from me, even if I should touch
On things thou canst not know of.—After thou
First cam'st into the world—as oft befalls
To new-born infants—thou didst sleep away
Two days, and blessings from thy Father's tongue
Then fell upon thee. Day by day passed on,
And still I loved thee with increasing love.
Never to living ear came sweeter sounds
Than when I heard thee by our own fire-side
First uttering, without words, a natural tune;
While thou, a feeding babe, didst in thy joy
Sing at thy Mother's breast. Month followed month,
And in the open fields my life was passed
And on the mountains; else I think that thou

Hadst been brought up upon thy Father's knees.
 But we were playmates, Luke : among these hills,
 As well thou knowest, in us the old and young
 Have played together, nor with me didst thou
 Lack any pleasure which a boy can know."
 Luke had a manly heart ; but at these words
 He sobbed aloud. The old Man grasped his hand,
 And said, " Nay, do not take it so—I see
 That these are things of which I need not speak.
 — Even to the utmost I have been to thee
 A kind and a good Father : and herein
 I but repay a gift which I myself
 Received at others' hands ; for, though now old
 Beyond the common life of man, I still
 Remember them who loved me in my youth.
 Both of them sleep together : here they lived,
 As all their Forefathers had done ; and when
 At length their time was come, they were not loth
 To give their bodies to the family mould.
 I wished that thou shouldst live the life they lived :
 But, 'tis a long time to look back, my Son,
 And see so little gain from threescore years.
 These fields were burthened when they came to me ;
 Till I was forty years of age, not more
 Than half of my inheritance was mine.
 I toiled and toiled ; God blessed me in my work,
 And till these three weeks past the land was free.
 —It looks as if it never could endure
 Another Master. Heaven forgive me, Luke,
 If I judge ill for thee, but it seems good
 That thou should'st go."

At this the old Man paused ;
 Then, pointing to the stones near which they stood,
 Thus, after a short silence, he resumed :
 " This was a work for us ; and now, my Son,
 It is a work for me. But, lay one stone—
 Here, lay it for me, Luke, with thine own hands.
 Nay, Boy, be of good hope ;—we both may live
 To see a better day. At eighty-four
 I still am strong and hale ;—do thou thy part ;
 I will do mine.—I will begin again
 With many tasks that were resigned to thee :
 Up to the heights, and in among the storms,
 Will I without thee go again, and do
 All works which I was wont to do alone,
 Before I knew thy face.—Heaven bless thee, Boy !
 Thy heart these two weeks has been beating fast
 With many hopes ; it should be so—yes—yes—
 I knew that thou could'st never have a wish
 To leave me, Luke : thou hast been bound to me
 Only by links of love : when thou art gone,
 What will be left to us !—But, I forget
 My purposes. Lay now the corner-stone,
 As I requested ; and hereafter, Luke,

When thou art gone away, should evil men
 Be thy companions, think of me, my Son,
 And of this moment ; hither turn thy thoughts,
 And God will strengthen thee : amid all fear
 And all temptation, Luke, I pray that thou
 May'st bear in mind the life thy Fathers lived,
 Who, being innocent, did for that cause
 Bestir them in good deeds. Now, fare thee well—
 When thou return'st, thou in this place wilt see
 A work which is not here : a covenant
 'Twill be between us ; but, whatever fate
 Befal thee, I shall love thee to the last,
 And bear thy memory with me to the grave."

The Shepherd ended here ; and Luke stooped
 down,
 And, as his Father had requested, laid
 The first stone of the Sheep-fold. At the sight
 The old Man's grief broke from him ; to his heart
 He pressed his Son, he kissed him and wept ;
 And to the house together they returned.
 —Hushed was that House in peace, or seeming
 peace,
 Ere the night fell :—with morrow's dawn the Boy
 Began his journey, and when he had reached
 The public way, he put on a bold face ;
 And all the neighbours, as he passed their doors,
 Came forth with wishes and with farewell prayers,
 That followed him till he was out of sight.

A good report did from their Kinsman come,
 Of Luke and his well-doing : and the Boy
 Wrote loving letters, full of wondrous news,
 Which, as the Housewife phrased it, were throughout
 'The prettiest letters that were ever seen.'
 Both parents read them with rejoicing hearts.
 So, many months passed on : and once again
 The Shepherd went about his daily work
 With confident and cheerful thoughts ; and now
 Sometimes when he could find a leisure hour
 He to that valley took his way, and there
 Wrought at the Sheep-fold. Meantime Luke began
 To slacken in his duty ; and, at length,
 He in the dissolute city gave himself
 To evil courses : ignominy and shame
 Fell on him, so that he was driven at last
 To seek a hiding-place beyond the seas.

There is a comfort in the strength of love ;
 'Twill make a thing endurable, which else
 Would upset the brain, or break the heart :
 I have conversed with more than one who well
 Remember the old Man, and what he was
 Years after he had heard this heavy news.

My frame had been from youth to age
 strength. Among the rocks
 and still looked up to sun and cloud,
 to the wind; and, as before,
 and all kinds of labour for his sheep,
 and, a small inheritance.
 that bellows fell from time to time
 appear, to build the Fold of which
 had need. 'Tis not forgotten yet
 which was then in every heart
 and Man—and 'tis believed by all
 and many a day he thither went,
 and lifted up a single stone.

by the Sheep-fold, sometimes was he
 alone, or with his faithful Dog,
 beside him, lying at his feet.
 of full seven years, from time to time,
 the building of this Sheep-fold wrought,
 the work unfinished when he died.
 more, or little more, did label
 her Husband: at her death the estate
 and went into a stranger's hand.
 which was named the EVENING STAR
 the ploughshare has been through the
 stood; great changes have been wrought
 neighbourhood yet the oak is left
 inside their door and the remains
 finished Sheep-fold may be seen
 the huts of Green-head Ghyll.

JAS.

The Mother mourned, nor ceased her tears to flow,
 Till a winter's noon-day placed her buried Son
 Before her eyes, last child of many gone—
 His raiment of angelic white, and lo!
 His very feet bright as the dazzling snow
 Which they are touching, yea far brighter, even
 As that which comes, or seems to come, from heaven,
 Surpasses aught these elements can show.
 Much she rejoiced, trusting that from that hour
 Whate'er befel she could not grieve or pine;
 But the Transfigured, in and out of season,
 Appeared, and spiritual presence gained a power
 Over material forms that mastered reason.
 Oh, gracious Heaven, in pity make her thine!

III.

But why that prayer! as if to her could come
 No good but by the way that leads to bliss
 Through Death,—so judging we should judge amiss.
 Since reason failed what is her threatened doom,
 Yet frequent transports mitigate the gloom:
 Nor of those maniacs is she one that kins
 The air or laugh upon a precipice;
 No, passing through strange sufferings toward the
 tomb
 She smiles as if a martyr's crown were won:
 Oft, when light breaks through clouds or waving
 trees,
 With outspread arms and fallen upon her knees
 The Mother hails in her descending Son
 An Angel, and in earthly ecstasies
 Her own angelic glory seems begun.

XXXIII.

THE WIDOW ON WINDERMERE SIDE.

I.

found when up a lofty height
 ends among the humblest poor,
 sits as deep! See there the door
 a Window, left beneath a weight
 she sits. On evil Fortune's spite
 and no complaint, but strove to make
 patient, both for conscience-sake
 herself; and hers should stand upright
 world's eye. Her work when daylight failed
 and through the depth of night she kept
 most vigils, that belief prevailed
 the noble Creature never slept;
 by one, the hand of death assailed
 from her inmost heart bewept.

XXXIV.

THE ARMENIAN LADY'S LOVE.

[The subject of the following poem is from the Orlando
 of the author's friend, Kenneth Henry Dugby and the
 liberty is taken of inserting it to him as an acknowledg-
 ment however unworthy, of pleasure and instruction
 derived from his numerous and valuable writings,
 (illustrative of the piety and chivalry of the olden time.)]

I.

You have heard 'a Spanish Lady
 How she wooed an English man *;
 Hear now of a fair Armenian,
 Daughter of the proud Soldan;
 How she loved a Christian Slave, and told her pain
 By word, look, deed, with hope that he might love
 again.

* See, in Percy's Reliques, that fine old ballad, "The
 Spanish Lady's Love," from which poem the form of
 stanza, as suitable to dialogue, is adopted.

II.

"Pluck that rose, it moves my liking,"

Said she, lifting up her veil ;

"Pluck it for me, gentle gardener,

Ere it wither and grow pale."

"Princess fair, I till the ground, but may not take
From twig or bed an humbler flower, even for
your sake!"

III.

"Grieved am I, submissive Christian !

To behold thy captive state ;

Women, in your land, may pity

(May they not!) the unfortunate."

"Yes, kind Lady! otherwise man could not bear
Life, which to every one that breathes is full of
care."

IV.

"Worse than idle is compassion

If it end in tears and sighs ;

Thee from bondage would I rescue

And from vile indignities ;

Nurtured, as thy mien bespeaks, in high degree,
Look up—and help a hand that longs to set thee
free."

V.

"Lady! dread the wish, nor venture

In such peril to engage ;

Think how it would stir against you

Your most loving father's rage :

Sad deliverance would it be, and yoked with shame,
Should troubles overflow on her from whom it
came."

VI.

"Generous Frank! the just in effort

Are of inward peace secure :

Hardships for the brave encountered,

Even the feeblest may endure :

If almighty grace through me thy chains unbind
My father for slave's work may seek a slave in
mind."

VII.

"Princess, at this burst of goodness,
My long-frozen heart grows warm!"

"Yet you make all courage fruitless,

Me to save from chance of harm :

Leading such companion I that gilded dome,
You minarets, would gladly leave for his worst
home."

VIII.

"Feeling tunes your voice, fair Princess

And your brow is free from scorn,

Else these words would come like mock

Sharper than the pointed thorn."

"Whence the undeserved mistrust! Too wide
Our faith hath been,—O would that eyes cou
the heart!"

IX.

"Tempt me not, I pray ; my doom is

These base implements to wield ;

Rusty lance, I ne'er shall grasp thee,

Ne'er assoil my cobwebb'd shield !

Never see my native land, nor castle towers,
Nor Her who thinking of me there counts win
hours."

X.

"Prisoner! pardon youthful fancies ;

Wedded! If you can, say no !

Blessed is and be your consort ;

Hopes I cherished—let them go !

Handmaid's privilege would leave my purpos
Without another link to my felicity."

XI.

"Wedded love with loyal Christians,

Lady, is a mystery rare ;

Body, heart, and soul in union,

Make one being of a pair."

"Humble love in me would look for no return
Soft as a guiding star that cheers, but cannot !

XII.

"Gracious Allah! by such title

Do I dare to thank the God,

Him who thus exalts thy spirit,

Flower of an unchristian sod !

Or hast thou put off wings which thou in
dost wear ?

What have I seen, and heard, or dreamt?
am I! where?"

XIII.

Here broke off the dangerous convers
Less impassioned words might tell

How the pair escaped together,
Tears not wanting, nor a knell

Of sorrow in her heart while through her
door,

And from her narrow world, she passed for
more.

xv.

But affections higher, holier,
 Urged her steps ; she shrunk from trust
 In a sensual creed that trampled
 Woman's birthright into dust.
 Little be the wonder then, the blame be none,
 If she, a timid Maid, hath put such boldness on.

xv.

Judge both Fugitives with knowledge :
 In those old romantic days
 Mighty were the soul's commandments
 To support, restrain, or raise.
 Foes might hang upon their path, snakes rustle
 Near,
 But nothing from their inward selves had they to
 Fear.

xvi.

Thought infirm ne'er came between them,
 Whether printing desert sands
 With accordant steps, or gathering
 Forest-fruit with social hands ;
 Or whispering like two reeds that in the cold moon-
 beam
 Bend with the breeze their heads, beside a crystal
 stream.

xvii.

On a friendly deck reposing
 They at length for Venice steer ;
 There, when they had closed their voyage,
 One, who daily on the pier
 Watched for tidings from the East, beheld his Lord,
 Fell down and clasped his knees for joy, not
 uttering word.

xviii.

Mutual was the sudden transport ;
 Breathless questions followed fast,
 Years contracting to a moment,
 Each word greedier than the last ;
 "Hie thee to the Countess, friend ! return with
 speed,
 And of this Stranger speak by whom her lord was
 freed.

xix.

Say that I, who might have languished,
 Drooped and pined till life was spent,
 Now before the gates of Stolberg
 My Deliverer would present
 For a crowning recompense, the precious grace
 Of her who in my heart still holds her ancient
 place.

xx.

Make it known that my Companion
 Is of royal eastern blood,
 Thirsting after all perfection,
 Innocent, and meek, and good,
 Though with misbelievers bred ; but that dark
 night
 Will holy Church disperse by beams of gospel-
 light."

xxi.

Swiftly went that grey-haired Servant,
 Soon returned a trusty Page
 Charged with greetings, benedictions,
 Thanks and praises, each a gage
 For a sunny thought to cheer the Stranger's way,
 Her virtuous scruples to remove, her fears allay.

xxii.

And how blest the Reunited,
 While beneath their castle-walls,
 Runs a deafening noise of welcome !—
 Blest, though every tear that falls
 Doth in its silence of past sorrow tell,
 And makes a meeting seem most like a dear farewell.

xxiii.

Through a haze of human nature,
 Glorified by heavenly light,
 Looked the beautiful Deliverer
 On that overpowering sight,
 While across her virgin cheek pure blushes strayed,
 For every tender sacrifice her heart had made.

xxiv.

On the ground the weeping Countess
 Knelt, and kissed the Stranger's hand ;
 Act of soul-devoted homage,
 Pledge of an eternal band :
 Nor did aught of future days that kiss belie,
 Which, with a generous shout, the crowd did ratify.

xxv.

Constant to the fair Armenian,
 Gentle pleasures round her moved,
 Like a tutelary spirit
 Reverenced, like a sister, loved.
 Christian meekness smoothed for all the path of
 life,
 Who, loving most, should wiseliest love, their only
 strife.

XXVI.

Mute memento of that union
 In a Saxon church survives,
 Where a cross-legged Knight lies sculptured
 As between two wedded Wives—
 Figures with armorial signs of race and birth,
 And the vain rank the pilgrims bore while yet on
 earth.

1830.

XXXV.

LOVING AND LIKING:

IRREGULAR VERSES,

ADDRESSED TO A CHILD.

(BY MY SISTER.)

THERE's more in words than I can teach :
 Yet listen, Child !—I would not preach ;
 But only give some plain directions
 To guide your speech and your affections,
 Say not you *love* a roasted fowl,
 But you may love a screaming owl,
 And, if you can, the unwieldy toad
 That crawls from his secure abode
 Within the mossy garden wall
 When evening dews begin to fall.
 Oh mark the beauty of his eye :
 What wonders in that circle lie !
 So clear, so bright, our fathers said
 He wears a jewel in his head !
 And when, upon some showery day,
 Into a path or public way
 A frog leaps out from bordering grass,
 Startling the timid as they pass,
 Do you observe him, and endeavour
 To take the intruder into favour ;
 Learning from him to find a reason
 For a light heart in a dull season.
 And you may love him in the pool,
 That is for him a happy school,
 In which he swims as taught by nature,
 Fit pattern for a human creature,
 Glancing amid the water bright,
 And sending upward sparkling light.

Nor blush if o'er your heart be stealing
 A love for things that have no feeling :
 The spring's first rose by you espied,
 May fill your breast with joyful pride ;
 And you may love the strawberry-flower,
 And love the strawberry in its bower ;
 But when the fruit, so often praised
 For beauty, to your lip is raised,

Say not you *love* the delicate treat,
 But *like* it, enjoy it, and thankfully eat.

Long may you love your pensioner mouse,
 Though one of a tribe that torment the house :
 Nor dislike for her cruel sport the cat,
 Deadly foe both of mouse and rat ;
 Remember she follows the law of her kind,
 And Instinct is neither wayward nor blind.
 Then think of her beautiful gliding form,
 Her tread that would scarcely crush a worm,
 And her soothing song by the winter fire,
 Soft as the dying throb of the lyre.

I would not circumscribe your love :
 It may soar with the eagle and brood with the do
 May pierce the earth with the patient mole,
 Or track the hedgehog to his hole.
 Loving and liking are the solace of life,
 Rock the cradle of joy, smooth the death-bed
 strife.

You love your father and your mother,
 Your grown-up and your baby brother ;
 You love your sister, and your friends,
 And countless blessings which God sends :
 And while these right affections play,
 You *live* each moment of your day ;
 They lead you on to full content,
 And likings fresh and innocent,
 That store the mind, the memory feed,
 And prompt to many a gentle deed :
 But *likings* come, and pass away ;
 'Tis *love* that remains till our latest day :
 Our heavenward guide is holy love,
 And will be our bliss with saints above.

XXXVI.

FAREWELL LINES.

'High bliss is only for a higher state,'
 But, surely, if severe afflictions borne
 With patience merit the reward of peace,
 Peace ye deserve ; and may the solid good,
 Sought by a wise though late exchange, and ~~had~~
 With bounteous hand beneath a cottage-roof
 To you accorded, never be withdrawn,
 Nor for the world's best promises renounced.
 Most soothing was it for a welcome Friend,
 Fresh from the crowded city, to behold
 That lonely union, privacy so deep,
 Such calm employments, such entire content.
 So when the rain is over, the storm laid,

of herons oft-times have I seen,
A sleeky idler, solo by sole,
Their feathers in the sun, at ease;
When night with grateful gloom had fallen
And stars in such nearness that they shared,
And their soft self-satisfying light,
Gave the other, on the dewy ground,
He that made them blesses their repose.—
Wandering among lakes and hills I note,
Where these creatures thus by nature paired,
Basked in their tranquil state of life,
Thy dear happy presence to my mind
When brought, wilt they repay the debt,
And a thankful spirit back to you,
Hope that we, dear Friends! shall meet again.

XXVII.

THE REDBREAST.

INTRODUCED IN A WESTBROOK-ROAD COTTAGE.)

When by Autumn's sharpening air
The stripped woods and pastures bare,
Thou art as a landier home;
Thou art a leggar to the cot,
Thou art as a looked-for guest,
Thou art as his rudely I rest,
Thou art a natural alibi
With a lesson on the field,
Thou art good and good does
Thou art in the Hallid road,
Thou art a factious putting by,
Thou art a word we, speedily
Thou art the expert in dialogue;
Thou art by a person now—now missed,
Thou art a labourer with a doubt
Thou art a one he throws about
Thou art within doors or without
Thou art as a sweet confusion,
Thou art a delicate (Thou art)
Thou art a flow—to your feeling
Thou art from the floor or ceiling;
Thou art a subtle to be guessed,
Thou art have marked the beating chest,
Thou art that whose ank and swell,
Thou art all that loves to dwell
Thou art a room, as a chosen cell.

When we smile upon the Bird
And with his pleasure stirred
And him, where he's only heard.

But small and fugitive our gain
Compared with hers who long hath lain,
With languid limbs and patient head
Reposing on a lone sick-bed;
Where now, she duly hears a strain
That cheats her of too busy cares,
Eases her pain, and helps her prayers,
And who but this dear Bird beguiled
The fever of that pale-faced Child;
Now cooling, with his passing wing,
Her forehead, like a breeze of Spring:
Recalling now, with descent soft
Shed round her pillow from aloft,
Sweet thoughts of angels hovering nigh,
And the invisible sympathy
Of 'Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and John,
Blessing the bed she lies upon*!'
And sometimes, just as listening ends
In slumber, with the cadence blends
A dream of that low-warbled hymn
Which old folk, fondly pleased to trim
Lamps of faith, now burning dim,
Say that the Cherubs carved in stone,
When clouds gave way at dead of night
And the ancient church was filled with light,
Used to sing in heavenly tone,
Above and round the sacred places
They guard, with winged baby-faces.

Thrice happy Creature! in all lands
Nurtured by hospitable hands:
Free entrance to this cot has he,
Entrance and exit both yet free;
And, when the keen ouruffled weather
That thus brings man and bird together,
Shall with its pleasantness be past,
And casement closed and door made fast,
To keep at bay the howling blast,
He needs not fear the season's rage,
For the whole house is Robin's cage.
Whether the bird sit here or there,
O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair,
Though some may frown and make a stir,
To scare him as a trespasser,
And he t'chike will flinch or start,
Good friends he has to take his part,
One chiefly, who with voice and look
Pleads for him from the chimney-nook,
Where sits the Dame, and wears away

* The words—

'Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on.'

are part of a child's prayer, still in general use through
the northern counties

Her long and vacant holiday ;
With images about her heart,
Reflected from the years gone by,
On human nature's second infancy.

1834.

XXXVIII.

HER EYES ARE WILD.

I.

HER eyes are wild, her head is bare,
The sun has burnt her coal-black hair ;
Her eyebrows have a rusty stain,
And she came far from over the main.
She has a baby on her arm,
Or else she were alone :
And underneath the hay-stack warm,
And on the greenwood stone,
She talked and sung the woods among,
And it was in the English tongue.

II.

" Sweet babe ! they say that I am mad,
But nay, my heart is far too glad ;
And I am happy when I sing
Full many a sad and doleful thing :
Then, lovely baby, do not fear !
I pray thee have no fear of me ;
But safe as in a cradle, here
My lovely baby ! thou shalt be :
To thee I know too much I owe ;
I cannot work thee any woe.

III.

A fire was once within my brain ;
And in my head a dull, dull pain ;
And fiendish faces, one, two, three,
Hung at my breast, and pulled at me ;
But then there came a sight of joy ;
It came at once to do me good ;
I waked, and saw my little boy,
My little boy of flesh and blood ;
Oh joy for me that sight to see !
For he was here, and only he.

IV.

Suck, little babe, oh suck again !
It cools my blood ; it cools my brain ;
Thy lips I feel them, baby ! they
Draw from my heart the pain away.
Oh ! press me with thy little hand ;
It loosens something at my chest ;

About that tight and deadly band
I feel thy little fingers prest.
The breeze I see is in the tree :
It comes to cool my babe and me.

V.

Oh ! love me, love me, little boy !
Thou art thy mother's only joy ;
And do not dread the waves below,
When o'er the sea-rock's edge we go ;
The high crag cannot work me harm,
Nor leaping torrents when they howl ;
The babe I carry on my arm,
He saves for me my precious soul ;
Then happy lie ; for blest am I ;
Without me my sweet babe would die.

VI.

Then do not fear, my boy ! for thee
Bold as a lion will I be ;
And I will always be thy guide,
Through hollow snows and rivers wide.
I'll build an Indian bower ; I know
The leaves that make the softest bed :
And, if from me thou wilt not go,
But still be true till I am dead,
My pretty thing ! then thou shalt sing
As merry as the birds in spring.

VII.

Thy father cares not for my breast,
'Tis thine, sweet baby, there to rest ;
'Tis all thine own !—and, if its hue
Be changed, that was so fair to view,
'Tis fair enough for thee, my dove !
My beauty, little child, is flown,
But thou wilt live with me in love ;
And what if my poor cheek be brown !
'Tis well for me, thou canst not see
How pale and wan it else would be.

VIII.

Dread not their taunts, my little Life ;
I am thy father's wedded wife ;
And underneath the spreading tree
We two will live in honesty.
If his sweet boy he could forsake,
With me he never would have stayed :
From him no harm my babe can take ;
But he, poor man ! is wretched made ;
And every day we two will pray
For him that's gone and far away.

IX.

Teach my boy the sweetest things :
Teach him how the owl sings.
Little babe ! thy lips are still,
Thou hast almost sucked thy fill.
Where art thou gone, my own dear child !
What wicked looks are those I see !
Alas ! that look so wild,
Never came from me :
Thou art mad, my pretty lad,
I must be for ever sad.

X.

Oh ! smile on me, my little lamb !
~~For I thy own dear mother am :~~
My love for thee has well been tried :
I 've sought thy father far and wide.
I know the poisons of the shade ;
I know the earth-nuts fit for food :
Then, pretty dear, be not afraid :
We 'll find thy father in the wood.
Now laugh and be gay, to the woods away !
And there, my babe, we 'll live for aye."

1798.

POEMS ON THE NAMING OF PLACES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By persons resident in the country and attached to rural objects, many places will be found unnamed or of unknown names, where little Incidents must have occurred, or feelings been experienced, which will have given to such places a private and peculiar interest. From a wish to give some sort of record to such Incidents, and renew the gratification of such feelings, Names have been given to Places by the Author and some of his Friends, and the following Poems written in consequence.

I.

It was an April morning : fresh and clear
 The Rivulet, delighting in its strength,
 Ran with a young man's speed ; and yet the voice
 Of waters which the winter had supplied
 Was softened down into a vernal tone.
 The spirit of enjoyment and desire,
 And hopes and wishes, from all living things
 Went circling, like a multitude of sounds.
 The budding groves seemed eager to urge on
 The steps of June ; as if their various hues
 Were only hindrances that stood between
 Them and their object : but, meanwhile, prevailed
 Such an entire contentment in the air
 That every naked ash, and tardy tree
 Yet leafless, showed as if the countenance
 With which it looked on this delightful day
 Were native to the summer.—Up the brook
 I roamed in the confusion of my heart,
 Alive to all things and forgetting all.
 At length I to a sudden turning came
 In this continuous glen, where down a rock
 The Stream, so ardent in its course before,
 Sent forth such sallies of glad sound, that all
 Which I till then had heard, appeared the voice
 Of common pleasure : beast and bird, the lamb,
 The shepherd's dog, the linnet and the thrush
 Vied with this waterfall, and made a song,
 Which, while I listened, seemed like the wild growth
 Or like some natural produce of the air,
 That could not cease to be. Green leaves were here ;
 But 'twas the foliage of the rocks—the birch,
 The yew, the holly, and the bright green thorn,
 With hanging islands of resplendent furze :
 And, on a summit, distant a short space,
 By any who should look beyond the dell,
 A single mountain-cottage might be seen.
 I gazed and gazed, and to myself I said,

“Our thoughts at least are ours ; and this wild nook,
 My EMMA, I will dedicate to thee.”

—Soon did the spot become my other home,
 My dwelling, and my out-of-doors abode.
 And, of the Shepherds who have seen me there,
 To whom I sometimes in our idle talk
 Have told this fancy, two or three, perhaps,
 Years after we are gone and in our graves,
 When they have cause to speak of this wild place,
 May call it by the name of EMMA'S DELL.

1838.

II.

TO JOANNA.

AMID the smoke of cities did you pass
 The time of early youth ; and there you learned,
 From years of quiet industry, to love
 The living Beings by your own fire-side,
 With such a strong devotion, that your heart
 Is slow to meet the sympathies of them
 Who look upon the hills with tenderness,
 And make dear friendships with the streams and
 groves.

Yet we, who are transgressors in this kind,
 Dwelling retired in our simplicity
 Among the woods and fields, we love you well,
 Joanna ! and I guess, since you have been
 So distant from us now for two long years,
 That you will gladly listen to discourse,
 However trivial, if you thence be taught
 That they, with whom you once were happy, talk
 Familiarly of you and of old times.

While I was seated, now some ten days past,
 Beneath those lofty firs, that overtop
 Their ancient neighbour, the old steeple-tower,
 The Vicar from his gloomy house hard by

words to greet me; and when he had asked,
 "Hail Joanna, that wild-hearted Maid!
 When wilt thou return to us?" he paused;
 Their short exchange of village news,
 Their grave looks demanded, for what cause,
 Their slender staidry,
 A Runic Priest, in characters
 Hadatic ear had chiselled out
 Smooth name upon the native rock,
 The Rotha, by the forest-side.
 By those dear immunities of heart
 Hard between malice and true love,
 Not loth to be so catechised,
 He was my reply—"As it befel,
 After morning we had walked abroad
 Of day, Joanna and myself.
 In that delightful season when the broom,
 Sweet, and visible on every steep,
 The capers runs in veins of gold.
 Every led us on to Rotha's banks;
 And as we came in front of that tall rock
 Forward looks, I there stopped short—and
 I saw
 The lofty barrier with my eye
 Next to summit; such delight I found
 In shrub and tree, in stone and flower
 In mixture of delicious hues,
 So vast a surface, all at once,
 Improvement, by connecting force
 Own beauty, mingled in the heart.
 I had gazed perhaps two minutes' space,
 Looking in my eyes, beheld
 Movement of mine, and laughed aloud.
 Ah, for something starting from a sleep,
 The lady's voice, and laughed again;
 Arent Woman seated on Helm-crag
 Nigh with her cavern; Hammar-scar,
 A tall steep of Silver-hew, sent forth
 Of Arthur; southern Loughrigg heard,
 And answered with a mountain tone;
 As far into the clear blue sky
 The Lady's voice,—old Skiddaw blew
 Ring trumpet;—back out of the clouds
 A southward came the voice;
 Whether issued it from his misty head.
 Whether said I to our cordial Friend,
 The day-day of astonishment
 In my face; this were in simple truth
 Accomplished by the brotherhood
 Of mountains, or my ear was touched
 By some and visionary impulses
 Not imparted, were I am
 Was a local upsurge in the hills.
 As we both were laughing, to my side

The fair Joanna drew, as if she wished
 To shelter from some object of her fear,
 —And hence, long afterwards, when eighteen moons
 Were wasted, as I chanced to walk alone
 Beneath this rock, at sunrise, on a calm
 And silent morning I sat down, and there,
 In memory of affections old and true,
 I chiselled out in those rude characters
 Joanna's name deep in the living stone:—
 And I, and all who dwell by my fireside,
 Have called the lovely rock, JOANNA'S ROCK."

1800.

Note.—In Cumberland and Westmoreland are several
 inscriptions, upon the native rock, which, from the wast-
 ing of time, and the rudeness of the workmanship, have
 been mistaken for Runic. They are without doubt Roman.

The Rotha, mentioned in this poem, is the River which,
 flowing through the lakes of Grasmere and Rydale, falls
 into Wyndermere. On Helncrag, that impressive single
 mountain at the head of the Vale of Grasmere, is a rock
 which from most points of view bears a striking resem-
 blance to an old Woman cowering. Close by this rock is
 one of those fissures or caverns, which in the language of
 the country are called dungeons. Most of the mountains
 here mentioned immediately surround the Vale of Gras-
 mere; of the others some are at a considerable distance,
 but they belong to the same cluster.

III.

THERE is an Eminence,—of these our hills
 The last that parleys with the setting sun;
 We can behold it from our orchard-seat;
 And, when at evening we pursue our walk
 Along the public way, this Peak, so high
 Above us, and so distant in its height,
 Is visible; and often seems to send
 Its own deep quiet to restore our hearts.
 The meteors make of it a favourite haunt:
 The star of Jove, so beautiful and large
 In the mid heavens, is never half so fair
 As when he shines above it. 'Tis in truth
 The loneliest place we have among the clouds.
 And She who dwells with me, whom I have loved
 With such communion, that no place on earth
 Can ever be a solitude to me,
 Hath to this lonely Summit given my Name.

1800.

IV.

A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags,
 A rude and natural causeway, interposed
 Between the water and a winding slope
 Of copse and thicket, leaves the eastern shore

Of Grasmere safe in its own privacy:
 And there myself and two beloved Friends,
 One calm September morning, ere the mist
 Had altogether yielded to the sun,
 Sauntered on this retired and difficult way.
 —Ill suits the road with one in haste; but we
 Played with our time; and, as we strolled along,
 It was our occupation to observe
 Such objects as the waves had tossed ashore—
 Feather, or leaf, or weed, or withered bough,
 Each on the other heaped, along the line
 Of the dry wreck. And, in our vacant mood,
 Not seldom did we stop to watch some tuft
 Of dandelion seed or thistle's beard,
 That skimmed the surface of the dead calm lake,
 Suddenly halting now—a lifeless stand!
 And starting off again with freak as sudden;
 In all its sportive wanderings, all the while,
 Making report of an invisible breeze
 That was its wings, its chariot, and its horse,
 Its playmate, rather say, its moving soul.
 —And often, trifling with a privilege
 Alike indulged to all, we paused, one now,
 And now the other, to point out, perchance
 To pluck, some flower or water-weed, too fair
 Either to be divided from the place
 On which it grew, or to be left alone
 To its own beauty. Many such there are,
 Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly that tall fern,
 So stately, of the queen Osmunda named;
 Plant lovelier, in its own retired abode
 On Grasmere's beach, than Naiad by the side
 Of Grecian brook, or Lady of the Mere,
 Sole-sitting by the shores of old romance.
 —So fared we that bright morning: from the fields,
 Meanwhile, a noise was heard, the busy mirth
 Of reapers, men and women, boys and girls.
 Delighted much to listen to those sounds,
 And feeding thus our fancies, we advanced
 Along the indented shore; when suddenly,
 Through a thin veil of glittering haze was seen
 Before us, on a point of jutting land,
 The tall and upright figure of a Man
 Attired in peasant's garb, who stood alone,
 Angling beside the margin of the lake.
 "Improvident and reckless," we exclaimed,
 "The Man must be, who thus can lose a day
 Of the mid harvest, when the labourer's hire
 Is ample, and some little might be stored
 Wherewith to cheer him in the winter time."
 Thus talking of that Peasant, we approached
 Close to the spot where with his rod and line
 He stood alone; whereat he turned his head
 To greet us—and we saw a Man worn down

By sickness, gaunt and lean, with sunken cheeks
 And wasted limbs, his legs so long and lean
 That for my single self I looked at them,
 Forgetful of the body they sustained.—
 Too weak to labour in the harvest field,
 The Man was using his best skill to gain
 A pittance from the dead unfeeling lake
 That knew not of his wants. I will not say
 What thoughts immediately were ours, nor how
 The happy idleness of that sweet morn,
 With all its lovely images, was changed
 To serious musing and to self-reproach.
 Nor did we fail to see within ourselves
 What need there is to be reserved in speech,
 And temper all our thoughts with charity.
 —Therefore, unwilling to forget that day,
 My Friend, Myself, and She who then received
 The same admonishment, have called the place
 By a memorial name, uncouth indeed
 As e'er by mariner was given to bay
 Or foreland, on a new-discovered coast;
 And POINT RASH-JUDGMENT is the name it bears.

1833.

V.

TO M. H.

Our walk was far among the ancient trees:
 There was no road, nor any woodman's path;
 But a thick umbrage—checking the wild growth
 Of weed and sapling, along soft green turf
 Beneath the branches—of itself had made
 A track, that brought us to a slip of lawn,
 And a small bed of water in the woods.
 All round this pool both flocks and herds might drink
 On its firm margin, even as from a well,
 Or some stone-basin which the herdsman's hand
 Had shaped for their refreshment; nor did sun,
 Or wind from any quarter, ever come,
 But as a blessing to this calm recess,
 This glade of water and this one green field.
 The spot was made by Nature for herself;
 The travellers know it not, and 'twill remain
 Unknown to them; but it is beautiful;
 And if a man should plant his cottage near,
 Should sleep beneath the shelter of its trees,
 And blend its waters with his daily meal,
 He would so love it, that in his death-hour
 Its image would survive among his thoughts:
 And therefore, my sweet MARY, this still Nook,
 With all its beeches, we have named from You!

1833.

VI.

to the attractions of the busy world,
 In studious leisure, I had chosen
 A place in this peaceful Vale,
 A season followed of continual storm
 At winter; and, from week to week,
 The lane, and public road, were clogged
 With frequent showers of snow. Upon a hill
 At short distance from my cottage, stands
 A fir-grove, whither I was wont
 To go, for I found, beneath the roof
 Of perennial shade, a cloistral place
 Safe, with an unincumbered floor.
 A safe covert, on the shallow snow,
 Sometimes, on a speck of visible earth,
 A breast near me hopped; nor was I loth
 To converse with vulgar coppice birds
 For protection from the nipping blast,
 Impaired.—A single beech-tree grew
 In this grove of firs! and, on the fork
 Of one beech, appeared a thrush's nest;
 Near its nest, conspicuously built
 A small elevation from the ground
 A sure sign that they, who in that house
 Of ease and of love had made their home
 Among fir-trees, all the summer long
 Had found a tranquil spot. And oftentimes,
 Deep, stragglers from some mountain-flock,
 Watch my motions with suspicious stare,
 From the remotest outskirts of the grove,—
 To look where they had made their final stand,
 And go together from two fears—the fear
 Of the storm. Full many an hour
 I lose. But in this grove the trees
 Are so thickly planted, and had thriven
 In a perplexed and intricate array;
 Only did I seek, beneath their stems
 A place of open space, where to and fro
 I might move without concern or care;
 I fled thus, though earth from day to day
 Was altered, and the air by storm disturbed,
 Seeking the shelter to frequent,—and prized,
 When I wished to prize, that calm recess.

Now snows dissolved, and genial Spring returned
 To the fields with verdure. Other haunts
 Were mine; till, one bright April day,
 Once retiring from the glare of noon
 To a forsaken covert, there I found
 A pathway traced between the trees,
 Leading on with such an easy line
 To a natural opening, that I stood

Much wondering how I could have sought in vain
 For what was now so obvious. To abide,
 For an allotted interval of ease,
 Under my cottage-roof, had gladly come
 From the wild sea a cherished Visitant;
 And with the sight of this same path—begun,
 Begun and ended, in the shady grove,
 Pleasant conviction flashed upon my mind
 That, to this opportune recess allured,
 He had surveyed it with a finer eye,
 A heart more wakeful; and had worn the track
 By pacing here, unwearied and alone,
 In that habitual restlessness of foot
 That haunts the Sailor measuring o'er and o'er
 His short domain upon the vessel's deck,
 While she pursues her course through the dreary sea.

When thou hadst quitted Esthwaite's pleasant
 Shore,
 And taken thy first leave of those green hills
 And rocks that were the play-ground of thy youth,
 Year followed year, my Brother! and we two,
 Conversing not, knew little in what mould
 Each other's mind was fashioned; and at length,
 When once again we met in Grasmere Vale,
 Between us there was little other bond
 Than common feelings of fraternal love.
 But thou, a School-boy, to the sea hadst carried
 Undying recollections; Nature there
 Was with thee; she, who loved us both, she still
 Was with thee; and even so didst thou become
 A *silent* Poet; from the solitude
 Of the vast sea didst bring a watchful heart
 Still couchant, an inevitable ear,
 And an eye practised like a blind man's touch.
 —Back to the joyless Ocean thou art gone;
 Nor from this vestige of thy musing hours
 Could I withhold thy honoured name,—and now
 I love the fir-grove with a perfect love.
 Thither do I withdraw when cloudless suns
 Shine hot, or wind blows troublesome and strong;
 And there I sit at evening, when the steep
 Of Silver-how, and Grasmere's peaceful lake,
 And one green island, gleam between the stems
 Of the dark firs, a visionary scene!
 And, while I gaze upon the spectacle
 Of clouded splendour, on this dream-like sight
 Of solemn loveliness, I think on thee,
 My Brother, and on all which thou hast lost.
 Nor seldom, if I rightly guess, while Thou,
 Muttering the verses which I muttered first
 Among the mountains, through the midnight watch
 Art pacing thoughtfully the vessel's deck
 In some far region, here, while o'er my head,

At every impulse of the moving breeze,
 The fir-grove murmurs with a sea-like sound,
 Alone I tread this path ;—for aught I know,
 Timing my steps to thine ; and, with a store
 Of undistinguishable sympathies,
 Mingling most earnest wishes for the day
 When we, and others whom we love, shall meet
 A second time, in Grasmere's happy Vale.

1805.

Note.—This wish was not granted ; the lamented Person
 not long after perished by shipwreck, in discharge of his
 duty as Commander of the Honourable East India Com-
 pany's Vessel, the Earl of Abergavenny.

 VII.

Forth from a jutting ridge, around whose base
 Winds our deep Vale, two heath-clad Rocks ascend
 In fellowship, the loftiest of the pair
 Rising to no ambitious height ; yet both,
 O'er lake and stream, mountain and flowery mead,
 Unfolding prospects fair as human eyes

Ever beheld. Up-led with mutual help,
 To one or other brow of those twin Peaks
 Were two adventurous Sisters wont to climb,
 And took no note of the hour while thence they
 gazed,
 The blooming heath their couch, gazed, side by
 side,
 In speechless admiration. I, a witness
 And frequent sharer of their calm delight
 With thankful heart, to either Eminence
 Gave the baptismal name each Sister bore.
 Now are they parted, far as Death's cold hand
 Hath power to part the Spirits of those who love
 As they did love. Ye kindred Pinnacles—
 That, while the generations of mankind
 Follow each other to their hiding-place
 In time's abyss, are privileged to endure
 Beautiful in yourselves, and richly graced
 With like command of beauty—grant your aid
 For MARY's humble, SARAH's silent, claim,
 That their pure joy in nature may survive
 From age to age in blended memory.

1848.

POEMS OF THE FANCY.

I.

A MORNING EXERCISE.

Fancy, who leads the pastimes of the glad,
 Full oft is pleased a wayward dart to throw ;
 Sending sad shadows after things not sad,
 Peopling the harmless fields with signs of woe :
 Beneath her sway, a simple forest cry
 Becomes an echo of man's misery.

Blithe ravens croak of death ; and when the owl
 Tries his two voices for a favourite strain—
 "Whit—Tu-whoo ! the unsuspecting fowl
 Forebodes mishap or seems but to complain ;
 Fancy, intent to harass and annoy,
 Can thus pervert the evidence of joy.

Through border wilds where naked Indians stray,
 Myriads of notes attest her subtle skill ;
 Feathered task-master cries, "WORK AWAY !"
 And, in thy iteration, "WHIP POOR WILL !"
 Heard the spirit of a toil-worn slave,
 Shed out of life, not quiet in the grave.

What wonder ! at her bidding, ancient lays
 Reped in dire grief the voice of Philomel ;
 And that fleet messenger of summer days,
 The Swallow, twittered subject to like spell ;
 It ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant Lark
 To melancholy service—hark ! O hark !

The daisy sleeps upon the dewy lawn,
 Not lifting yet the head that evening bowed ;
 Not *He* is risen, a later star of dawn,
 Chattering and twinkling near yon rosy cloud ;
 Bright gem instinct with music, vocal spark ;
 The happiest bird that sprang out of the Ark !

Hail, blest above all kinds !—Supremely skilled
 Skillless with fixed to balance, high with low,
 Thou leav'st the halcyon free her hopes to build
 In such forbearance as the deep may show ;
 Perpetual flight, unchecked by earthly ties,
 Leav'st to the wandering bird of paradise.

* See Waterton's Wanderings in South America.

Faithful, though swift as lightning, the meek dove ;
 Yet more hath Nature reconciled in thee ;
 So constant with thy downward eye of love,
 Yet, in ærial singleness, so free ;
 So humble, yet so ready to rejoice
 In power of wing and never-wearied voice.

To the last point of vision, and beyond,
 Mount, daring warbler!—that love-prompted strain,
 ('Twixt thee and thine a never-failing bond)
 Thrills not the less the bosom of the plain :
 Yet might'st thou seem, proud privilege ! to sing
 All independent of the leafy spring.

How would it please old Ocean to partake,
 With sailors longing for a breeze in vain,
 The harmony thy notes most gladly make
 Where earth resembles most his own domain !
 Urania's self might welcome with pleased ear
 These matins mounting towards her native sphere.

Chanter by heaven attracted, whom no bars
 To day-light known deter from that pursuit,
 'Tis well that some sage instinct, when the stars
 Come forth at evening, keeps Thee still and mute ;
 For not an eyelid could to sleep incline
 Wert thou among them, singing as they shine !

1838.

II.

A FLOWER GARDEN,

AT COLEORTON HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

TELL me, ye Zephyrs ! that unfold,
 While fluttering o'er this gay Recess,
 Pinions that fanned the teeming mould
 Of Eden's blissful wilderness,
 Did only softly-stealing hours
 There close the peaceful lives of flowers !

Say, when the *moving* creatures saw
 All kinds commingled without fear,
 Prevailed a like indulgent law
 For the still growths that prosper here !
 Did wanton fawn and kid forbear
 The half-blown rose, the lily spare !

Or peeped they often from their beds
And prematurely disappeared,
Devoured like pleasure ere it spreads
A boom to the sun endeared !
If such their harsh untimely doom,
It falls not *here* on bud or bloom.

All summer-long the happy Eve
Of this fair Spot her flowers may bind,
Nor e'er, with ruffled fancy, grieve,
From the next glance she casts, to find
That love for little things by Fate
Is rendered vain as love for great.

Yet, where the guardian fence is wound,
So subtly are our eyes beguiled
We see not nor suspect a bound,
No more than in some forest wild ;
The sight is free as air—or crost
Only by art in nature lost.

And, though the jealous turf refuse
By random footsteps to be prest,
And feed on never-sullied dews,
Ye, gentle breezes from the west,
With all the ministers of hope
Are tempted to this sunny slope !

And hither throngs of birds resort ;
Some, inmates lodged in shady nests,
Some, perched on stems of stately port
That nod to welcome transient guests ;
While hare and leveret, seen at play,
Appear not more shut out than they.

Apt emblem (for reproof of pride)
This delicate Enclosure shows
Of modest kindness, that would hide
The firm protection she bestows ;
Of manners, like its viewless fence,
Ensuring peace to innocence.

Thus spake the moral Muse—her wing
Abruptly spreading to depart,
She left that farewell offering,
Memento for some docile heart ;
That may respect the good old age
When Fancy was Truth's willing Page ;
And Truth would skim the flowery glade,
Though entering but as Fancy's Shade.

1824.

III.

A WHIRL-BLAST from behind the hill
Rushed o'er the wood with startling so
Then—all at once the air was still,
And showers of hailstones pattered round
Where leafless oaks towered high above
I sat within an undergrove
Of tallest hollies, tall and green ;
A fairer bower was never seen.
From year to year the spacious floor
With withered leaves is covered o'er,
And all the year the bower is green.
But see ! where'er the hailstones drop
The withered leaves all skip and hop ;
There's not a breeze—no breath of air
Yet here, and there, and every where
Along the floor, beneath the shade
By those embowering hollies made,
The leaves in myriads jump and spring
As if with pipes and music rare
Some Robin Good-fellow were there,
And all those leaves, in festive glee,
Were dancing to the minstrelsy.

IV.

THE WATERFALL AND THE EGLAN

I.

" BEGONE, thou fond presumptuous Elf
Exclaimed an angry Voice,
" Nor dare to thrust thy foolish self
Between me and my choice !"
A small Cascade fresh swoln with snow
Thus threatened a poor Briar-rose,
That, all bespattered with his foam,
And dancing high and dancing low,
Was living, as a child might know,
In an unhappy home.

II.

" Dost thou presume my course to block
Off, off ! or, puny Thing !
I'll hurl thee headlong with the rock
To which thy fibres cling."
The Flood was tyrannous and strong ;
The patient Briar suffered long,
Nor did he utter groan or sigh,
Hoping the danger would be past ;
But, seeing no relief, at last,
He ventured to reply.

m.

"Ah!" said the Briar, "blame me not;
Why should we dwell in strife!
We who in this sequestered spot
Once lived a happy life!
You stirred me on my rocky bed—
What pleasure through my veins you spread
The summer long, from day to day,
My leaves you freshened and bedewed;
Nor was it common gratitude
That did your cares repay.

iv.

When spring came on with bud and bell,
Among these rocks did I
Before you hang my wreaths to tell
That gentle days were nigh!
And in the sultry summer hours,
I sheltered you with leaves and flowers;
And in my leaves—now shed and gone,
The linnet lodged, and for us two
Chanted his pretty songs, when you
Had little voice or none.

v.

But now proud thoughts are in your breast—
What grief is mine you see,
Ah! would you think, even yet how blast
Together we might be!
Though of both leaf and flower bereft,
Some ornaments to me are left—
Rich store of scarlet hips is mine,
With which I, in my humble way,
Would deck you many a winter day,
A happy Eglantine!"

vi.

What more he said I cannot tell,
The Torrent down the rocky dell
Came thundering loud and fast;
I listened, nor aught else could hear;
The Briar quaked—and much I fear
Those accents were his last.

1800.

v.

THE OAK AND THE BROOM.

A PASTORAL.

i.

His simple truths did Andrew glean
Beside the babbling rills;
A careful student he had been
Among the woods and hills.

One winter's night, when through the trees
The wind was roaring, on his knees
His youngest born did Andrew hold:
And while the rest, a ruddy quire,
Were seated round their blazing fire,
This Tale the Shepherd told.

ii.

"I saw a crag, a lofty stone
As ever tempest beat!
Out of its head an Oak had grown,
A Broom out of its feet.
The time was March, a cheerful noon—
The thaw-wind, with the breath of June,
Breathed gently from the warm south-west:
When, in a voice sedate with age,
This Oak, a giant and a sage,
His neighbour thus addressed:—

iii.

'Eight weary weeks, through rock and clay,
Along this mountain's edge,
The Frost hath wrought both night and day,
Wedge driving after wedge.
Look up! and think, above your head
What trouble, surely, will be bred;
Last night I heard a crash—'tis true,
The splinters took another road—
I see them yonder—what a load
For such a Thing as you!

iv.

You are preparing as before,
To deck your slender shape;
And yet, just three years back—no more—
You had a strange escape:
Down from yon cliff a fragment broke;
It thundered down, with fire and smoke,
And hitherward pursued its way;
This ponderous block was caught by me,
And o'er your head, as you may see,
'Tis hanging to this day!

v.

If breeze or bird to this rough steep
Your kind's first seed did bear;
The breeze had better been asleep,
The bird caught in a snare:
For you and your green twigs decoy
The little witless shepherd-boy
To come and slumber in your bower;
And, trust me, on some sultry noon,
Both you and he, Heaven knows how soon!
Will perish in one hour.

VI.

From me this friendly warning take'—
 The Broom began to doze,
 And thus, to keep herself awake,
 Did gently interpose:
 'My thanks for your discourse are due;
 That more than what you say is true,
 I know, and I have known it long;
 Frail is the bond by which we hold
 Our being, whether young or old,
 Wise, foolish, weak, or strong.

VII.

Disasters, do the best we can,
 Will reach both great and small;
 And he is oft the wisest man,
 Who is not wise at all.
 For me, why should I wish to roam?
 This spot is my paternal home,
 It is my pleasant heritage;
 My father many a happy year,
 Spread here his careless blossoms, here
 Attained a good old age.

VIII.

Even such as his may be my lot.
 What cause have I to haunt
 My heart with terrors! Am I not
 In truth a favoured plant!
 On me such bounty Summer pours,
 That I am covered o'er with flowers;
 And, when the Frost is in the sky,
 My branches are so fresh and gay
 That you might look at me and say,
 This Plant can never die.

IX.

The butterfly, all green and gold,
 To me hath often flown,
 Here in my blossoms to behold
 Wings lovely as his own.
 When grass is chill with rain or dew,
 Beneath my shade, the mother-ewe
 Lies with her infant lamb; I see
 The love they to each other make,
 And the sweet joy which they partake,
 It is a joy to me.'

X.

Her voice was blithe, her heart was light;
 The Broom might have pursued
 Her speech, until the stars of night
 Their journey had renewed;
 But in the branches of the oak
 Two ravens now began to croak

Their nuptial song, a gladsome air;
 And to her own green bower the breeze
 That instant brought two stripling bees
 To rest, or murmur there.

XI.

One night, my Children! from the north
 There came a furious blast;
 At break of day I ventured forth,
 And near the cliff I passed.
 The storm had fallen upon the Oak,
 And struck him with a mighty stroke,
 And whirled, and whirled him far away,
 And, in one hospitable cleft,
 The little careless Broom was left
 To live for many a day."

VI.

TO A SEXTON.

Let thy wheel-barrow alone—
 Wherefore, Sexton, piling still
 In thy bone-house bone on bone?
 'Tis already like a hill
 In a field of battle made,
 Where three thousand skulls are laid;
 These died in peace each with the other
 Father, sister, friend, and brother.

Mark the spot to which I point!
 From this platform, eight feet square,
 Take not even a finger-joint:
 Andrew's whole fire-side is there.
 Here, alone, before thine eyes,
 Simon's sickly daughter lies,
 From weakness now, and pain defended
 Whom he twenty winters tended.

Look but at the gardener's pride—
 How he glories, when he sees
 Roses, lilies, side by side,
 Violets in families!
 By the heart of Man, his tears,
 By his hopes and by his fears,
 Thou, too heedless, art the Warden
 Of a far superior garden.

Thus then, each to other dear,
 Let them all in quiet lie,
 Andrew there, and Susan here,
 Neighbours in mortality.

And, should I live through sun and rain
Seven widowed years without my Jane,
O Sexton, do not then remove her,
Let one grave hold the Loved and Lover!

1799.

VII.

TO THE DAISY.

'How divine skill taught me this,
That from every thing I saw
I could some instruction draw,
And raise my thoughts to the height
Through the meanest object's sight
By the murmur of a spring,
Or the rustle of a rustling;
By a Daisy whose leaves spread
Show when Titan goes to bed;
Or a shrub how many trees,
See could there infuse in me
Thus all Nature's beauties can
In some other wiser man.'

G. WYMAN.

From rock to rock I went,
From hill to hill in discontent
From place to place high and turbulent,
Most pained when most uneasy;
From my own delights I make,
From time at every mill can stake,
And gladly Nature's love partake,
Of Thee, sweet Daisy!

When Winter in the garland wears
His shaggy locks his few grey hairs;
When parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may sun thee;
When Summer's bells are thine by right;
And Autumn, melancholy Wight!
With in thy crimson head delight
When rains are on thee.

When clouds and bands, a morrice train,
Have passed the traveller in the lane;
When at the greeting thou again;
Yet nothing daunted,
The ground if thou be set at nought;
And all alone in nooks remote
To meet thee, has a pleasant thought,
When such are wanted.

When in their secret mews
The flowers the wanton Zephyrs choose;
When be the rose, with rains and dews
Her head unyearning.

* He must.

Thou liv'st with less ambitious aim,
Yet hast not gone without thy fame;
Thou art indeed by many a claim
The Poet's darling.

If to a rock from rains he fly,
Or, some bright day of April sky,
Imprisoned by hot sunshine lie
Near the green holly,
And wearily at length should fare;
He needs but look about, and there
Thou art!—a friend at hand, to scare
His melancholy.

A hundred times, by rock or bower,
Ere thus I have lain couched an hour,
Have I derived from thy sweet power
Some apprehension;
Some steady love; some brief delight;
Some memory that had taken flight;
Some chime of fancy wrong or right;
Or stray invention.

If stately passions in me burn,
And one chance look to Thee should turn,
I drink out of an humbler urn
A lowlier pleasure;
The homely sympathy that heeds
The common life, our nature breeds;
A wisdom fitted to the needs
Of hearts at leisure.

Fresh-smitten by the morning ray,
When thou art up, alert and gay,
Then, cheerful Flower! my spirits play
With kindred gladness;
And when, at dusk, by dews oppress'd
Thou sink'st, the image of thy rest
Hath often eased my pensive breast
Of careful sadness.

And all day long I number yet,
All seasons through, another debt,
Which I, wherever thou art met,
To thee am owing;
An instinct call it, a third sense;
A happy, genial influence,
Coming one knows not how, nor whence,
Nor whither going.

Child of the Year! that round dost run
Thy pleasant course,—when day's begun
As ready to salute the sun

As lark or leveret,
Thy long-lost praise thou shalt regain ;
Nor be less dear to future men
Than in old time ;—thou not in vain
Art Nature's favourite.*

1802.

VIII.

TO THE SAME FLOWER.

With little here to do or see
Of things that in the great world be,
Daisy ! again I talk to thee,
For thou art worthy,
Thou unassuming Common-place
Of Nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace,
Which Love makes for thee !

Oft on the dappled turf at ease
I sit, and play with similes,
Loose types of things through all degrees,
Thoughts of thy raising :
And many a fond and idle name
I give to thee, for praise or blame,
As is the humour of the game,
While I am gazing.

A nun demure of lowly port ;
Or sprightly maiden, of Love's court,
In thy simplicity the sport
Of all temptations ;
A queen in crown of rubies drest ;
A starveling in a scanty vest ;
Are all, as seems to suit thee best,
Thy appellations.

A little cyclops, with one eye
Staring to threaten and defy,
That thought comes next—and instantly
The freak is over,
The shape will vanish—and behold
A silver shield with boss of gold,
That spreads itself, some faery bold
In fight to cover !

I see thee glittering from afar—
And then thou art a pretty star ;
Not quite so fair as many are

* See, in Chaucer and the elder Poets, the honours formerly paid to this flower.

In heaven above thee !
Yet like a star, with glittering crest,
Self-poised in air thou seem'st to rest ;—
May peace come never to his nest,
Who shall reprove thee !

Bright *Flower* ! for by that name at last,
When all my reveries are past,
I call thee, and to that cleave fast,
Sweet silent creature !
That breath'st with me in sun and air,
Do thou, as thou art wont, repair
My heart with gladness, and a share
Of thy meek nature !

IX.

THE GREEN LINNET.

BENEATH these fruit-tree boughs that shed
Their snow-white blossoms on my head,
With brightest sunshine round me spread
Of spring's unclouded weather,
In this sequestered nook how sweet
To sit upon my orchard-seat !
And birds and flowers once more to greet
My last year's friends together.

One have I marked, the happiest guest
In all this covert of the blest :
Hail to Thee, far above the rest
In joy of voice and pinion !
Thou, Linnet ! in thy green array,
Presiding Spirit here to-day,
Dost lead the revels of the May ;
And this is thy dominion.

While birds, and butterflies, and flowers,
Make all one band of paramours,
Thou, ranging up and down the bowers,
Art sole in thy employment :
A Life, a Presence like the Air,
Scattering thy gladness without care,
Too blest with any one to pair ;
Thyself thy own enjoyment.

Amid yon tuft of hazel trees,
That twinkle to the gusty breeze,
Behold him perched in ecstasies,
Yet seeming still to hover ;
There ! where the flutter of his wings
Upon his back and body flings
Shadows and sunny glimmerings,
That cover him all over.

My dazzled sight he oft deceives,
 A Brother of the dancing leaves;
 Then flits, and from the cottage-eaves
 Pours forth his song in gushes;
 As if by that exulting strain
 He mocked and treated with disdain
 The voiceless Form he chose to feign,
 While fluttering in the bushes.

1803.

X.

TO A SKY-LARK.

Up with me! up with me into the clouds!
 For thy song, Lark, is strong;
 Up with me, up with me into the clouds!
 Singing, singing,
 With clouds and sky about thee ringing,
 Lift me, guide me till I find
 That spot which seems so to thy mind!

I have walked through wildernesses dreary
 And to-day my heart is weary;
 Had I now the wings of a Faery,
 Up to thee would I fly.
 There is madness about thee, and joy divine
 In that song of thine;
 Lift me, guide me high and high
 To thy banqueting-place in the sky.

Joyous as morning,
 Thou art laughing and scorning;
 Thou hast a nest for thy love and thy rest,
 And, though little troubled with sloth,
 Drunken Lark! thou would'st be loth
 To be such a traveller as I.
 Happy, happy Liver,
 With a soul as strong as a mountain river
 Pouring out praise to the almighty Giver,
 Joy and jollity be with us both!

Alas! my journey, rugged and uneven,
 Through prickly moors or dusty ways must wind;
 But hearing thee, or others of thy kind,
 As full of gladness and as free of heaven,
 I, with my fate contented, will plod on,
 And hope for higher raptures, when life's day is done.

1805.

XI.

TO THE SMALL CELANDINE.*

PANSIES, lilies, kingcups, daisies,
 Let them live upon their praises;
 Long as there's a sun that sets,
 Primroses will have their glory;
 Long as there are violets,
 They will have a place in story:
 There's a flower that shall be mine,
 'Tis the little Celandine.

Eyes of some men travel far
 For the finding of a star;
 Up and down the heavens they go,
 Men that keep a mighty rout!
 I'm as great as they, I trow,
 Since the day I found thee out,
 Little Flower!—I'll make a stir,
 Like a sage astronomer.

Modest, yet withal an Elf
 Bold, and lavish of thyself;
 Since we needs must first have met
 I have seen thee, high and low,
 Thirty years or more, and yet
 'Twas a face I did not know,
 Thou hast now, go where I may,
 Fifty greetings in a day.

Ere a leaf is on a bush,
 In the time before the thrush
 Has a thought about her nest,
 Thou wilt come with half a call,
 Spreading out thy glossy breast
 Like a careless Prodigal;
 Telling tales about the sun,
 When we've little warmth, or none.

Poets, vain men in their mood!
 Travel with the multitude:
 Never heed them; I aver
 That they all are wanton wooers;
 But the thrifty cottager,
 Who stirs little out of doors,
 Joys to spy thee near her home;
 Spring is coming, Thou art come!

Comfort have thou of thy merit,
 Kindly, unassuming Spirit!
 Careless of thy neighbourhood,
 Thou dost show thy pleasant face

* Common Pilewort.

On the moor, and in the wood,
In the lane ;—there's not a place,
Howsoever mean it be,
But 'tis good enough for thee.

Ill befall the yellow flowers,
Children of the flaring hours !
Buttercups, that will be seen,
Whether we will see or no ;
Others, too, of lofty mien ;
They have done as worldlings do,
Taken praise that should be thine,
Little, humble Celandine !

Prophet of delight and mirth,
Ill-requited upon earth ;
Herald of a mighty band,
Of a joyous train ensuing,
Serving at my heart's command,
Tasks that are no tasks renewing,
I will sing, as doth behove,
Hymns in praise of what I love !

1803.

XII.

TO THE SAME FLOWER.

PLEASURES newly found are sweet
When they lie about our feet :
February last, my heart
First at sight of thee was glad ;
All unheard of as thou art,
Thou must needs, I think, have had,
Celandine ! and long ago,
Praise of which I nothing know.

I have not a doubt but he,
Whosoe'er the man might be,
Who the first with pointed rays
(Workman worthy to be sainted)
Set the sign-board in a blaze,
When the rising sun he painted,
Took the fancy from a glance
At thy glittering countenance.

Soon as gentle breezes bring
News of winter's vanishing,
And the children build their bowers,
Sticking 'kerchief-plots of mould
All about with full-blown flowers,
Thick as sheep in shepherd's fold !
With the proudest thou art there,
Mantling in the tiny square.

Often have I sighed to measure
By myself a lonely pleasure,
Sighed to think, I read a book
Only read, perhaps, by me ;
Yet I long could overlook
Thy bright coronet and Thee,
And thy arch and wily ways,
And thy store of other praise.

Blithe of heart, from week to week
Thou dost play at hide-and-seek ;
While the patient primrose sits
Like a beggar in the cold,
Thou, a flower of wiser wits,
Slip'st into thy sheltering hold ;
Liveliest of the vernal train
When ye all are out again.

Drawn by what peculiar spell,
By what charm of sight or smell,
Does the dim-eyed curious Bee,
Labouring for her waxen cells,
Fondly settle upon Thee
Prized above all buds and bells
Opening daily at thy side,
By the season multiplied ?

Thou art not beyond the moon,
But a thing 'beneath our shoon :'
Let the bold Discoverer thrud
In his bark the polar sea ;
Rear who will a pyramid ;
Praise it is enough for me,
If there be but three or four
Who will love my little Flower.

1

XIII.

THE SEVEN SISTERS ;

OR,

THE SOLITUDE OF BINNORIE.

I.

SEVEN Daughters had Lord Archibald,
All children of one mother :
You could not say in one short day
What love they bore each other.
A garland, of seven lilies, wrought !
Seven Sisters that together dwell ;
But he, bold Knight as ever fought,
Their Father, took of them no thought,
He loved the wars so well.
Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
The solitude of Binnorie !

II.

Fresh blows the wind, a western wind,
 And from the shores of Erin,
 Across the wave, a Rover brave
 To Binnorie is steering :
 Right onward to the Scottish strand
 The gallant ship is borne ;
 The warriors leap upon the land,
 And hark ! the Leader of the band
 Hath blown his bugle horn.
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

III.

Beside a grotto of their own,
 With boughs above them closing,
 The Seven are laid, and in the shade
 They lie like fawns reposing.
 But now, upstarting with affright
 At noise of man and steed,
 Away they fly to left, to right—
 Of your fair household, Father-knight,
 Methinks you take small heed !
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

IV.

Away the seven fair Campbells fly,
 And, over hill and hollow,
 With menace proud, and insult loud,
 The youthful Rovers follow.
 Cried they, " Your Father loves to roam :
 Enough for him to find
 The empty house when he comes home ;
 For us your yellow ringlets comb,
 For us be fair and kind !"
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

V.

Some close behind, some side by side,
 Like clouds in stormy weather ;
 They run, and cry, " Nay, let us die,
 And let us die together."
 A lake was near ; the shore was steep ;
 There never foot had been ;
 They ran, and with a desperate leap
 Together plunged into the deep,
 Nor ever more were seen.
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

VI.

The stream that flows out of the lake,
 As through the glen it rambles,
 Repeats a moan o'er moss and stone,
 For those seven lovely Campbells.
 Seven little Islands, green and bare,
 Have risen from out the deep :
 The fishers say, those sisters fair,
 By faeries all are buried there,
 And there together sleep.
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

1804.

XIV.

Who fancied what a pretty sight
 This Rock would be if edged around
 With living snow-drops ! circlet bright !
 How glorious to this orchard-ground !
 Who loved the little Rock, and set
 Upon its head this coronet !

Was it the humour of a child !
 Or rather of some gentle maid,
 Whose brows, the day that she was styled
 The shepherd-queen, were thus arrayed !
 Of man mature, or matron sage !
 Or old man toying with his age !

I asked—'twas whispered ; The device
 To each and all might well belong :
 It is the Spirit of Paradise
 That prompts such work, a Spirit strong,
 That gives to all the self-same bent
 Where life is wise and innocent.

1803.

XV.

THE

REDBREAST CHASING THE BUTTERFLY.

Art thou the bird whom Man loves best,
 The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
 Our little English Robin ;
 The bird that comes about our doors
 When Autumn-winds are sobbing !
 Art thou the Peter of Norway Boors !
 Their Thomas in Finland,
 And Russia far inland !
 The bird, that by some name or other
 All men who know thee call their brother,

The darling of children and men !
 Could Father Adam * open his eyes
 And see this sight beneath the skies,
 He 'd wish to close them again.
 —If the Butterfly knew but his friend,
 Hither his flight he would bend ;
 And find his way to me,
 Under the branches of the tree :
 In and out, he darts about ;
 Can this be the bird, to man so good,
 That, after their bewildering,
 Covered with leaves the little children,
 So painfully in the wood !

What ailed thee, Robin, that thou could'st pursue
 A beautiful creature,
 That is gentle by nature !
 Beneath the summer sky
 From flower to flower let him fly ;
 'Tis all that he wishes to do.
 The cheerer Thou of our in-door sadness,
 He is the friend of our summer gladness :
 What hinders, then, that ye should be
 Playmates in the sunny weather,
 And fly about in the air together !
 His beautiful wings in crimson are drest,
 A crimson as bright as thine own :
 Would'st thou be happy in thy nest,
 O pious Bird ! whom man loves best,
 Love him, or leave him alone !

1806.

XVI.

SONG FOR THE SPINNING WHEEL.

FOUNDED UPON A BELIEF PREVALENT AMONG THE PASTORAL
 VALES OF WESTMORELAND.

SWIFTLY turn the murmuring wheel !
 Night has brought the welcome hour,
 When the weary fingers feel
 Help, as if from faery power ;
 Dewy night o'er shades the ground ;
 Turn the swift wheel round and round !

Now, beneath the starry sky,
 Couch the widely-scattered sheep ;—
 Ply the pleasant labour, ply !
 For the spindle, while they sleep,
 Runs with speed more smooth and fine,
 Gathering up a trustier line.

* See Paradise Lost, Book XI., where Adam points out to Eve the ominous sign of the Eagle chasing 'two Birds of gayest plume,' and the gentle Hart and Hind pursued by their enemy.

Short-lived likings may be bred
 By a glance from fickle eyes ;
 But true love is like the thread
 Which the kindly wool supplies,
 When the flocks are all at rest
 Sleeping on the mountain's breast.

XVII.

HINT FROM THE MOUNTAIN

FOR CERTAIN POLITICAL PRETENDERS.

"Who but hails the sight with pleasure
 When the wings of genius rise,
 Their ability to measure
 With great enterprise ;
 But in man was ne'er such daring
 As yon Hawk exhibits, pairing
 His brave spirit with the war in
 The stormy skies !

Mark him, how his power he uses,
 Lays it by, at will resumes !
 Mark, ere for his haunt he chooses
 Clouds and utter glooms !
 There, he wheels in downward mazes
 Sunward now his flight he raises,
 Catches fire, as seems, and blazes
 With uninjured plumes !"—

ANSWER.

"Stranger, 'tis no act of courage
 Which aloft thou dost discern ;
 No bold *bird* gone forth to forage
 'Mid the tempest stern ;
 But such mockery as the nations
 See, when public perturbations
 Lift men from their native stations,
 Like yon TUFT OF FERN ;

Such it is ; the aspiring creature
 Soaring on undaunted wing,
 (So you fancied) is by nature
 A dull helpless thing,
 Dry and withered, light and yellow ;—
 That to be the tempest's fellow !
 Wait—and you shall see how hollow
 Its endeavouring !"

XVIII.

ON SEEING A NEEDLECASE IN THE
FORM OF A HARP.

THE WORK OF E.M.S.

Frowns are on every Muse's face,
Reproaches from their lips are sent,
That mimicry should thus disgrace
The noble Instrument.

A very Harp in all but size !
Needles for strings in apt gradation !
Minerva's self would stigmatize
The unclassic profanation.

Even her own needle that subdued
Arachne's rival spirit,
Though wrought in Vulcan's happiest mood,
Such honour could not merit.

And this, too, from the Laureate's Child,
A living lord of melody !
How will her Sire be reconciled
To the refined indignity !

I spake, when whispered a low voice,
" Bard ! moderate your ire ;
Spirits of all degrees rejoice
In presence of the lyre.

The Minstrels of Pygmean bands,
Dwarf Genii, moonlight-loving Fays,
Have shells to fit their tiny hands
And suit their slender lays.

Some, still more delicate of ear,
Have lutes (believe my words)
Whose framework is of gossamer,
While sunbeams are the chords.

Gay Sylphs this miniature will court,
Made vocal by their brushing wings,
And sullen Gnomes will learn to sport
Around its polished strings ;

Whence strains to love-sick maiden dear,
While in her lonely bower she tries
To cheat the thought she cannot cheer,
By fanciful embroideries.

Trust, angry Bard ! a knowing Sprite,
Nor think the Harp her lot deplores ;
Though 'mid the stars the Lyre shine bright,
Love stoops as fondly as he soars."

1827.

XIX.

TO A LADY,

IN ANSWER TO A REQUEST THAT I WOULD WRITE HER A
POEM UPON SOME DRAWINGS THAT SHE HAD MADE OF
FLOWERS IN THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

FAIR Lady ! can I sing of flowers
That in Madeira bloom and fade,
I who ne'er sate within their bowers,
Nor through their sunny lawns have strayed !
How they in sprightly dance are worn
By Shepherd-groom or May-day queen,
Or holy festal pious adorn,
These eyes have never seen.

Yet tho' to me the pencil's art
No like remembrances can give,
Your portraits still may reach the heart
And there for gentle pleasure live ;
While Fancy ranging with free scope
Shall on some lovely Alien set
A name with us endeared to hope,
To peace, or fond regret.

Still as we look with nicer care,
Some new resemblance we may trace :
A *Heart's-ease* will perhaps be there,
A *Speedwell* may not want its place.
And so may we, with charmed mind
Beholding what your skill has wrought,
Another *Star-of-Bethlehem* find,
A new *Forget-me-not*.

From earth to heaven with motion fleet
From heaven to earth our thoughts will pass,
A *Holy-thistle* here we meet
And there a *Shepherd's weather-glass* ;
And haply some familiar name
Shall grace the fairest, sweetest, plant
Whose presence cheers the drooping frame
Of English Emigrant.

Gazing she feels its power beguile
Sad thoughts, and breathes with easier breath ;
Alas ! that meek that tender smile
Is but a harbinger of death :
And pointing with a feeble hand
She says, in faint words by sighs broken,
Bear for me to my native land
This precious Flower, true love's last token.

XX.

GLAD sight wherever new with old
Is joined through some dear homeborn tie ;
The life of all that we behold
Depends upon that mystery.
Vain is the glory of the sky,
The beauty vain of field and grove
Unless, while with admiring eye
We gaze, we also learn to love.

XXI.

THE CONTRAST.

THE PARROT AND THE WREN.

L

WITHIN her gilded cage confined,
I saw a dazzling Belle,
A Parrot of that famous kind
Whose name is NON-PAREIL.

Like beads of glossy jet her eyes ;
And, smoothed by Nature's skill,
With pearl or gleaming agate vies
Her finely-curved bill.

Her plummy mantle's living hues
In mass opposed to mass,
Outshine the splendour that imbues
The robes of pictured glass.

And, sooth to say, an apter Mate
Did never tempt the choice
Of feathered Thing most delicate
In figure and in voice.

But, exiled from Australian bowers,
And singleness her lot,
She trills her song with tutored powers,
Or mocks each casual note.

No more of pity for regrets
With which she may have striven !
Now but in wantonness she frets,
Or spite, if cause be given ;

Arch, volatile, a sportive bird
By social glee inspired ;
Ambitious to be seen or heard,
And pleased to be admired !

II.

THIS MOSS-LINED shed, green, soft, and d
Harbours a self-contented Wren,
Not shunning man's abode, though shy,
Almost as thought itself, of human ken.

Strange places, coverts unendeared,
She never tried ; the very nest
In which this Child of Spring was reared
Is warmed, thro' winter, by her feathery be

To the bleak winds she sometimes gives
A slender unexpected strain ;
Proof that the hermitess still lives,
Though she appear not, and be sought in

Say, Dora ! tell me, by yon placid moon,
If called to choose between the favoured
Which would you be,—the bird of the an
By lady-fingers tended with nice care,
Caressed, applauded, upon dainties fed,
Or Nature's DARKLING of this mossy she

XXII.

THE DANISH BOY.

A FRAGMENT.

L

BETWEEN two sister moorland rills
There is a spot that seems to lie
Sacred to flowerets of the hills,
And sacred to the sky.
And in this smooth and open dell
There is a tempest-stricken tree ;
A corner-stone by lightning cut,
The last stone of a lonely hut ;
And in this dell you see
A thing no storm can e'er destroy,
The shadow of a Danish Boy.

II.

In clouds above, the lark is heard,
But drops not here to earth for rest ;
Within this lonesome nook the bird
Did never build her nest.
No beast, no bird hath here his home ;
Bees, wafted on the breezy air,
Pass high above those fragrant bells
To other flowers :—to other dells
Their burthens do they bear ;
The Danish Boy walks here alone :
The lovely dell is all his own.

III.

A Spirit of noon-day is he ;
 Yet seems a form of flesh and blood ;
 Nor piping shepherd shall he be,
 Nor herd-boy of the wood.
 A regal vest of fur he wears,
 In colour like a raven's wing ;
 It fears not rain, nor wind, nor dew ;
 But in the storm tis fresh and blue
 As budding pines in spring ;
 His helmet has a vernal grace,
 Fresh as the bloom upon his face.

IV.

A harp is from his shoulder slung ;
 Resting the harp upon his knee ;
 To words of a forgotten tongue,
 He suits its melody.
 Of flocks upon the neighbouring hill
 He is the darling and the joy ;
 And often, when no cause appears,
 The mountain-ponies prick their ears,
 —They hear the Danish Boy,
 While in the dell he sings alone
 Beside the tree and corner-stone.

V.

There sits he ; in his face you spy
 No trace of a ferocious air,
 Nor ever was a cloudless sky
 So steady or so fair.
 The lovely Danish Boy is blest
 And happy in his flowery cove :
 From bloody deeds his thoughts are far ;
 And yet he warbles songs of war,
 That seem like songs of love,
 For calm and gentle is his mien ;
 Like a dead Boy he is serene.

1799.

XXIII.

SONG

FOR THE WANDERING JEW.

THOUGH the torrents from their fountains
 Roar down many a craggy steep,
 Yet they find among the mountains
 Resting-places calm and deep.

Clouds that love through air to hasten,
 Ere the storm its fury stills,
 Helmet-like themselves will fasten
 On the heads of towering hills.

What, if through the frozen centre
 Of the Alps the Chamois bound,
 Yet he has a home to enter
 In some nook of chosen ground :

And the Sea-horse, though the ocean
 Yield him no domestic cave,
 Slumbers without sense of motion,
 Couched upon the rocking wave.

If on windy days the Raven
 Gambol like a dancing skiff,
 Not the less she loves her haven
 In the bosom of the cliff.

The fleet Ostrich, till day closes,
 Vagrant over desert sands,
 Brooding on her eggs reposes
 When chill night that care demands.

Day and night my toils redouble,
 Never nearer to the goal ;
 Night and day, I feel the trouble
 Of the Wanderer in my soul.

1800.

XXIV.

STRAY PLEASURES.

*—Pleasure is spread through the earth
 In stray gifts to be claimed by whoever shall find.*

By their floating mill,
 That lies dead and still,
 Behold yon Prisoners three,
 The Miller with two Dames, on the breast of the
 Thames !
 The platform is small, but gives room for them all ;
 And they're dancing merrily.

From the shore come the notes
 To their mill where it floats,
 To their house and their mill tethered fast :
 To the small wooden isle where, their work to
 beguile,
 They from morning to even take whatever is given ;—
 And many a blithe day they have past.

In sight of the spires,
 All alive with the fires
 Of the sun going down to his rest,
 In the broad open eye of the solitary sky,
 They dance,—there are three, as jocund as free,
 While they dance on the calm river's breast.

Man and Maidens wheel,
 They themselves make the reel,
 And their music's a prey which they seize;
 It plays not for them,—what matter! 'tis theirs;
 And if they had care, it has scattered their cares,
 While they dance, crying, "Long as ye please!"

They dance not for me,
 Yet mine is their glee!
 Thus pleasure is spread through the earth
 In stray gifts to be claimed by whoever shall find;
 Thus a rich loving-kindness, redundantly kind,
 Moves all nature to gladness and mirth.

The showers of the spring
 Rouse the birds, and they sing;
 If the wind do but stir for his proper delight,
 Each leaf, that and this, his neighbour will kiss;
 Each wave, one and t'other, speeds after his brother:
 They are happy, for that is their right!

1806.

XXV.

THE PILGRIM'S DREAM;

OR, THE STAR AND THE GLOW-WORM.

A PILGRIM, when the summer day
 Had closed upon his weary way,
 A lodging begged beneath a castle's roof;
 But him the haughty Warder spurned;
 And from the gate the Pilgrim turned,
 To seek such covert as the field
 Or heath-besprinkled copse might yield,
 Or lofty wood, shower-proof.

He paced along; and, pensively,
 Halting beneath a shady tree,
 Whose moss-grown root might serve for couch or
 seat,
 Fixed on a Star his upward eye;
 Then, from the tenant of the sky
 He turned, and watched with kindred look,
 A Glow-worm, in a dusky nook,
 Apparent at his feet.

The murmur of a neighbouring stream
 Induced a soft and slumbrous dream,
 A pregnant dream, within whose shadowy bounds
 He recognised the earth-born Star,
 And *That* which glittered from afar;
 And (strange to witness!) from the frame
 Of the ethereal Orb, there came
 Intelligible sounds.

Much did it taunt the humble Light
 That now, when day was fled, and night
 Hushed the dark earth, fast closing weary eyes
 A very reptile could presume
 To show her taper in the gloom,
 As if in rivalship with One
 Who sate a ruler on his throne
 Erected in the skies.

"Exalted Star!" the Worm replied,
 "Abate this unbecoming pride,
 Or with a less uneasy lustre shine;
 Thou shrink'st as momentarily thy rays
 Are mastered by the breathing haze;
 While neither mist, nor thickest cloud
 That shapes in heaven its murky shroud,
 Hath power to injure mine.

But not for this do I aspire
 To match the spark of local fire,
 That at my will burns on the dewy lawn,
 With thy acknowledged glories;—No!
 Yet, thus upbraided, I may show
 What favours do attend me here,
 Till, like thyself, I disappear
 Before the purple dawn."

When this in modest guise was said,
 Across the welkin seemed to spread
 A boding sound—for aught but sleep unfit!
 Hills quaked, the rivers backward ran;
 That Star, so proud or late, looked wan;
 And reeled with visionary stir
 In the blue depth, like Lucifer
 Cast headlong to the pit!

Fire raged: and, when the spangled floor
 Of ancient ether was no more,
 New heavens succeeded, by the dream brought forth
 And all the happy Souls that rode
 Transfigured through that fresh abode,
 Had heretofore, in humble trust,
 Shone meekly mid their native dust,
 The Glow-worms of the earth!

This knowledge, from an Angel's voice
 Proceeding, made the heart rejoice
 Of Him who slept upon the open lea:
 Waking at morn he murmured not;
 And, till life's journey closed, the spot
 Was to the Pilgrim's soul endeared,
 Where by that dream he had been cheered
 Beneath the shady tree.

XXVI.

THE

POET AND THE CAGED TURTLEDOVE.

As often as I murmur here
 My half-formed melodies,
 Straight from her osier mansion near,
 The Turtledove replies :
 Though silent as a leaf before,
 The captive promptly coos ;
 Is it to teach her own soft lore,
 Or second my weak Muse ?

I rather think, the gentle Dove
 Is murmuring a reproof,
 Displeased that I from lays of love
 Have dared to keep aloof ;
 That I, a Bard of hill and dale,
 Have caroll'd, fancy free,
 As if nor dove nor nightingale,
 Had heart or voice for me.

If such thy meaning, O forbear,
 Sweet Bird ! to do me wrong ;
 Love, blessed Love, is every where
 The spirit of my song :
 'Mid grove, and by the calm fireside,
 Love animates my lyre—
 That coo again !—'t is not to chide,
 I feel, but to inspire.

. 830.

XXVII.

A WREN'S NEST.

Among the dwellings framed by birds
 In field or forest with nice care,
 Is none that with the little Wren's
 In snugness may compare.

No door the tenement requires,
 And seldom needs a laboured roof ;
 Yet is it to the fiercest sun
 Impervious, and storm-proof.

So warm, so beautiful withal,
 In perfect fitness for its aim,
 That to the Kind by special grace
 Their instinct surely came.

And when for their abodes they seek
 An opportune recess,
 The hermit has no finer eye
 For shadowy quietness.

These find, 'mid ivied abbey-walls,
 A canopy in some still nook ;
 Others are pent-housed by a brae
 That overhangs a brook.

There to the brooding bird her mate
 Warbles by fits his low clear song ;
 And by the busy streamlet both
 Are sung to all day long.

Or in sequestered lanes they build,
 Where, till the flitting bird's return,
 Her eggs within the nest repose,
 Like relics in an urn.

But still, where general choice is good,
 There is a better and a best ;
 And, among fairest objects, some
 Are fairer than the rest ;

This, one of those small builders proved
 In a green covert, where, from out
 The forehead of a pollard oak,
 The leafy antlers sprout ;

For She who planned the mossy lodge,
 Mistrusting her evasive skill,
 Had to a Primrose looked for aid
 Her wishes to fulfil.

High on the trunk's projecting brow,
 And fixed an infant's span above
 The budding flowers, peeped forth the nest
 The prettiest of the grove !

The treasure proudly did I show
 To some whose minds without disdain
 Can turn to little things ; but once
 Looked up for it in vain :

'Tis gone—a ruthless spoiler's prey,
 Who heeds not beauty, love, or song,
 'Tis gone ! (so seemed it) and we grieved
 Indignant at the wrong.

Just three days after, passing by
 In clearer light the moss-built cell
 I saw, espied its shaded mouth ;
 And felt that all was well.

The Primrose for a veil had spread
 The largest of her upright leaves ;
 And thus, for purposes benign,
 A simple flower deceives.

Concealed from friends who might disturb
Thy quiet with no ill intent,
Secure from evil eyes and hands
On barbarous plunder bent,

Rest, Mother-bird ! and when thy young
Take flight, and thou art free to roam,
When withered is the guardian Flower,
And empty thy late home,

Think how ye prospered, thou and thine,
Amid the unviolated grove
Housed near the growing Primrose-tuft
In foresight, or in love.

1833.

XXVIII.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.

You call it, "Love lies bleeding,"—so you may,
Though the red Flower, not prostrate, only droops,
As we have seen it here from day to day,
From month to month, life passing not away :
A flower how rich in sadness ! Even thus stoops,
(Sentient by Grecian sculpture's marvellous power)
Thus leans, with hanging brow and body bent
Earthward in uncomplaining languishment,
The dying Gladiator. So, sad Flower !
(Tis Fancy guides me willing to be led,
Though by a slender thread,)
So drooped Adonis bathed in sanguine dew
Of his death-wound, when he from innocent air
The gentlest breath of resignation drew ;
While Venus in a passion of despair
Rent, weeping over him, her golden hair
Spangled with drops of that celestial shower.
She suffered, as Immortals sometimes do ;
But pangs more lasting far, *that* Lover knew
Who first, weighed down by scorn, in some lone
bower
Did press this semblance of unpitied smart
Into the service of his constant heart,
His own dejection, downcast Flower ! could share
With thine, and gave the mournful name which
thou wilt ever bear.

XXIX.

COMPANION TO THE FOREGOING.

NEVER enlivened with the liveliest ray
That fosters growth or checks or cheers decay,
Nor by the heaviest rain-drops more deprest,
This Flower, that first appeared as summer's guest,

Preserves her beauty mid autumnal leaves
And to her mournful habits fondly cleaves.
When files of stateliest plants have ceased to
One after one submitting to their doom,
When her coevals each and all are fled,
What keeps her thus reclined upon her lone
bed !

The old mythologists, more impress'd than
Of this late day by character in tree
Or herb, that claimed peculiar sympathy,
Or by the silent lapse of fountain clear,
Or with the language of the viewless air
By bird or beast made vocal, sought a cause
To solve the mystery, not in Nature's laws
But in Man's fortunes. Hence a thousand
Sung to the plaintive lyre in Grecian vales.
Nor doubt that something of their spirit sways
The fancy-stricken Youth or heart-sick Maid
Who, while each stood companionless and eyed
This undeparting Flower in crimson dyed,
Thought of a wound which death is slow to
A fate that has endured and will endure,
And, patience coveting yet passion feeding,
Called the dejected Lingerer, *Love lies bleed*

XXX.

RURAL ILLUSIONS.

SYLPH was it ? or a Bird more bright
Than those of fabulous stock ?
A second darted by ;—and lo !
Another of the flock,
Through sunshine flitting from the bough
To nestle in the rock.
Transient deception ! a gay freak
Of April's mimicries !
Those brilliant strangers, hailed with joy
Among the budding trees,
Proved last year's leaves, pushed from the
To frolic on the breeze.

Maternal Flora ! show thy face,
And let thy hand be seen,
Thy hand here sprinkling tiny flowers,
That, as they touch the green,
Take root (so seems it) and look up
In honour of their Queen.
Yet, sooth, those little starry specks,
That not in vain aspired

To be confounded with live growths,
Most dainty, most admired,
Were only blossoms dropped from twigs
Of their own offspring tired.

Not such the World's illusive shows ;
Her wingless flutterings,
Her blossoms which, though shed, outbrave
The floweret as it springs,
For the undeceived, smile as they may,
Are melancholy things :
But gentle Nature plays her part
With ever-varying wiles,
And transient feignings with plain truth
So well she reconciles,
That those fond Idlers most are pleased
Whom oftenest she beguiles.

1832.

XXXI.

THE KITTEN AND FALLING LEAVES.

THAT way look, my Infant, lo !
What a pretty baby-show !
See the Kitten on the wall,
Sporting with the leaves that fall,
Withered leaves—one—two—and three—
From the lofty elder-tree !
Through the calm and frosty air
Of this morning bright and fair,
Eddying round and round they sink
Softly, slowly: one might think,
From the motions that are made,
Every little leaf conveyed
Sylph or Faery hither tending,—
To this lower world descending,
Each invisible and mute,
In his wavering parachute.
—But the Kitten, how she starts,
Crouches, stretches, paws, and darts !
First at one, and then its fellow
Just as light and just as yellow ;
There are many now—now one—
Now they stop and there are none :
What intenseness of desire
In her upward eye of fire !
With a tiger-leap half way
Now she meets the coming prey,
Lets it go as fast, and then
Has it in her power again :

Now she works with three or four,
Like an Indian conjurer ;
Quick as he in feats of art,
Far beyond in joy of heart.
Were her antics played in the eye
Of a thousand standers-by,
Clapping hands with shout and stare,
What would little Tabby care
For the plaudits of the crowd ?
Over happy to be proud,
Over wealthy in the treasure
Of her own exceeding pleasure !

'Tis a pretty baby-treat ;
Nor, I deem, for me unmeet ;
Here, for neither Babe nor me,
Other play-mate can I see.
Of the countless living things,
That with stir of feet and wings
(In the sun or under shade,
Upon bough or grassy blade)
And with busy revellings,
Chirp and song, and murmurings,
Made this orchard's narrow space,
And this vale so blithe a place ;
Multitudes are swept away
Never more to breathe the day :
Some are sleeping ; some in bands
Travelled into distant lands ;
Others slunk to moor and wood,
Far from human neighbourhood ;
And, among the Kinds that keep
With us closer fellowship,
With us openly abide,
All have laid their mirth aside.

Where is he that giddy Sprite,
Blue-cap, with his colours bright,
Who was blest as bird could be,
Feeding in the apple-tree ;
Made such wanton spoil and rout,
Turning blossoms inside out ;
Hung—head pointing towards the ground—
Fluttered, perched, into a round
Bound himself, and then unbound ;
Lithest, gaudiest Harlequin !
Prettiest Tumbler ever seen !
Light of heart and light of limb ;
What is now become of Him ?
Lambs, that through the mountains went
Frisking, bleating merriment,
When the year was in its prime,
They are sobered by this time.
If you look to vale or hill,

If you listen, all is still,
 Save a little neighbouring rill,
 That from out the rocky ground
 Strikes a solitary sound.
 Vainly glitter hill and plain,
 And the air is calm in vain ;
 Vainly Morning spreads the lure
 Of a sky serene and pure ;
 Creature none can she decoy
 Into open sign of joy :
 Is it that they have a fear
 Of the dreary season near ?
 Or that other pleasures be
 Sweeter even than gaiety !

Yet, whate'er enjoyments dwell
 In the impenetrable cell
 Of the silent heart which Nature
 Furnishes to every creature ;
 Whatsoe'er we feel and know
 Too sedate for outward show,
 Such a light of gladness breaks,
 Pretty Kitten! from thy freaks,—
 Spreads with such a living grace
 O'er my little Laura's face ;
 Yes, the sight so stirs and charms
 Thee, Baby, laughing in my arms,
 That almost I could repine
 That your transports are not mine,
 That I do not wholly fare
 Even as ye do, thoughtless pair !
 And I will have my careless season
 Spite of melancholy reason,
 Will walk through life in such a way
 That, when time brings on decay,
 Now and then I may possess
 Hours of perfect gladness.
 —Pleased by any random toy ;
 By a kitten's busy joy,
 Or an infant's laughing eye
 Sharing in the ecstasy ;
 I would fare like that or this,
 Find my wisdom in my bliss ;
 Keep the sprightly soul awake,
 And have faculties to take,
 Even from things by sorrow wrought,
 Matter for a jocund thought,
 Spite of care, and spite of grief,
 To gambol with Life's falling Leaf.

1804.

XXXII.

ADDRESS TO MY INFANT DAUGHTER
DORA,

ON BEING REMINDED THAT SHE WAS A MONTH OLD :
 DAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

—————HAST thou then survived—

Mild Offspring of infirm humanity,
 Meek Infant ! among all forlornest things
 The most forlorn—one life of that bright star,
 The second glory of the Heavens !—Thou hast
 Already hast survived that great decay,
 That transformation through the wide earth
 And by all nations. In that Being's sight
 From whom the Race of human kind proceed,
 A thousand years are but as yesterday ;
 And one day's narrow circuit is to Him
 Not less capacious than a thousand years.
 But what is time ! What outward glory ! neit
 A measure is of Thee, whose claims extend
 Through 'heaven's eternal year.'—Yethail to T
 Frail, feeble, Monthling !—by that name, methi
 Thy scanty breathing-time is portioned out
 Not idly.—Hadst thou been of Indian birth,
 Couched on a casual bed of moss and leaves,
 And rudely canopied by leafy boughs,
 Or to the churlish elements exposed
 On the blank plains,—the coldness of the night
 Or the night's darkness, or its cheerful face
 Of beauty, by the changing moon adorned,
 Would, with imperious admonition, then
 Have scored thine age, and punctually timed
 Thine infant history, on the minds of those
 Who might have wandered with thee.—Moth
 love,
 Nor less than mother's love in other breasts,
 Will, among us warm-clad and warmly housed
 Do for thee what the finger of the heavens
 Doth all too often harshly execute
 For thy unblest coevals, amid wilds
 Where fancy hath small liberty to grace
 The affections, to exalt them or refine ;
 And the maternal sympathy itself,
 Though strong, is, in the main, a joyless tie
 Of naked instinct, wound about the heart.
 Happier, far happier is thy lot and ours !
 Even now—to solemnise thy helpless state,
 And to enliven in the mind's regard
 Thy passive beauty—parallels have risen,
 Resemblances, or contrasts, that connect,
 Within the region of a father's thoughts,
 Thee and thy mate and sister of the sky.
 And first ;—thy sinless progress, through a world
 By sorrow darkened and by care disturbed,
 Apt likeness bears to hers, through gathered clouds

untouched in silver purity,
 Shivering oft times their reluctant gloom.
 Ye be thine, and both are free from stain :
 How leisurely thou art! 'st thy horn
 'Brightsome' leaving her to post along,
 And about, beset in change,
 All impatient of the shape she wears.
 Up, are down the hill, one journey, Babe
 Will suffice thee ; and it seems that now
 Thou art unawake that such task is thine ;
 Careless as contentedly, and sleep'st
 In a heedless peace. Alas ! full soon
 The conception, grateful to behold,
 And countenance, like an object sullied o'er
 Nothing must, and thus appears to be

A mournful labour, while to her is given
 Hope, and a renovation without end.
 That smile forbids the thought, for on thy face
 Smiles are beginning, like the beams of dawn,
 To shoot and circulate, smiles have there been seen,
 Tranquil assurances that Heaven supports
 The feeble motions of thy life, and cheers
 Thy loneliness : or shall those smiles be called
 Feelers of love, put forth as if to explore
 This untried world, and to prepare thy way
 Through a strait passage intricate and dim ?
 Such are they ; and the same are tokens, signs,
 Which, when the appointed season hath arrived,
 Joy, as her holiest language, shall adopt ;
 And Reason's godlike Power be proud to own.

1804.

XXXIII.

THE WAGGONER.

In Cairo's crowded streets
 The impatient Merchant, wondering, waits in vain,
 And Mecca sadious at the long delay.

THOMSON.

TO

CHARLES LAMB, ESQ.

DEAR FRIEND,

When I sent you, a few weeks ago, the Tale of Peter Bell, you asked ' why The Waggoner was not added ? ' The truth— from the higher tone of imagination, and the deeper touches of passion aimed at in the former, I felt, this little Piece could not accompany it without disadvantage. In the year 1800, if I am not mistaken, the Waggoner was read to you in manuscript, and, as you have remembered it for so long a time, I am the more assured, that since the localities on which the Poem partly depends did not prevent its being interesting to many persons acceptable to others. Being therefore in some measure the cause of its present appearance, you are the personification of inserting it to you, in acknowledgment of the pleasure I have derived from your recollection of the high esteem with which

I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Newcastle, May 20, 1812.

CANTO FIRST

On this burning day of June !
 When o'er its latest gleams is stealing ;
 Of day-dawns, round and round, is wheel-
 ing hard
 That can be heard
 Deeper far than that of deepest noon !

When Glow-worms, 'tis a night
 In your earth-born light !
 Where the scattered stars are seen
 Strains the clouds between,
 In the station twinkling not,
 Obscured like a jaded spot
 Against heaven's grave weight
 And grow to wondrous height

The air, as in a lion's den,
 Is close and hot.—and now and then
 Comes a tired and sultry breeze
 With a haunting and a panting,
 Like the stifling of disease ;
 But the dews allay the heat,
 And the silence makes it sweet.

Hush, there is some one on the stir !
 'Tis Benjamin the Waggoner ;
 Who long hath trod this toilsome way,
 Companion of the night and day
 That far-off tinkling's drowsy cheer,
 Mix'd with a faint yet grating sound
 In a moment lost and found,
 The Wain announces—by whose side
 Along the banks of Rydal Mere
 He paces on, a trusty Guide,—

K 2

Listen ! you can scarcely hear !
 Hither he his course is bending ;—
 Now he leaves the lower ground,
 And up the craggy hill ascending
 Many a stop and stay he makes,
 Many a breathing-fit he takes ;—
 Steep the way and wearisome,
 Yet all the while his whip is dumb !

The Horses have worked with right good-will,
 And so have gained the top of the hill ;
 He was patient, they were strong,
 And now they smoothly glide along,
 Recovering breath, and pleased to win
 The praises of mild Benjamin.
 Heaven shield him from mishap and snare !
 But why so early with this prayer ?—
 Is it for threatenings in the sky ?
 Or for some other danger nigh ?
 No ; none is near him yet, though he
 Be one of much infirmity ;
 For at the bottom of the brow,
 Where once the DOVE and OLIVE-BOUGH
 Offered a greeting of good ale
 To all who entered Grasmere Vale ;
 And called on him who must depart
 To leave it with a jovial heart ;
 There, where the DOVE and OLIVE-BOUGH
 Once hung, a Poet harbours now,
 A simple water-drinking Bard ;
 Why need our Hero then (though frail
 His best resolves) be on his guard ?
 He marches by, secure and bold ;
 Yet while he thinks on times of old,
 It seems that all looks wondrous cold ;
 He shrugs his shoulders, shakes his head,
 And, for the honest folk within,
 It is a doubt with Benjamin
 Whether they be alive or dead !

Here is no danger,—none at all !
 Beyond his wish he walks secure ;
 But pass a mile—and *then* for trial,—
 Then for the pride of self-denial ;
 If he resist that tempting door,
 Which with such friendly voice will call ;
 If he resist those casement panes,
 And that bright gleam which thence will fall
 Upon his Leaders' bells and manes,
 Inviting him with cheerful lure :
 For still, though all be dark elsewhere,
 Some shining notice will be *there*,
 Of open house and ready fare.

The place to Benjamin right well
 Is known, and by as strong a spell
 As used to be that sign of love
 And hope—the OLIVE-BOUGH and DOVE ;
 He knows it to his cost, good Man !
 Who does not know the famous SWAN !
 Object uncouth ! and yet our boast,
 For it was painted by the Host ;
 His own conceit the figure planned,
 'Twas coloured all by his own hand ;
 And that frail Child of thirsty clay,
 Of whom I sing this rustic lay,
 Could tell with self-dissatisfaction
 Quaint stories of the bird's attraction !*

Well ! that is past—and in despite
 Of open door and shining light.
 And now the conqueror essays
 The long ascent of Dunmail-raise ;
 And with his team is gentle here
 As when he clomb from Rydal Mere ;
 His whip they do not dread—his voice
 They only hear it to rejoice.
 To stand or go is at *their* pleasure ;
 Their efforts and their time they measure
 By generous pride within the breast ;
 And, while they strain, and while they rest,
 He thus pursues his thoughts at leisure.

Now am I fairly safe to-night—
 And with proud cause my heart is light :
 I trespassed lately worse than ever—
 But Heaven has blest a good endeavour ;
 And, to my soul's content, I find
 The evil One is left behind.
 Yes, let my master fume and fret,
 Here am I—with my horses yet !
 My jolly team, he finds that ye
 Will work for nobody but me !
 Full proof of this the Country gained ;
 It knows how ye were vexed and strained,
 And forced unworthy stripes to bear,
 When trusted to another's care.
 Here was it—on this rugged slope,
 Which now ye climb with heart and hope,
 I saw you, between rage and fear,
 Plunge, and fling back a spiteful ear,
 And ever more and more confused,
 As ye were more and more abused :
 As chance would have it, passing by
 I saw you in that jeopardy :

* This rude piece of self-taught art (such is the *poor* of refinement) has been supplanted by a professional production.

'Tis not a time for nice suggestion,
And Benjamin, without a question,
Taking her for some way-worn rover,
Said, "Mount, and get you under cover!"

Another voice, in tone as hoarse
As a swoln brook with rugged course,
Cried out, "Good brother, why so fast?
I've had a glimpse of you—*avast!*
Or, since it suits you to be civil,
Take her at once—for good and evil!"

"It is my Husband," softly said
The Woman, as if half afraid:
By this time she was snug within,
Through help of honest Benjamin;
She and her Babe, which to her breast
With thankfulness the Mother pressed;
And now the same strong voice more near
Said cordially, "My Friend, what cheer!
Rough doings these! as God's my judge,
The sky owes somebody a grudge!
We've had in half an hour or less
A twelvemonth's terror and distress!"

Then Benjamin entreats the Man
Would mount, too, quickly as he can:
The Sailor—Sailor now no more,
But such he had been heretofore—
To courteous Benjamin replied,
"Go you your way, and mind not me;
For I must have, whate'er betide,
My Ass and fifty things beside,—
Go, and I'll follow speedily!"

The Waggon moves—and with its load
Descends along the sloping road;
And the rough Sailor instantly
Turns to a little tent hard by:
For when, at closing-in of day,
The family had come that way,
Green pasture and the soft warm air
Tempted them to settle there.—
Green is the grass for beast to graze,
Around the stones of Dunmail-raise!

The Sailor gathers up his bed,
Takes down the canvass overhead;
And, after farewell to the place,
A parting word—though not of grace,
Pursues, with Ass and all his store,
The way the Waggon went before.

CANTO SECOND.

IF Wytheburn's modest House of prayer,
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling,
Had, with its belfry's humble stock,
A little pair that hang in air,
Been mistress also of a clock,
(And one, too, not in crazy plight)
Twelve strokes that clock would have been telling
Under the brow of old Helvellyn—
Its bead-roll of midnight,
Then, when the Hero of my tale
Was passing by, and, down the vale
(The vale now silent, hushed I ween
As if a storm had never been)
Proceeding with a mind at ease;
While the old Familiar of the seas
Intent to use his utmost haste,
Gained ground upon the Waggon fast,
And gives another lusty cheer;
For spite of rumbling of the wheels,
A welcome greeting he can hear;—
It is a fiddle in its glee
Dinning from the CHERRY TREE!

Thence the sound—the light is there—
As Benjamin is now aware,
Who, to his inward thoughts confined,
Had almost reached the festive door,
When, startled by the Sailor's roar,
He hears a sound and sees the light,
And in a moment calls to mind
That 'tis the village MERRY-NIGHT!*

Although before in no dejection,
At this insidious recollection
His heart with sudden joy is filled,—
His ears are by the music thrilled,
His eyes take pleasure in the road
Glittering before him bright and broad;
And Benjamin is wet and cold,
And there are reasons manifold
That make the good, tow'ards which he's years
Look fairly like a lawful earning.

Nor has thought time to come and go,
To vibrate between yes and no;
For, cries the Sailor, "Glorious chance
That blew us hither!—let him dance,
Who can or will!—my honest soul,
Our treat shall be a friendly bowl!"

* A term well known in the North of England
applied to rural Festivals where young persons
the evening for the purpose of dancing.

down to the door "Come in,
Benjamin!" cries he to Benjamin!
Benjamin—ah, woe is me!
The word—the horses heard
And, though reluctantly.

And souls and lightsome hearts have we,
And the CHERRY TREE!
The outside proclamation,
The inside salutation;
The yelling—yelling—high and low!
The overflow!
The words fanning from the tap!
The use of cakes in every lap!
The stamping—stamp—overhead!
The other had not been more busy;
The star you would have said,
The place may well be dizzy!
The dance with greatest vigour—
The can be most prompt and eager;
The fiddle's call,
The clatters on the wall;
The bacon shows its feeling,
The from the smoky ceiling!

The whirling bowl, a blazing fire,
The other great can heart desire!
The with a woe man's while to try
The anger of the day:
The the rights of a gloomy cast,
The bright ascends at last.
The did you say I judge amiss,
The CHERRY TREE shows proof of this;
The of all the happy there,
The others are the happiest pair;
The with Benjamin is gone—
The just the Rainbow!
The not of his long, long, strife;—
The Man by nature gay,
The sunders to throw away;
The with now forgot his Wife,
The forgotten bar—or may be
The the luckiest soul on earth,
The warm and peaceful berth,
The other over,
The other over,
The bar sleeping Baby.

The wheel that sped from hand to hand,
The rest of the gladsome band,
The for own delight and fun,
The when every dance is done,
The whirling bowl is o'er—

The fiddle's squeak*—that call to bliss,
Ever followed by a kiss;
They envy not the happy lot,
But enjoy their own the more!

While thus our jocund Travellers fare,
Up springs the Sailor from his chair—
Lampe (for I might have told before
That he was lame) across the floor—
Is gone—returns—and with a prize;
With what!—a Ship of lusty size;
A gallant stately Man-of-war,
Fixed on a smoothly-sliding car.
Surprise to all, but most surprise
To Benjamin, who rubs his eyes,
Not knowing that he had befriended
A Man so gloriously attended!

"This," cries the Sailor, "a Third-rate is—
Stand back, and you shall see her gratis!
This was the Flag-ship at the Nile,
The Vanguard—you may smirk and smile,
But, pretty Maid, if you look near,
You'll find you've much in little here!
A nobler ship did never swim,
And you shall see her in full trim:
I'll set, my friends, to do you honour,
Set every inch of sail upon her."
So said, so done; and masts, sails, yards,
He names them all; and interlards
His speech with uncouth terms of art,
Accomplished in the showman's part;
And then, as from a sudden check,
Cries out—"Tis there, the quarter-deck
On which brave Admiral Nelson stood—
A sight that would have roused your blood!
One eye he had, which, bright as ten,
Burned like a fire among his men;
Let this be land, and that be sea,
Here lay the French—and thus came we!"

Hushed was by this the fiddle's sound,
The dancers all were gathered round,
And, such the stillness of the house,
You might have heard a nibbling mouse;
While, borrowing helps where'er he may,
The Sailor through the story runs
Of ships to ships and guns to guns;
And does his utmost to display
The dismal conflict, and the night
And terror of that marvellous night!

* At the close of each strathspey, or jig, a particular note from the fiddle summons the Rustic to the agreeable duty of saluting his partner.

"A bowl, a bowl of double measure,"
 Cries Benjamin, "a draught of length,
 To Nelson, England's pride and treasure,
 Her bulwark and her tower of strength!"
 When Benjamin had seized the bowl,
 The mastiff, from beneath the waggon,
 Where he lay, watchful as a dragon,
 Rattled his chain;—'twas all in vain,
 For Benjamin, triumphant soul!
 He heard the monitory growl;
 Heard—and in opposition quaffed
 A deep, determined, desperate draught!
 Nor did the battered Tar forget,
 Or flinch from what he deemed his debt:
 Then, like a hero crowned with laurel,
 Back to her place the ship he led;
 Wheeled her back in full apparel;
 And so, flag flying at mast head,
 Re-yoked her to the Ass:—anon,
 Cries Benjamin, "We must be gone."
 Thus, after two hours' hearty stay,
 Again behold them on their way!

CANTO THIRD.

RIGHT gladly had the horses stirred,
 When they the wished-for greeting heard,
 The whip's loud notice from the door,
 That they were free to move once more.
 You think, those doings must have bred
 In them disheartening doubts and dread;
 No, not a horse of all the eight,
 Although it be a moonless night,
 Fears either for himself or freight;
 For this they know (and let it hide,
 In part, the offences of their guide)
 That Benjamin, with clouded brains,
 Is worth the best with all their pains;
 And, if they had a prayer to make,
 The prayer would be that they may take
 With him whatever comes in course,
 The better fortune or the worse;
 That no one else may have business near them,
 And, drunk or sober, he may steer them.

So, forth in dauntless mood they fare,
 And with them goes the guardian pair.

Now, heroes, for the true commotion,
 The triumph of your late devotion!
 Can aught on earth impede delight,
 Still mounting to a higher height;
 And higher still—a greedy flight!

Can any low-born care pursue her,
 Can any mortal clog come to her!
 No notion have they—not a thought,
 That is from joyless regions brought!
 And, while they coast the silent lake,
 Their inspiration I partake;
 Share their empyreal spirits—yea,
 With their enraptured vision, see—
 O fancy—what a jubilee!
 What shifting pictures—clad in gleams
 Of colour bright as feverish dreams!
 Earth, spangled sky, and lake serene,
 Involved and restless all—a scene
 Pregnant with mutual exaltation,
 Rich change, and multiplied creation!
 This sight to me the Muse imparts;—
 And then, what kindness in their hearts!
 What tears of rapture, what vow-making,
 Profound entreaties, and hand-shaking!
 What solemn, vacant, interlacing,
 As if they'd fall asleep embracing!
 Then, in the turbulence of glee,
 And in the excess of amity,
 Says Benjamin, "That Ass of thine,
 He spoils thy sport, and hinders mine:
 If he were tethered to the waggon,
 He'd drag as well what he is dragging;
 And we, as brother should with brother
 Might trudge it alongside each other!"

Forthwith, obedient to command,
 The horses made a quiet stand;
 And to the waggon's skirts was tied
 The Creature, by the Mastiff's side,
 The Mastiff wondering, and perplexed
 With dread of what will happen next;
 And thinking it but sorry cheer,
 To have such company so near!

This new arrangement made, the Wain
 Through the still night proceeds again;
 No Moon hath risen her light to lend;
 But indistinctly may be kenned
 The VANGUARD, following close behind,
 Sails spread, as if to catch the wind!

"Thy wife and child are snug and warm,
 Thy ship will travel without harm;
 I like," said Benjamin, "her shape and stature,
 And this of mine—this bulky creature
 Of which I have the steering—this,
 Seen fairly, is not much amiss!
 We want your streamers, friend, you know;
 But, altogether as we go,

like a kind of handsome show !
 ; these hills, from first to last,
 : weathered many a furious blast ;
 : message forcing on, with head
 t the storm, and canvass spread.
 a boaster ; but to thee
 y 't, who know'st both land and sea,
 luckiest hulk that stems the brine
 lly worse beset than mine,
 cross-winds on her quarter beat ;
 airly lifted from my feet,
 er onward—heaven knows how ;
 t so pleasantly as now :
 ilot I, by snows confounded,
 any a foundrous pit surrounded !
 re we are, by night and day
 ng through rough and smooth our way ;
 gh foul and fair our task fulfilling ;
 ng shall be so yet—God willing !”

,” said the Tar, “ through fair and foul—
 ve us from yon screeching owl ! ”
 antant was begun a fray
 called their thoughts another way :
 astiff, ill-conditioned carl !
 must he do but growl and snarl,
 ore and more dissatisfied
 he meek comrade at his side !
 t incensed though put to proof,
 s, uplifting a hind hoof,
 : the Mastiff on the head ;
 : were better manners bred,
 l was calmed and quiesced.

n screech-owl,” says the Sailor, turning
 o his former cause of mourning,
 owl !—pray God that all be well !
 ree than any funeral bell ;
 : as I 've the gift of sight,
 ll be meeting ghosts to-night ! ”
 Benjamin, “ This whip shall lay
 and, if they cross our way.
 that Wanton's noisy station,
 him and his occupation ;
 ly bird hath learned his cheer
 e banks of Windermere ;
 a tribe of them make merry,
 g the Man that keeps the ferry ;
 ng from an open throat,
 vellers shouting for a boat.
 ricks he learned at Windermere
 grant owl is playing here—
 the worst of his employment :
 : the top of his enjoyment ! ”

This explanation stilled the alarm,
 Cured the foreboder like a charm ;
 This, and the manner, and the voice,
 Summoned the Sailor to rejoice ;
 His heart is up—he fears no evil
 From life or death, from man or devil ;
 He wheels—and, making many stops,
 Brandished his crutch against the mountain tops ;
 And, while he talked of blows and scars,
 Benjamin, among the stars,
 Beheld a dancing—and a glancing ;
 Such retreating and advancing
 As, I ween, was never seen
 In bloodiest battle since the days of Mars !

CANTO FOURTH.

Thus they, with freaks of proud delight,
 Beguile the remnant of the night ;
 And many a snatch of jovial song
 Regales them as they wind along ;
 While to the music, from on high,
 The echoes make a glad reply.—
 But the sage Muse the revel heeds
 No farther than her story needs ;
 Nor will she servilely attend
 The loitering journey to its end.
 —Blithe spirits of her own impel
 The Muse, who scents the morning air,
 To take of this transported pair
 A brief and unreprieved farewell ;
 To quit the slow-paced waggon's side,
 And wander down yon hawthorn dell,
 With murmuring Greta for her guide.
 —There doth she ken the awful form
 Of Raven-crag—black as a storm—
 Glimmering through the twilight pale ;
 And Ghimmer-crag, * his tall twin brother,
 Each peering forth to meet the other :—
 And, while she roves through St. John's Vale,
 Along the smooth unpathwayed plain,
 By sheep-track or through cottage lane,
 Where no disturbance comes to intrude
 Upon the pensive solitude,
 Her unsuspecting eye, perchance,
 With the rude shepherd's favoured glance,
 Beholds the faeries in array,
 Whose party-coloured garments gay
 The silent company betray :
 Red, green, and blue ; a moment's sight !
 For Skiddaw-top with rosy light
 Is touched—and all the band take flight.

* The crag of the ewe lamb.

— Fly also, Muse ! and from the dell
Mount to the ridge of Nathdale Fell ;
Thence, look thou forth o'er wood and lawn
Hoar with the frost-like dews of dawn ;
Across yon meadowy bottom look,
Where close fogs hide their parent brook ;
And see, beyond that hamlet small,
The ruined towers of Threlkeld-hall,
Lurking in a double shade,
By trees and lingering twilight made !
There, at Blencathara's rugged feet,
Sir Lancelot gave a safe retreat
To noble Clifford ; from annoy
Concealed the persecuted boy,
Well pleased in rustic garb to feed
His flock, and pipe on shepherd's reed
Among this multitude of hills,
Crag, woodlands, waterfalls, and rills ;
Which soon the morning shall enfold,
From east to west, in ample vest
Of massy gloom and radiance bold.

The mists, that o'er the streamlet's bed
Hung low, begin to rise and spread ;
Even while I speak, their skirts of grey
Are smitten by a silver ray ;
And lo !—up Castrigg's naked steep
(Where, smoothly urged, the vapours sweep
Along—and scatter and divide,
Like fleecy clouds self-multiplied)
The stately waggon is ascending,
With faithful Benjamin attending,
Apparent now beside his team—
Now lost amid a glittering steam :
And with him goes his Sailor-friend,
By this time near their journey's end ;
And, after their high-minded riot,
Sickening into thoughtful quiet ;
As if the morning's pleasant hour,
Had for their joys a killing power.
And, sooth, for Benjamin a vein
Is opened of still deeper pain
As if his heart by notes were stung
From out the lowly hedge-rows flung ;
As if the warbler lost in light
Reproved his soarings of the night,
In strains of rapture pure and holy
Upbraided his distempered folly.

Drooping is he, his step is dull ;
But the horses stretch and pull ;
With increasing vigour climb,
Eager to repair lost time ;
Whether, by their own desert,

Knowing what cause there is for shame,
They are labouring to avert
As much as may be of the blame,
Which, they foresee, must soon alight
Upon *his* head, whom, in despite
Of all his failings, they love best ;
Whether for him they are distressed,
Or, by length of fasting roused,
Are impatient to be housed :
Up against the hill they strain
Tugging at the iron chain,
Tugging all with might and main,
Last and foremost, every horse
To the utmost of his force !
And the smoke and respiration,
Rising like an exhalation,
Blend with the mist—a moving shroud
To form, an undissolving cloud ;
Which, with alant ray, the merry sun
Takes delight to play upon.
Never golden-haired Apollo,
Pleased some favourite chief to follow
Through accidents of peace or war,
In a perilous moment threw
Around the object of his care
Veil of such celestial hue ;
Interposed so bright a screen—
Him and his enemies between !

Alas ! what boots it !—who can hide,
When the malicious Fates are bent
On working out an ill intent !
Can destiny be turned aside !
No—sad progress of my story !
Benjamin, this outward glory
Cannot shield thee from thy Master,
Who from Keswick has pricked forth,
Sour and surly as the north ;
And, in fear of some disaster,
Comes to give what help he may,
And to hear what thou canst say ;
If, as needs he must forebode,
Thou hast been loitering on the road !
His fears, his doubts, may now take flight—
The wished-for object is in sight ;
Yet, trust the Muse, it rather hath
Stirred him up to livelier wrath ;
Which he stifles, moody man !
With all the patience that he can ;
To the end that, at your meeting,
He may give thee decent greeting.

There he is—resolved to stop,
Till the waggon gains the top ;

Step he cannot—must advance
 Benjamin, with lucky glance,
 —and instantly is ready,
 collected, poised, and steady:
 As to the better men,
 From his radiant shroud,
 As the close-attending cloud,
 He carries air and open men
 In his part, and firm his going;
 Tells you each that now is crowing;
 The morning light in grace
 Upon his lifted face,
 Shows the pained line away
 As though his trespasses betray
 What can all avail to clear him,
 What need of explanation,
 Or of interrogation!
 The Master sees, alas!
 A laggard Figure near him,
 Lying over the dewy grass,
 As one dead in his grace, sweet,
 And dead to way-worn feet,
 Omitting! an Ass,
 As the Mastiff's side,
 And to the waggon's tail:
 The ship, in all her pride,
 Lying after in full sail:
 He speaks of babe and mother;
 He speaks with each other,
 As birds in leafy arbour,
 As fishes in blessed harbour!
 He enters eyes the Master pries;
 He looks out, and through and through;
 He looks—till at last he spies
 And upon the Mastiff's head,
 And, where plainly might be read
 As to an Ass's hoof can do!
 For the rest—this aggravation,
 This aggravated provocation,
 And its grievances unsealed;
 And its tortures it repeated;
 And, and through demented blood
 As when Benjamin the good,
 Patient, and the tender-hearted,
 Saw the team and waggon periled;
 As that day was o'er,
 When his whip—and served no more
 And the waggon long survive,
 Benjamin had ceased to drive;
 And on,—guide after guide
 And the office tried;
 As the unmanageable hill
 He has patience and his skill:—

And sure it is, that through this night,
 And what the morning brought to light,
 Two losses had we to sustain,
 We lost both WAGGONER and WAIN!

Accept, O Friend, for praise or blame,
 The gift of this adventurous song;
 A record which I dared to frame,
 Though timid scruples checked me long;
 They checked me—and I left the theme
 Untouched;—in spite of many a gleam
 Of fancy which thereon was shed,
 Like pleasant sunbeams shifting still
 Upon the side of a distant hill:
 But Nature might not be gainsaid;
 For what I have and what I miss
 I sing of these;—it makes my bliss!
 Nor is it I who play the part,
 But a shy spirit in my heart,
 That comes and goes—will sometimes leap
 From hiding-places ten years deep;
 Or haunts me with familiar face,
 Returning, like a ghost unaid,
 Until the debt I owe be paid.
 Forgive me, then; for I had been
 On friendly terms with this Machine:
 In him, while he was wont to trace
 Our roads, through many a long year's space,
 A living almanack had we;
 We had a speaking diary,
 That in this uneventful place,
 Gave to the days a mark and name
 By which we knew them when they came.
 —Yes, I, and all about me here,
 Through all the changes of the year,
 Had seen him through the mountains go,
 In pomp of mist or pomp of snow,
 Majestically huge and slow:
 Or, with a milder grace adorning
 The landscape of a summer's morning;
 While Grasmere smoothed her liquid plain
 The moving image to detain;
 And mighty Farfield, with a chime
 Of echoes, to his march kept time;
 When little other business stirred,
 And little other sound was heard;
 In that delicious hour of balm,
 Stillness, solitude, and calm,
 While yet the valley is arrayed,
 On this side with a sober shade;
 On that is prodigally bright—
 Crag, lawn, and wood—with rosy light.

—But most of all, thou lordly Wain !
I wish to have thee here again,
When windows flap and chimney rears,
And all is dismal out of doors ;
And, sitting by my fire, I see
Eight sorry carts, no less a train !
Unworthy successors of thee,
Come straggling through the wind and rain :
And oft, as they pass slowly on,
Beneath my windows, one by one,
See, perched upon the naked height
The summit of a cumbrous freight,
A single traveller—and there
Another ; then perhaps a pair—

The lame, the sickly,
Men, women, heartles
And babes in wet and
Which once, be weath
Had still a nest within
Thy shelter—and the
Then most of all, the
Do I regret what we
Am grieved for that
Which robbed us of g
And of his stately Ch
Could keep alive wha

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

I.

THERE WAS A BOY.

There was a Boy ; ye knew him well, ye cliffs
 islands of Winander !—many a time,
 evening, when the earliest stars began
 move along the edges of the hills,
 rising or setting, would he stand alone,
 beneath the trees, or by the glimmering lake ;
 and there, with fingers interwoven, both hands
 pressed closely palm to palm and to his mouth
 pressed, he, as through an instrument,
 would mimic hootings to the silent owls,
 and they might answer him.—And they would shout
 upon the watery vale, and shout again,
 responsive to his call,—with quivering peals,
 and long halloos, and screams, and echoes loud
 hoarded and redoubled ; concourse wild
 and hoarse and dim ! And, when there came a pause
 of silence such as baffled his best skill :
 then, sometimes, in that silence, while he hung
 listening, a gentle shock of mild surprise
 has carried far into his heart the voice
 of mountain-torrents ; or the visible scene
 would enter unawares into his mind
 with all its solemn imagery, its rocks,
 its woods, and that uncertain heaven received
 into the bosom of the steady lake.

His boy was taken from his mates, and died
 in childhood, ere he was full twelve years old.
 Prominent in beauty is the vale
 where he was born and bred : the church-yard hangs
 on a slope above the village-school ;
 and, through that church-yard when my way has led
 on summer-evenings, I believe, that there
 every half-hour together I have stood
 and—looking at the grave in which he lies !

1799.

II.

TO THE CUCKOO.

SLITHER New-comer ! I have heard,
 hear thee and rejoice.
 Cuckoo ! shall I call thee Bird,
 or but a wandering Voice !

While I am lying on the grass
 Thy twofold shout I hear,
 From hill to hill it seems to pass,
 At once far off, and near.

Though babbling only to the Vale,
 Of sunshine and of flowers,
 Thou bringest unto me a tale
 Of visionary hours.

Thrice welcome, darling of the Spring !
 Even yet thou art to me
 No bird, but an invisible thing,
 A voice, a mystery ;

The same whom in my school-boy days
 I listened to ; that Cry
 Which made me look a thousand ways
 In bush, and tree, and sky.

To seek thee did I often rove
 Through woods and on the green ;
 And thou wert still a hope, a love ;
 Still longed for, never seen.

And I can listen to thee yet ;
 Can lie upon the plain
 And listen, till I do beget
 That golden time again.

O blessed Bird ! the earth we pace
 Again appears to be
 An unsubstantial, faery place ;
 That is fit home for Thee !

1804.

III.

A NIGHT-PIECE.

—— THE sky is overcast

With a continuous cloud of texture close,
 Heavy and wan, all whitened by the Moon,
 Which through that veil is indistinctly seen,
 A dull, contracted circle, yielding light
 So feebly spread, that not a shadow falls,

Chequering the ground—from rock, plant, tree, or tower.

At length a pleasant instantaneous gleam
Startles the pensive traveller while he treads
His lonesome path, with unobserving eye
Bent earthwards—he looks up—the clouds are split
Asunder,—and above his head he sees
The clear Moon, and the glory of the heavens.
There, in a black-blue vault she sails along,
Followed by multitudes of stars, that, small
And sharp, and bright, along the dark abyss
Drive as she drives how fast they wheel away,
Yet vanish not!—the wind is in the tree,
But they are silent;—still they roll along
Immeasurably distant and the vault,
Built round by those white clouds, enormous clouds,
Still deepens its unfathomable depth.
At length the Vision closes and the mind,
Not undisturbed by the delight it feels,
Which slowly settles into peaceful calm,
Is left to muse upon the solemn scene.

1790.

IV.

AIREY-FORCE VALLEY.

— Nor a breath of air
Ruffles the bosom of this leafy glen.
From the brook's margin, wide around, the trees
Are steadfast as the rocks; the brook itself,
Old as the hills that feed it from afar,
Doth rather deepen than disturb the calm
Where all things else are still and motionless.
And yet, even now, a little breeze, perchance
Escaped from boisterous winds that rage without,
Has entered, by the sturdy oaks unfelt,
But to its gentle touch how sensitive
Is the light ash! that, pendent from the brow
Of yon dim cave, in seeming silence makes
A soft eye-music of slow-waving boughs,
Powerful almost as vocal harmony
To stay the wanderer's steps and soothe his thoughts.

V.

YEW-TREES.

There is a Yew-tree, pride of Lorton Vale,
Which to this day stands single, in the midst
Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore:
Not loth to furnish weapons for the bands
Of Umfraville or Percy ere they marched

To Scotland's heaths or th
And drew their sounding b
Perhaps at earlier Crecy, o
Of vast circumference and
This solitary Tree a living
Produced too slowly ever t
Of form and aspect too ma
To be destroyed. But wor
Are those fraternal Fear o
Joined in one solemn and
Huge trunks! and each pa
Of intertwined fibres surp
Up-coiling, and inveterate
Nor uninformed with Phas
That threaten the profane
Upon whose grassless floor
By sheddings from the pun
Perennially—beneath whos
Of boughs, as if for festal
With unrejoicing berries—
May meet at noontide; Fe
Silence and Foresight; De
And Time the Shadow;—t
As in a natural temple sca
With altars undisturbed of
United worship; or in mu
To lie, and listen to the m
Murmuring from Glarama

VI.

NUTTI

It seem
(I speak of one from many
One of those heavenly day
When, in the eagerness of
I left our cottage-threshold
With a huge wallet o'er m
A nutting-crook in hand;
Tow'rd some far-distant w
Tricked out in proud disgu
Which for that service hac
By exhortation of my frug
Motley accoutrement, of p
At thorns, and brakes, and b
More ragged than need wa
Through beds of matted fer
Forcing my way, I came t
Unvisited, where not a bro
Drooped with its withered
Of devastation; but the ha
Tall and erect, with tempti

I—A little while I stood,
 With such suppression of the heart
 As in ; and, with wise restraint
 Fearless of a rival, eyed
 Not, or beneath the trees I sate
 Flowers, and with the flowers I played;
 Known to those, who, after long
 Expectation, have been blent
 With happiness beyond all hope.
 Was a bower beneath whose leaves
 Of five seasons re-appear
 Unseen by any human eye ;
 My water-brooks do murmur on
 And I saw the sparkling foam,
 My cheek on one of those green stones
 And with those, under the shady trees,
 Me, scattered like a flock of sheep—
 The murmur and the murmuring sound,
 That mood when pleasure loves to pay
 Love ; and, of its joy secure,
 Immature with indifferent things,
 Its indifference on stocks and stones,
 Its variant art. Then up I rose,
 And to earth both branch and bough, with
 (The ravages) and the shady nook
 And the green and mossy bower, made as
 And opened, patiently gave up the treasure,
 To being and, and as I now
 I sit at meetings with the past ;
 The posthumous bower I turned
 To a bower of the wealth of kings,
 Of pain when I beheld
 The world, and saw the intruding sky.—
 The Maiden, move along these shades
 Of heart, with gentle hand
 There as a spirit in the woods.

1790.

VII.

THE SIMPLON PASS

— Busk and road
 Travellers in this gloomy Pass,
 How did we journey several hours
 Deep. The immeasurable height
 Of snowing, never to be decayed
 Of icy blasts of waterfalls,
 The narrow rent, at every turn,
 Whirling winds bewildered and forlorn,
 The shouting from the clear blue sky,
 That ministered close upon our ears,
 The rattling rags that spake by the wayside

As if a voice were in them, the sick sight
 And giddy prospect of the raving stream,
 The unfettered clouds and region of the heavens,
 Tumult and peace, the darkness and the light—
 Were all like workings of one mind, the features
 Of the same face, blossoms upon one tree,
 Characters of the great Apocalypse,
 The types and symbols of Eternity,
 Of first, and last, and midst, and without end.

1790.

VIII.

SHE was a Phantom of delight
 When first she gleamed upon my sight ;
 A lovely Apparition, sent
 To be a moment's ornament ;
 Her eyes as stars of Twilight fair ;
 Like Twilight's, too, her dusky hair ;
 But all things else about her drawn
 From May time and the cheerful Dawn ;
 A dancing Shape, an Image gay,
 To haunt, to startle, and way-lay.

I saw her upon nearer view,
 A Spirit, yet a Woman too !
 Her household motions light and free,
 And steps of virgin-liberty ;
 A countenance in which did meet
 Sweet records, promises as sweet ;
 A Creature not too bright or good
 For human nature's daily food ;
 For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
 Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene
 The very pulse of the machine ;
 A Being breathing thoughtful breath,
 A Traveller between life and death ;
 The reason firm, the temperate will,
 Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill ;
 A perfect Woman, nobly planned,
 To warn, to comfort, and command ;
 And yet a Spirit still, and bright
 With something of angelic light.

1804.

IX.

O NIGHTINGALE ! thou surely art
 A creature of a ' fiery heart ' :—
 These notes of thine— they pierce and pierce ;
 Tumultuous harmony and fierce !
 Thou sing'st as if the God of wine
 Had helped thee to a Valentine ;

A song in mockery and despite
Of shades, and dews, and silent night;
And steady bliss, and all the loves
Now sleeping in these peaceful groves.

I heard a Stock-dove sing or say
His homely tale, this very day;
His voice was buried among trees,
Yet to be come-at by the breeze:
He did not cease; but cooed—and cooed;
And somewhat pensively he wooed:
He sang of love, with quiet blending,
Slow to begin, and never ending;
Of serious faith, and inward glee;
That was the song—the song for me!

1806.

X.

THREE years she grew in sun and shower,
Then Nature said, "A lovelier flower
On earth was never sown;
This Child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A Lady of my own.

Myself will to my darling be
Both law and impulse: and with me
The Girl, in rock and plain,
In earth and heaven, in glade and bower,
Shall feel an overseeing power
To kindle or restrain.

She shall be sportive as the fawn
That wild with glee across the lawn
Or up the mountain springs;
And her's shall be the breathing balm,
And her's the silence and the calm
Of mute insensate things.

The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend;
Nor shall she fail to see
Even in the motions of the Storm
Grace that shall mould the Maiden's form
By silent sympathy.

The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face.

And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell;
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give
While she and I together live
Here in this happy dell."

Thus Nature spake—The work was done
How soon my Lucy's race was run!
She died, and left to me
This heath, this calm, and quiet scene;
The memory of what has been,
And never more will be.

XI.

A SLUMBER did my spirit seal;
I had no human fears:
She seemed a thing that could not feel
The touch of earthly years.

No motion has she now, no force;
She neither hears nor sees;
Rolled round in earth's diurnal course,
With rocks, and stones, and trees.

XII.

I WANDERED lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,

Lucy

care in the
m of the
(as in the)

As the Moon brightens round her the clouds of the
 night,
 So He, where he stands, is a centre of light ;
 It gleams on the face, there, of dusky-browed Jack,
 And the pale-visaged Baker's, with basket on back.

1804.

XIII.

THE REVERIE OF POOR SUSAN.

At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight
 appears,

The lark that sings loud, it has sung for
 many years

Who has passed by the spot, and has heard
 the song of morning the song of the Bird.

Of enchantment ; what ails her ! She sees
 a vision of trees ;

And pure of vapour through Lothbury glide,
 And flows on through the vale of Cheapside.

As she views in the midst of the dale,
 Where the garden has tripped with her pail ;

And small cottages, a nest like a dove's,
 And dwelling on earth that she loves.

And her heart is in heaven : but they fade,
 And the river, the hill and the shade ;

And the sun will not rise, and the hill will not rise,
 And the sun have all passed away from her eyes !

1797

XIV.

POWER OF MUSIC.

And every heart yes, Faith may grow bold,
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

And the heart of all the wonders of old ;
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

And the heart of all the wonders of old ;
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

And the heart of all the wonders of old ;
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

And the heart of all the wonders of old ;
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

And the heart of all the wonders of old ;
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

And the heart of all the wonders of old ;
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

And the heart of all the wonders of old ;
 And the heart of all the wonders of old ;

As the Moon brightens round her the clouds of the
 night,

So He, where he stands, is a centre of light ;
 It gleams on the face, there, of dusky-browed Jack,
 And the pale-visaged Baker's, with basket on back.

That errand bound 'Prentice was passing in haste—
 What matter ! he's caught—and his time runs to
 waste ;

The Newsman is stopped, though he stops on the
 fret ;

And the half breathless Lamplighter—he's in the
 net !

The Porter sits down on the weight which he bore ;
 The Lass with her barrow wheels hither her store ; —
 If a thief could be here he might pilfer at ease ;
 She sees the Musician, 'tis all that she sees !

He stands, backed by the wall ;—he abates not his
 din ;

His hat gives him vigour, with boons dropping in,
 From the old and the young, from the poorest ;
 and there !

The one-penned Boy has his penny to spare.

O blest are the hearers, and proud be the hand
 Of the pleasure it spreads through so thankful a
 band ;

I am glad for him, blind as he is !—all the while
 If they speak 'tis to praise, and they praise with a
 smile.

That tall Man, a giant in bulk and in height,
 Not an inch of his body is free from delight ;
 Can he keep himself staid, if he would ! oh, not he !
 The music stirs in him like wind through a tree.

Mark that Cripple who leans on his crutch ; like a
 tower

That long has leaned forward, leans hour after
 hour !

That Mother, whose spirit in fetters is bound,
 While she dandles the Babe in her arms to the sound.

Now, coaches and chariots' roar on like a stream ;
 Here are twenty souls happy as souls in a dream ;
 They are deaf to your murmurs—they care not for
 you,

Nor what ye are flying, nor what ye pursue !

1805.

XV.

STAR-GAZERS.

What crowd is this! what have we here! we must
not pass it by;
A Telescope upon its frame, and pointed to the sky:
Long is it as a barber's pole, or mast of little boat,
Some little pleasure-skiff, that doth on Thames's
waters float.

The Show-man chooses well his place, 'tis Leicester's
busy Square;
And is as happy in his night, for the heavens are
blue and fair;
Calm, though impatient, is the crowd; each stands
ready with the fee,
And envies him that's looking;—what an insight
must it be!

Yet, Showman, where can lie the cause! Shall thy
Implement have blame,
A boaster, that when he is tried, fails, and is put
to shame!

Or is it good as others are, and be their eyes in
fault!

Their eyes, or minds! or, finally, is you resplendent
vault!

Is nothing of that radiant pomp so good as we have
here!

Or gives a thing but small delight that never can
be dear!

The silver moon with all her vailes, and hills of
mightiest fame,

Doth she betray us when they're seen! or are they
but a name!

Or is it rather that Conceit rapacious is and strong,
And bounty never yields so much but it seems to
do her wrong!

Or is it, that when human Souls a journey long
have had

And are returned into themselves, they cannot but
be sad!

Or must we be constrained to think that these
Spectators rude,

Poor in estate, of manners base, men of the multi-
tude,

Have souls which never yet have risen, and there-
fore prostrate lie!

No, no, this cannot be;—men thirst for power and
majesty!

Does, then, a deep and earnest thought the
mind employ
Of him who gazes, or has gazed! a grave and
joy,
That doth reject all show of pride, admits
ward sign,
Because not of this noisy world, but aims
divine!

Whatever be the cause, 'tis sure that the
gay and pore
Seem to meet with little gain, seem less happi-
before:
One after One they take their turn, nor have
espied
That doth not slowly go away, as if dimly

XVI.

WRITTEN IN MARCH,

WHILE BRUING OF THE BRIDGE AT THE FOOT
BROTHER'S WATER.

THE Cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter,
The green field sleeps in the sun;
The oldest and youngest
Are at work with the strongest;
The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!

Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated,
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill;
The Ploughboy is whooping—anon—anon—
There's joy in the mountains;
There's life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone!

XVII.

LYRE! though such power do in thy magic live
 As might from India's farthest plain
 Recal the not unwilling Maid,
 Assist me to detain
 The lovely Fugitive:
 Check with thy notes the impulse which, betrayed
 By her sweet farewell looks, I longed to aid.
 Here let me gaze enrapt upon that eye,
 The impregnable and awe-inspiring fort
 Of contemplation, the calm port
 By reason fenced from winds that sigh
 Among the restless sails of vanity.
 But if no wish be hers that we should part,
 A humbler bliss would satisfy my heart.
 Where all things are so fair,
 Enough by her dear side to breathe the air
 Of this Elysian weather;
 And, on or in, or near, the brook, espy
 Shade upon the sunshine lying
 Faint and somewhat pensively;
 And downward Image gaily vying
 With its upright living tree
 Mid silver clouds, and openings of blue sky
 As soft almost and deep as her cerulean eye.

Nor less the joy with many a glance
 Cast up the Stream or down at her beseeching,
 To mark its eddying foam-balls prettily distress
 By ever-changing shape and want of rest;
 Or watch, with mutual teaching,
 The current as it plays
 In flashing leaps and stealthy creeps
 Adown a rocky maze;
 Or note (translucent summer's happiest chance!)
 In the slope-channel floored with pebbles bright,
 Stones of all hues, gem emulous of gem,
 So vivid that they take from keenest sight
 The liquid veil that seeks not to hide them.

XVIII.

BEGGARS.

SHE had a tall man's height or more;
 Her face from summer's noontide heat
 No bonnet shaded, but she wore
 A mantle, to her very feet
 Descending with a graceful flow,
 And on her head a cap as white as new-fallen snow.

Her skin was of Egyptian brown:
 Haughty, as if her eye had seen
 Its own light to a distance thrown,
 She towered, fit person for a Queen
 To lead those ancient Amazonian files;
 Or ruling Bandit's wife among the Grecian isles.

Advancing, forth she stretched her hand
 And begged an alms with doleful plea
 That ceased not; on our English land ✓
 Such woes, I knew, could never be;
 And yet a boon I gave her, for the creature
 Was beautiful to see—a weed of glorious feature.

I left her, and pursued my way;
 And soon before me did espy
 A pair of little Boys at play,
 Chasing a crimson butterfly;
 The taller followed with his hat in hand,
 Wreathed round with yellow flowers the gayest of
 the land.

The other wore a rimless crown
 With leaves of laurel stuck about;
 And, while both followed up and down,
 Each whooping with a merry shout,
 In their fraternal features I could trace
 Unquestionable lines of that wild Suppliant's face.

Yet *they*, so blithe of heart, seemed fit
 For finest tasks of earth or air:
 Wings let them have, and they might flit
 Precursors to Aurora's car,
 Scattering fresh flowers; though happier far, I
 ween,
 To hunt their fluttering game o'er rock and level
 green.

They dart across my path—but lo,
 Each ready with a plaintive whine!
 Said I, "not half an hour ago
 Your Mother has had alms of mine."
 "That cannot be," one answered—"she is dead:"—
 I looked reproof—they saw—but neither hung his
 head.

"She has been dead, Sir, many a day."—
 "Hush, boys! you're telling me a lie;
 It was your Mother, as I say!"
 And, in the twinkling of an eye,
 "Come! come!" cried one, and without more ado,
 Off to some other play the joyous Vagrants flew!

1802.

XIX.

SEQUEL TO THE FOREGOING,

COMPOSED MANY YEARS AFTER.

WHERE are they now, those wanton Boys!
 For whose free range the dædal earth
 Was filled with animated toys,
 And implements of frolic mirth;
 With tools for ready wit to guide;
 And ornaments of seemlier pride,
 More fresh, more bright, than princes wear;
 For what one moment sung aside,
 Another could repair;
 What good or evil have they seen
 Since I their pastime witnessed here,
 Their daring wiles, their sportive cheer?
 I ask—but all is dark between!

They met me in a genial hour,
 When universal nature breathed
 As with the breath of one sweet flower,—
 A time to overrule the power
 Of discontent, and check the birth
 Of thoughts with better thoughts at strife,
 The most familiar bane of life
 Since parting Innocence bequeathed
 Mortality to Earth!
 Soft clouds, the whitest of the year,
 Sailed through the sky—the brooks ran clear;
 The lambs from rock to rock were bounding;
 With songs the hedged groves resounding;
 And to my heart are still endeared
 The thoughts with which it then was cheered;
 The faith which saw that gladsome pair
 Walk through the fire with unmingled hair.
 Or, if such faith must needs deceive—
 Then, Spirits of beauty and of grace,
 Associates in that eager chase;
 Ye, who within the blameless mind
 Your favourite seat of empire find—
 Kind Spirits! may we not believe
 That they, so happy and so fair
 Through your sweet influence, and the care
 Of pitying Heaven, at least were free
 From touch of deadly injury!
 Destined, whate'er their earthly doom,
 For mercy and immortal bloom!

1817.

XX.

GIPSIES.

YET are they here the same unbroken knot
 Of human Beings, in the self-same spot!
 Men, woman, children, yea the frame
 Of the whole spectacle the same!
 Only their fire seems bolder, yielding light,
 Now deep and red, the colouring of night;
 That on their Gipsy-faces falls,
 Their bed of straw and blanket-walls.
 —Twelve hours, twelve bounteous hours ago
 while I
 Have been a traveller under open sky,
 Much witnessing of change and show,
 Yet as I left I find them here!
 The weary Sun betook himself to rest;—
 Then issued Vesper from the fulgent west,
 Outshining like a visible God
 The glorious path in which he trod.
 And now, ascending, after one dark hour
 And one night's diminution of her power,
 Behold the mighty Moon! *this way*
 She looks as if at them—but *they*
 Regard not her:—oh better wrong and strife
 (By nature transient) than this torpid life;
 Life which the very stars reprove
 As on their silent tasks they move!
 Yet, witness all that stirs in heaven or earth
 In scorn I speak not;—they are what their!
 And breeding suffer them to be;
 Wild outcasts of society!

XXI.

RUTH.

WHEN Ruth was left half desolate,
 Her Father took another Mate;
 And Ruth, not seven years old,
 A slighted child, at her own will
 Went wandering over dale and hill,
 In thoughtless freedom, bold.

And she had made a pipe of straw,
 And music from that pipe could draw
 Like sounds of winds and floods;
 Had built a bower upon the green,
 As if she from her birth had been
 An infant of the woods.

Beneath her father's roof, alone
 She seemed to live ; her thoughts her own ;
 Herself her own delight ;
 Pleased with herself, nor sad, nor gay ;
 And, passing thus the live-long day,
 She grew to woman's height.

There came a Youth from Georgia's shore—
 A military casque he wore,
 With splendid feathers drest ;
 He brought them from the Cherokees ;
 The feathers nodded in the breeze,
 And made a gallant crest.

From Indian blood you deem him sprung :
 But no ! he spake the English tongue,
 And bore a soldier's name ;
 And, when America was free
 From battle and from jeopardy,
 He 'cross the ocean came.

With hues of genius on his cheek
 In finest tones the Youth could speak :
 —While he was yet a boy,
 The moon, the glory of the sun,
 And streams that murmur as they run,
 Had been his dearest joy.

He was a lovely Youth ! I guess
 The panther in the wilderness
 Was not so fair as he ;
 And, when he chose to sport and play,
 No dolphin ever was so gay
 Upon the tropic sea.

Among the Indians he had fought,
 And with him many tales he brought
 Of pleasure and of fear ;
 Such tales as told to any maid
 By such a Youth, in the green shade,
 Were perilous to hear.

He told of girls—a happy rout !
 Who quit their fold with dance and shout,
 Their pleasant Indian town,
 To gather strawberries all day long ;
 Returning with a choral song
 When daylight is gone down.

He spake of plants that hourly change
 Their blossoms, through a boundless range
 Of intermingling hues ;
 With budding, fading, faded flowers
 They stand the wonder of the bowers
 From morn to evening dews.

He told of the magnolia, spread
 High as a cloud, high over head !
 The cypress and her spire ;
 —Of flowers that with one scarlet gleam
 Cover a hundred leagues, and seem
 To set the hills on fire.

The Youth of green savannahs spake,
 And many an endless, endless lake,
 With all its fairy crowds
 Of islands, that together lie
 As quietly as spots of sky
 Among the evening clouds.

“How pleasant,” then he said, “it were
 A fisher or a hunter there,
 In sunshine or in shade
 To wander with an easy mind ;
 And build a household fire, and find
 A home in every glade !

What days and what bright years ! Ah me !
 Our life were life indeed, with thee
 So passed in quiet bliss,
 And all the while,” said he, “to know
 That we were in a world of woe,
 On such an earth as this !”

And then he sometimes interwove
 Fond thoughts about a father's love :
 “For there,” said he, “are spun
 Around the heart such tender ties,
 That our own children to our eyes
 Are dearer than the sun.

Sweet Ruth ! and could you go with me
 My helpmate in the woods to be,
 Our shed at night to rear ;
 Or run, my own adopted bride,
 A sylvan huntress at my side,
 And drive the flying deer !

Beloved Ruth !”—No more he said.
 The wakeful Ruth at midnight shed
 A solitary tear :
 She thought again—and did agree
 With him to sail across the sea,
 And drive the flying deer.

“And now, as fitting is and right,
 We in the church our faith will plight,
 A husband and a wife.”
 Even so they did ; and I may say
 That to sweet Ruth that happy day
 Was more than human life.

Through dream and vision did she sink,
 Delighted all the while to think
 That on those lonesome floods,
 And green savannahs, she should share
 His board with lawful joy, and bear
 His name in the wild woods.

But, as you have before been told,
 This Stripling, sportive, gay, and bold,
 And, with his dancing crest,
 So beautiful, through savage lands
 Had roamed about, with vagrant bands
 Of Indians in the West.

The wind, the tempest roaring high,
 The tumult of a tropic sky,
 Might well be dangerous food
 For him, a Youth to whom was given
 So much of earth—so much of heaven,
 And such impetuous blood.

Whatever in those climes he found
 Irregular in sight or sound
 Did to his mind impart
 A kindred impulse, seemed allied
 To his own powers, and justified
 The workings of his heart.

Nor less, to feed voluptuous thought,
 The beauteous forms of nature wrought,
 Fair trees and gorgeous flowers ;
 The breezes their own languor lent ;
 The stars had feelings, which they sent
 Into those favored bowers.

Yet, in his worst pursuits, I ween
 That sometimes there did intervene
 Pure hopes of high intent :
 For passions linked to forms so fair
 And stately, needs must have their share
 Of noble sentiment.

But ill he lived, much evil saw,
 With men to whom no better law
 Nor better life was known ;
 Deliberately, and undeceived,
 Those wild men's vices he received,
 And gave them back his own.

His genius and his moral frame
 Were thus unpaired, and he became
 The slave of low desires :
 A Man who without self-control
 Would seek what the degraded soul
 Unworthily admires.

And yet he with no feigned delight
 Had wooed the Maiden, day and night
 Had loved her, night and morn :
 What could he less than love a Maid
 Whose heart with so much nature played
 So kind and so forlorn !

Sometimes, most earnestly, he said,
 "O Ruth ! I have been worse than dead
 False thoughts, thoughts bold and vain,
 Encompassed me on every side
 When I, in confidence and pride,
 Had crossed the Atlantic main.

Before me shone a glorious world—
 Fresh as a banner bright, unfurled
 To music suddenly :
 I looked upon those hills and plains,
 And seemed as if let loose from chains,
 To live at liberty.

No more of this ; for now, by thee
 Dear Ruth ! more happily set free
 With nobler zeal I burn ;
 My soul from darkness is released,
 Like the whole sky when to the east
 The morning doth return."

Full soon that better mind was gone ;
 No hope, no wish remained, not one,—
 They stirred him now no more ;
 New objects did new pleasure give,
 And once again he wished to live
 As lawless as before.

Meanwhile, as thus with him it fared,
 They for the voyage were prepared,
 And went to the sea-shore,
 But, when they thither came, the Youth
 Deserted his poor Bride, and Ruth
 Could never find him more.

God help thee, Ruth !—Such pains she knew
 That she in half a year was mad,
 And in a prison housed ;
 And there, with many a doleful song
 Made of wild words, her cup of wrong
 She fearfully caroused.

Yet sometimes milder hours she knew,
 Nor wanted sun, nor rain, nor dew,
 Nor pastimes of the May ;
 —They all were with her in her cell ;
 And a clear brook with cheerful knell
 Did o'er the pebbles play.

When Ruth three seasons thus had lain,
There came a respite to her pain ;
She from her prison fled ;
But of the Vagrant none took thought ;
And where it liked her best she sought
Her shelter and her bread.

Among the fields she breathed again :
The master-current of her brain
Ran permanent and free ;
And, coming to the Banks of Tone,
There did she rest ; and dwell alone
Under the greenwood tree.

The engines of her pain, the tools
That shaped her sorrow, rocks and pools,
And airs that gently stir
The vernal leaves—she loved them still ;
Nor ever taxed them with the ill
Which had been done to her.

A Barn her winter bed supplies ;
But, till the warmth of summer skies
And summer days is gone,
(And all do in this tale agree)
She sleeps beneath the greenwood tree,
And other home hath none.

An innocent life, yet far astray !
And Ruth will, long before her day,
Be broken down and old :
Sore aches she needs must have ! but less
Of mind, than body's wretchedness,
From damp, and rain, and cold.

If she is prest by want of food,
She from her dwelling in the wood
Repairs to a road-side ;
And there she begs at one steep place
Where up and down with easy pace
The horsemen-travellers ride.

That oaten pipe of hers is mute,
Or thrown away ; but with a flute
Her loneliness she cheers :
This flute, made of a hemlock stalk,
At evening in his homeward walk
The Quantock woodman hears.

I, too, have passed her on the hills
Setting her little water-mills
By spouts and fountains wild—
Such small machinery as she turned
Ere she had wept, ere she had mourned,
A young and happy Child !

Farewell ! and when thy days are told,
Ill-fated Ruth, in hallowed mould
Thy corpse shall buried be,
For thee a funeral bell shall ring,
And all the congregation sing
A Christian psalm for thee.

1799.

XXII.

RESOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE.

I.

THERE was a roaring in the wind all night ;
The rain came heavily and fell in floods ;
But now the sun is rising calm and bright ;
The birds are singing in the distant woods ;
Over his own sweet voice the Stock-dove broods ;
The Jay makes answer as the Magpie chatters ;
And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of waters.

II.

All things that love the sun are out of doors ;
The sky rejoices in the morning's birth ;
The grass is bright with rain-drops ;—on the moors
The hare is running races in her mirth ;
And with her feet she from the plashy earth
Raises a mist ; that, glittering in the sun,
Runs with her all the way, wherever she doth run.

III.

I was a Traveller then upon the moor,
I saw the hare that raced about with joy ;
I heard the woods and distant waters roar ;
Or heard them not, as happy as a boy :
The pleasant season did my heart employ :
My old remembrances went from me wholly ;
And all the ways of men, so vain and melancholy.

IV.

But, as it sometimes chanceth, from the might
Of joy in minds that can no further go,
As high as we have mounted in delight
In our dejection do we sink as low ;
To me that morning did it happen so ;
And fears and fancies thick upon me came ;
Dim sadness—and blind thoughts, I knew not, nor
could name.

V.

I heard the sky-lark warbling in the sky ;
And I bethought me of the playful hare :
Even such a happy Child of earth am I ;
Even as these blissful creatures do I fare ;
Far from the world I walk, and from all care ;
But there may come another day to me—
Solitude, pain of heart, distress, and poverty.

VI.

My whole life I have lived in pleasant thought,
As if life's business were a summer mood ;
As if all needful things would come unsought
To genial faith, still rich in genial good ;
But how can He expect that others should
Build for him, sow for him, and at his call
Love him, who for himself will take no heed at all !

VII.

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy,
The sleepless Soul that perished in his pride ;
Of Him who walked in glory and in joy
Following his plough, along the mountain-side :
By our own spirits are we deified :
[We Poets in our youth begin in gladness ;
But thereof come in the end despondency and
madness.

VIII.

Now, whether it were by peculiar grace,
A leading from above, a something given,
Yet it befel, that, in this lonely place,
When I with these untoward thoughts had striven,
Beside a pool bare to the eye of heaven
I saw a Man before me unawares :
The oldest man he seemed that ever wore grey hairs.

IX.

As a huge stone is sometimes seen to lie
Couched on the bald top of an eminence ;
Wonder to all who do the same espy,
By what means it could thither come, and whence ;
So that it seems a thing endued with sense :
Like a sea-beast crawled forth, that on a shelf
Of rock or sand repositeth, there to sun itself ;

X.

Such seemed this Man, not all alive nor dead,
Nor all asleep—in his extreme old age :
His body was bent double, feet and head
Coming together in life's pilgrimage ;
As if some dire constraint of pain, or rage
Of sickness felt by him in times long past,
A more than human weight upon his frame had cast.

XI.

Himself he propped, limbs, body, and pale face,
Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood :
And, still as I drew near with gentle pace,
Upon the margin of that moorish flood
Motionless as a cloud the old Man stood,
That heareth not the loud winds when they call ;
And moveth all together, if it move at all.

XII.

At length, himself unsetting
Stirred with his staff, and
Upon the muddy water, w
As if he had been reading
And now a stranger's priv
And, drawing to his side,
“ This morning gives us pr

XIII.

A gentle answer did the o
In courteous speech which
And him with further wo
“ What occupation do you
This is a lonesome place f
Ere he replied, a flash of
Broke from the sable orb

XIV.

His words came feebly, fr
But each in solemn order
With something of a lofty
Choice word and measure
Of ordinary men ; a state
Such as grave Livers do i
Religious men, who give t

XV.

He told, that to these wa
To gather leeches, being
Employment hazardous a
And he had many hardsh
From pond to pond he ro
Housing, with God's good
And in this way he gaine

XVI.

The old Man still stood t
But now his voice to me
Scarce heard ; nor word
And the whole body of tl
Like one whom I had me
Or like a man from some
To give me human stren

XVII.

My former thoughts retu
And hope that is unwilli
Cold, pain, and labour, a
And mighty Poets in the
—Perplexed, and longin
My question eagerly did
“ How is it that you live,

xviii.

He with a smile did then his words repeat ;
 And said, that, gathering leeches, far and wide
 He travelled ; stirring thus about his feet
 The waters of the pools where they abide.
 " Once I could meet with them on every side ;
 But they have dwindled long by slow decay ;
 Yet still I persevere, and find them where I may."

xix.

While he was talking thus, the lonely place,
 The old Man's shape, and speech—all troubled me :
 In my mind's eye I seemed to see him pace
 About the weary moors continually,
 Wandering about alone and silently.
 While I these thoughts within myself pursued,
 He, having made a pause, the same discourse
 renewed.

xx.

And soon with this he other matter blended,
 Cheerfully uttered, with demeanour kind,
 But stately in the main ; and when he ended,
 I could have laughed myself to scorn to find
 In that decrepit Man so firm a mind.
 " God," said I, " be my help and stay secure ;
 I'll think of the Leech-gatherer on the lonely moor !"
 1807.

xxiii.

THE THORN.

i.

" THERE is a Thorn—it looks so old,
 In truth, you'd find it hard to say
 How it could ever have been young,
 It looks so old and grey.
 Not higher than a two years' child
 It stands erect, this aged Thorn ;
 No leaves it has, no prickly points ;
 It is a mass of knotted joints,
 A wretched thing forlorn.
 It stands erect, and like a stone
 With lichens is it overgrown.

ii.

Like rock or stone, it is o'ergrown,
 With lichens to the very top,
 And hung with heavy tufts of moss,
 A melancholy crop :
 Up from the earth these mosses creep,

And this poor Thorn they clasp it round
 So close, you'd say that they are bent
 With plain and manifest intent
 To drag it to the ground ;
 And all have joined in one endeavour
 To bury this poor Thorn for ever.

iii.

High on a mountain's highest ridge,
 Where oft the stormy winter gale
 Cuts like a scythe, while through the clouds
 It sweeps from vale to vale ;
 Not five yards from the mountain path,
 This Thorn you on your left espy ;
 And to the left, three yards beyond,
 You see a little muddy pond
 Of water—never dry
 Though but of compass small, and bare
 To thirsty suns and parching air.

iv.

And, close beside this aged Thorn,
 There is a fresh and lovely sight,
 A beauteous heap, a hill of moss,
 Just half a foot in height.
 All lovely colours there you see,
 All colours that were ever seen ;
 And mossy network too is there,
 As if by hand of lady fair
 The work had woven been ;
 And cups, the darlings of the eye,
 So deep is their vermilion dye.

v.

Ah me ! what lovely tints are there
 Of olive green and scarlet bright,
 In spikes, in branches, and in stars,
 Green, red, and pearly white !
 This heap of earth o'ergrown with moss,
 Which close beside the Thorn you see,
 So fresh in all its beauteous dyes,
 Is like an infant's grave in size,
 As like as like can be :
 But never, never any where,
 An infant's grave was half so fair.

vi.

Now would you see this aged Thorn,
 This pond, and beauteous hill of moss,
 You must take care and choose your time
 The mountain when to cross.
 For oft there sits between the heap
 So like an infant's grave in size,
 And that same pond of which I spoke,
 A Woman in a scarlet cloak,

And to herself she cries,
 'Oh misery ! oh misery !
 Oh woe is me ! oh misery !'

vii.

At all times of the day and night
 This wretched Woman thither goes ;
 And she is known to every star,
 And every wind that blows ;
 And there, beside the Thorn, she sits
 When the blue daylight 's in the skies,
 And when the whirlwind 's on the hill,
 Or frosty air is keen and still,
 And to herself she cries,
 'Oh misery ! oh misery !
 Oh woe is me ! oh misery !'

viii.

"Now wherefore, thus, by day and night,
 In rain, in tempest, and in snow,
 Thus to the dreary mountain-top
 Does this poor Woman go !
 And why sits she beside the Thorn
 When the blue daylight 's in the sky
 Or when the whirlwind 's on the hill,
 Or frosty air is keen and still,
 And wherefore does she cry —
 O wherefore ! wherefore ! tell me why
 Does she repeat that doleful cry !"

ix.

"I cannot tell ; I wish I could ;
 For the true reason no one knows :
 But would you gladly view the spot,
 The spot to which she goes ;
 The hillock like an infant's grave,
 The pond—and Thorn, so old and grey ;
 Pass by her door—'tis seldom shut—
 And, if you see her in her hut—
 Then to the spot away !
 I never heard of such as dare
 Approach the spot when she is there."

x.

"But wherefore to the mountain-top
 Can this unhappy Woman go,
 Whatever star is in the skies,
 Whatever wind may blow !"
 "Full twenty years are past and gone
 Since she (her name is Martha Ray)
 Gave with a maiden's true good-will
 Her company to Stephen Hill ;
 And she was blithe and gay,
 While friends and kindred all approved
 Of him whom tenderly she loved.

xi.

And they had fixed the wedding day,
 The morning that must wed them both ;
 But Stephen to another Maid
 Had sworn another oath ;
 And, with this other Maid, to church
 Unthinking Stephen went—
 Poor Martha ! on that woeful day
 A pang of pitiless dismay
 Into her soul was sent ;
 A fire was kindled in her breast,
 Which might not burd itself to rest.

xii.

They say, full six months after this,
 While yet the summer leaves were green
 She to the mountain-top would go,
 And there was often seen.
 What could she seek !—or wish to hide
 Her state to any eye was plain ;
 She was with child, and she was mad ;
 Yet often was she sober and
 From her exceeding pain.
 O guilty Father—would that death
 Had saved him from that branch of shame

xiii.

Sad case for such a brain to hold
 Communion with a stirring child !
 Sad case, as you may think, for one
 Who had a brain so wild !
 Last Christmas-eve we talked of this,
 And grey-haired Wilfred of the glen
 Held that the unborn infant wrought
 About its mother's heart, and brought
 Her senses back again :
 And, when at last her time drew near,
 Her looks were calm, her accents clear.

xv.

More know I not, I wish I did,
 And it should all be told to you ;
 For what became of this poor child
 No mortal ever knew ;
 Nay—if a child to her was born
 No earthly tongue could ever tell ;
 And if 'twas born alive or dead,
 Far less could this with proof be said ;
 But some remember well,
 That Martha Ray about this time
 Would up the mountain often climb.

xv.

And all that winter, when at night
 The wind blew from the mountain-peak,
 'Twas worth your while, though in the dark,
 The churchyard path to seek :
 For many a time and oft were heard
 Cries coming from the mountain head :
 Some plainly living voices were ;
 And others, I 've heard many swear,
 Were voices of the dead :
 I cannot think, whate'er they say,
 They had to do with Martha Ray.

xvi.

But that she goes to this old Thorn,
 The Thorn which I described to you,
 And there sits in a scarlet cloak,
 I will be sworn is true.
 For one day with my telescope,
 To view the ocean wide and bright,
 When to this country first I came,
 Ere I had heard of Martha's name,
 I climbed the mountain's height :—
 A storm came on, and I could see
 No object higher than my knee.

xvii.

'Twas mist and rain, and storm and rain :
 No screen, no fence could I discover ;
 And then the wind ! in sooth, it was
 A wind full ten times over.
 I looked around, I thought I saw
 A jutting crag,—and off I ran,
 Head-foremost, through the driving rain,
 The shelter of the crag to gain ;
 And, as I am a man,
 Instead of jutting crag, I found
 A Woman seated on the ground.

xviii.

I did not speak—I saw her face ;
 Her face !—it was enough for me ;
 I turned about and heard her cry,
 ' Oh misery ! oh misery !'
 And there she sits, until the moon
 Through half the clear blue sky will go ;
 And, when the little breezes make
 The waters of the pond to shake,
 As all the country know,
 She shudders, and you hear her cry,
 ' Oh misery ! oh misery !' "

xix.

" But what's the Thorn ? and what the pond ?
 And what the hill of moss to her ?
 And what the creeping breeze that comes
 The little pond to stir ?"
 " I cannot tell ; but some will say
 She hanged her baby on the tree ;
 Some say she drowned it in the pond,
 Which is a little step beyond :
 But all and each agree,
 The little Babe was buried there,
 Beneath that hill of moss so fair.

xx.

I 've heard, the moss is spotted red
 With drops of that poor infant's blood ;
 But kill a new-born infant thus,
 I do not think she could !
 Some say, if to the pond you go,
 And fix on it a steady view,
 The shadow of a babe you trace,
 A baby and a baby's face,
 And that it looks at you ;
 Whene'er you look on it, 'tis plain
 The baby looks at you again.

xxi.

And some had sworn an oath that she
 Should be to public justice brought ;
 And for the little infant's bones
 With spades they would have sought.
 But instantly the hill of moss
 Before their eyes began to stir !
 And, for full fifty yards around,
 The grass—it shook upon the ground !
 Yet all do still aver
 The little Babe lies buried there,
 Beneath that hill of moss so fair.

xxii.

I cannot tell how this may be
 But plain it is the Thorn is bound
 With heavy tufts of moss that strive
 To drag it to the ground ;
 And this I know, full many a time,
 When she was on the mountain high,
 By day, and in the silent night,
 When all the stars shone clear and bright,
 That I have heard her cry,
 ' O misery ! oh misery !
 Oh woe is me ! oh misery !' "

XXIV.

HART-LEAP WELL.

Hart-Leap Well is a small spring of water, about five miles from Richmond in Yorkshire, and near the side of the road that leads from Richmond to Askrigg. Its name is derived from a remarkable Chase, the memory of which is preserved by the monuments spoken of in the second Part of the following Poem, which monuments do now exist as I have there described them.

THE Knight had ridden down from Wensley Moor
With the slow motion of a summer's cloud
And now, as he approached a vassal's door,
"Bring forth another horse!" he cried aloud.

"Another horse!"—That shout the vassal heard
And saddled his best Steed, a comely grey;
Sir Walter mounted him; he was the third
Which he had mounted on that glorious day.

Joy sparkled in the prancing courser's eyes;
The horse and horseman are a happy pair;
But, though Sir Walter like a falcon flies,
There is a doleful silence in the air.

A rout this morning left Sir Walter's Hall,
That as they galloped made the echoes roar;
But horse and man are vanished, one and all;
Such race, I think, was never seen before.

Sir Walter, restless as a veering wind,
Calls to the few tired dogs that yet remain:
Blanch, Swift, and Music, noblest of their kind,
Follow, and up the weary mountain strain.

The Knight hallooed, he cheered and chid them on
With suppliant gestures and upbraidings stern;
But breath and eyesight fail; and, one by one,
The dogs are stretched among the mountain fern.

Where is the throng, the tumult of the race?
The bugles that so joyfully were blown?
—This chase it looks not like an earthly chase;
Sir Walter and the Hart are left alone.

The poor Hart toils along the mountain-side;
I will not stop to tell how far he fled,
Nor will I mention by what death he died;
But now the Knight beholds him lying dead.

Dismounting, then, he leaned against a thorn;
He had no follower, dog, nor man, nor boy:
He neither cracked his whip, nor blew his horn,
But gazed upon the spoil with silent joy.

Close to the thorn on which Sir Walter leaned,
Stood his dumb partner in this glorious feat;
Weak as a lamb the hour that it is yeaned;
And white with foam as if with cleaving sleet.

Upon his side the Hart was lying stretched:
His nostril touched a spring beneath a hill,
And with the last deep groan his breath had fetched
The waters of the spring were trembling still.

And now, too happy for repose or rest,
(Never had living man such joyful lot!)
Sir Walter walked all round, north, south, and west,
And gazed and gazed upon that darling spot.

And climbing up the hill—(it was at least
Four roods of sheer ascent) Sir Walter found
Three several hoof-marks which the hunted Beast
Had left imprinted on the grassy ground.

Sir Walter wiped his face, and cried, "Till now
Such sight was never seen by human eyes:
Three leaps have borne him from this lofty brow,
Down to the very fountain where he lies.

I'll build a pleasure-house upon this spot,
And a small harbour, made for rural joy;
'Twill be the traveller's shed, the pilgrim's cot,
A place of love for damsels that are coy.

A cunning artist will I have to frame
A basin for that fountain in the dell!
And they who do make mention of the same,
From this day forth, shall call it HART-LEAP WELL.

And, gallant Stag! to make thy praises known,
Another monument shall here be raised;
Three several pillars, each a rough-hewn stone,
And planted where thy hoofs the turf have grazed.

And, in the summer-time when days are long,
I will come hither with my Paramour;
And with the dancers and the minstrel's song
We will make merry in that pleasant bower.

Till the foundations of the mountains fail
My mansion with its harbour shall endure;—
The joy of them who till the fields of Swale,
And them who dwell among the woods of Ure!

Then home he went, and left the Hart, stone-dead,
With breathless nostrils stretched above the spring.
—Soon did the Knight perform what he had said;
And far and wide the fame thereof did ring.

thrice the Moon into her port had steered,
 up of stone received the living well ;
 as pillars of rude stone Sir Walter reared,
 built a house of pleasure in the dell.

near the fountain, flowers of stature tall
 with trailing plants and trees were intertwined,—
 which soon composed a little sylvan hall,
 a safe shelter from the sun and wind.

thither, when the summer days were long
 Walter led his wondering Paramour ;
 with the dancers and the minstrel's song
 a merriment within that pleasant bower.

Knight, Sir Walter, died in course of time,
 his bones lie in his paternal vale.—
 there is matter for a second rhyme,
 I to this would add another tale.

—◆—
 PART SECOND.

moving accident is not my trade ;
 reverse the blood I have no ready arts :
 my delight, alone in summer shade,
 is a simple song for thinking hearts.

from Hawes to Richmond did repair,
 fancied that I saw standing in a dell
 as aspens at three corners of a square ;
 one, not four yards distant, near a well.

at this imported I could ill divine :
 , pulling now the rein my horse to stop,
 as three pillars standing in a line,—
 last stone-pillar on a dark hill-top.

trees were grey, with neither arms nor head ;
 wasted the square mound of tawny green ;
 that you just might say, as then I said,
 ere in old time the hand of man hath been."

ked upon the hill both far and near,
 a doleful place did never eye survey ;
 seemed as if the spring-time came not here,
 Nature here were willing to decay.

od in various thoughts and fancies lost,
 in one, who was in shepherd's garb attired,
 as up the hollow :—him did I accost,
 what this place might be I then inquired.

The Shepherd stopped, and that same story told
 Which in my former rhyme I have rehearsed.
 "A jolly place," said he, "in times of old !
 But something ails it now : the spot is curst.

You see these lifeless stumps of aspen wood—
 Some say that they are beeches, others elms—
 These were the bower ; and here a mansion stood,
 The finest palace of a hundred realms !

The arbour does its own condition tell ;
 You see the stones, the fountain, and the stream ;
 But as to the great Lodge ! you might as well
 Hunt half a day for a forgotten dream.

There's neither dog nor heifer, horse nor sheep,
 Will wet his lips within that cup of stone ;
 And oftentimes, when all are fast asleep,
 This water doth send forth a dolorous groan.

Some say that here a murder has been done,
 And blood cries out for blood : but, for my part,
 I've guessed, when I've been sitting in the sun,
 That it was all for that unhappy Hart.

What thoughts must through the creature's brain
 have past !
 Even from the topmost stone, upon the steep,
 Are but three bounds—and look, Sir, at this last—
 O Master ! it has been a cruel leap.

For thirteen hours he ran a desperate race ;
 And in my simple mind we cannot tell
 What cause the Hart might have to love this place,
 And come and make his death-bed near the well.

Here on the grass perhaps asleep he sank,
 Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide ;
 This water was perhaps the first he drank
 When he had wandered from his mother's side.

In April here beneath the flowering thorn
 He heard the birds their morning carols sing ;
 And he, perhaps, for aught we know, was born
 Not half a furlong from that self-same spring.

Now, here is neither grass nor pleasant shade ;
 The sun on drearier hollow never shone ;
 So will it be, as I have often said,
 Till trees, and stones, and fountain, all are gone."

"Grey-headed Shepherd, thou hast spoken well ;
 Small difference lies between thy creed and mine :
 This Beast not unobserved by Nature fell ;
 His death was mourned by sympathy divine.

The Being, that is in the clouds and air,
That is in the green leaves among the groves,
Maintains a deep and reverential care
For the unoffending creatures whom he loves.

The pleasure-house is dust :—behind, before,
This is no common waste, no common gloom ;
But Nature, in due course of time, once more
Shall here put on her beauty and her bloom.

She leaves these objects to a slow decay,
That what we are, and have been, may be known ;
But at the coming of the milder day,
These monuments shall all be overgrown.

One lesson, Shepherd, let us two divide,
Taught both by what she shows, and what conceals ;
Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels.”
1800.

XXV.

SONG AT THE FEAST OF BROUGHAM
CASTLE,

UPON THE RESTORATION OF LORD CLIFFORD, THE SHEP-
HERD, TO THE ESTATES AND HONOURS OF HIS
ANCESTORS.

HIGH in the breathless Hall the Minstrel sate,
And Emont's murmur mingled with the Song.—
The words of ancient time I thus translate,
A festal strain that hath been silent long :—

“ From town to town, from tower to tower,
The red rose is a gladsome flower.
Her thirty years of winter past,
The red rose is revived at last ;
She lifts her head for endless spring,
For everlasting blossoming :
Both roses flourish, red and white :
In love and sisterly delight
The two that were at strife are blended,
And all old troubles now are ended.—
Joy ! joy to both ! but most to her
Who is the flower of Lancaster !
Behold her how She smiles to-day
On this great throng, this bright array !
Fair greeting doth she send to all
From every corner of the hall ;
But chiefly from above the board
Where sits in state our rightful Lord,
A Clifford to his own restored !

They came wi
And it was prov
Not long the Av
Earth helped hin
St. George was f
Of blessed Angel
Loud voice the I
We loudest in th
Our fields rejoic
Our streams pro
Our strong-abode
The glory of thei

How glad is S
Though lonely, a
Knight, squire, a
We have them a
How glad Pendr
Of years be on h
A taste of this g
As in a dream h
Rejoiced is Bro
Beside her little
And she that ke
Her statelier Ed
They both are h
Though each is l
But here is perfe
For one fair Ho
This day, disting
To see her Mast
Him, and his La

Oh ! it was a
When the father
Give her wings t
Or she sees her
Swords that are
Hunt the Mothe
Who will take tl
—Yonder is a n
Yonder is a hou
No, they must n
To the caves, an
To the clouds of
She is speechless
Pray in ghostly
Blissful Mary, M
Maid and Mothe
Save a Mother a

Now Who is l
On Carrock's sid
No thoughts hat
Light as the win

Can this be He who hither came
 In secret, like a smothered flame ?
 O'er whom such thankful tears were shed
 For shelter, and a poor man's bread !
 God loves the Child ; and God hath willed
 That those dear words should be fulfilled,
 The Lady's words, when forced away
 The last she to her Babe did say :
 ' My own, my own, thy Fellow-guest
 I may not be ; but rest thee, rest,
 For lowly shepherd's life is best !'

Alas ! when evil men are strong
 No life is good, no pleasure long.
 The Boy must part from Mosedale's groves,
 And leave Blencathara's rugged coves,
 And quit the flowers that summer brings
 To Glenderamakin's lofty springs ;
 Must vanish, and his careless cheer
 Be turned to heaviness and fear.
 —Give Sir Lancelot Threlkeld praise !
 Hear it, good man, old in days !
 Thou tree of covert and of rest
 For this young Bird that is distress ;
 Among thy branches safe he lay,
 And he was free to sport and play,
 When falcons were abroad for prey.

A recreant harp, that sings of fear
 And heaviness in Clifford's ear !
 I said, when evil men are strong,
 No life is good, no pleasure long,
 A weak and cowardly untruth !
 Our Clifford was a happy Youth,
 And thankful through a weary time,
 That brought him up to manhood's prime.
 —Again he wanders forth at will,
 And tends a flock from hill to hill :
 His garb is humble ; ne'er was seen
 Such garb with such a noble mien ;
 Among the shepherd grooms no mate
 Hath he, a Child of strength and state !
 Yet lacks not friends for simple glee,
 Nor yet for higher sympathy.
 To his side the fallow-deer
 Came, and rested without fear ;
 The eagle, lord of land and sea,
 Stooped down to pay him fealty ;
 And both the undying fish that swim
 Through Bowscale-tarn did wait on him ;
 The pair were servants of his eye
 In their immortality ;
 And glancing, gleaming, dark or bright,
 Moved to and fro, for his delight.

He knew the rocks which Angels haunt
 Upon the mountains visitant ;
 He hath kenned them taking wing :
 And into caves where Faeries sing
 He hath entered ; and been told
 By Voices how men lived of old.
 Among the heavens his eye can see
 The face of thing that is to be ;
 And, if that men report him right,
 His tongue could whisper words of might.
 —Now another day is come,
 Fitter hope, and nobler doom ;
 He hath thrown aside his crook,
 And hath buried deep his book ;
 Armour rusting in his halls
 On the blood of Clifford calls ;—
 ' Quell the Scot,' exclaims the Lance—
 Bear me to the heart of France,
 Is the longing of the Shield—
 Tell thy name, thou trembling Field ;
 Field of death, where'er thou be,
 Groan thou with our victory !
 Happy day, and mighty hour,
 When our Shepherd, in his power,
 Mailed and horsed, with lance and sword,
 To his ancestors restored
 Like a re-appearing Star,
 Like a glory from afar,
 First shall head the flock of war !"

Alas ! the impassioned minstrel did not know
 How, by Heaven's grace, this Clifford's heart was
 framed :
 How he, long forced in humble walks to go,
 Was softened into feeling, soothed, and tamed.

Love had he found in huts where poor men lie ;
 His daily teachers had been woods and rills,
 The silence that is in the starry sky,
 The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

In him the savage virtue of the Race,
 Revenge, and all ferocious thoughts were dead :
 Nor did he change ; but kept in lofty place
 The wisdom which adversity had bred.

Glad were the vales, and every cottage-hearth ;
 The Shepherd-lord was honoured more and more ;
 And, ages after he was laid in earth,
 " The good Lord Clifford " was the name he bore.

1807.

XXVI.

LINES,

COMPOSED A FEW MILES ABOVE TINTERN ABBEY, ON
REVISITING THE BANKS OF THE WYE
DURING A TOUR.

JULY 13, 1798.

FIVE years have past; five summers, with the length
Of five long winters! and again I hear
These waters, rolling from their mountain-springs
With a soft inland murmur*.—Once again
Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,
That on a wild secluded scene impress
Thoughts of more deep seclusion; and connect
The landscape with the quiet of the sky.
The day is come when I again repose
Here, under this dark sycamore, and view
These plots of cottage-ground, these orchard-tufts,
Which at this season, with their unripe fruits,
Are clad in one green hue, and lose themselves
'Mid groves and copses. Once again I see
These hedge-rows, hardly hedge-rows, little lines
Of sportive wood run wild: these pastoral farms,
Green to the very door; and wreaths of smoke
Sent up, in silence, from among the trees!
With some uncertain notice, as might seem
Of vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods,
Or of some Hermit's cave, where by his fire
The Hermit sits alone.

These beauteous forms,
Through a long absence, have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:
But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart;
And passing even into my purer mind,
With tranquil restoration:—feelings too
Of unremembered pleasure: such, perhaps,
As have no slight or trivial influence
On that best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered, acts
Of kindness and of love. Nor less, I trust,
To them I may have owed another gift,
Of aspect more sublime; that blessed mood,
In which the burthen of the mystery,
In which the heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world,
Is lightened:—that serene and blessed mood,

* The river is not affected by the tides a few miles above Tintern.

In which the affections gently lead us on,—
Until, the breath of this corporeal frame
And even the motion of our human blood
Almost suspended, we are laid asleep
In body, and become a living soul:
While with an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things.

If this
Be but a vain belief, yet, oh! how oft—
In darkness and amid the many shapes
Of joyless daylight; when the fretful stir
Unprofitable, and the fever of the world,
Have hung upon the beatings of my heart—
How oft, in spirit, have I turned to thee,
O sylvan Wye! thou wanderer thro' the woods,
How often has my spirit turned to thee!

And now, with gleams of half-extinguish'd
thought,

With many recognitions dim and faint,
And somewhat of a sad perplexity,
The picture of the mind revives again:
While here I stand, not only with the senses
Of present pleasure, but with pleasing thoughts
That in this moment there is life and food
For future years. And so I dare to hope,
Though changed, no doubt, from what I was when
first

I came among these hills; when like a roe
I bounded o'er the mountains, by the sides
Of the deep rivers, and the lonely streams,
Wherever nature led: more like a man
Flying from something that he dreads, than one
Who sought the thing he loved. For nature then
(The coarser pleasures of my boyish days,
And their glad animal movements all gone by)
To me was all in all.—I cannot paint
What then I was. The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion: the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their colours and their forms, were then to me
An appetite; a feeling and a love,
That had no need of a remoter charm,
By thought supplied, nor any interest
Unborrowed from the eye.—That time is past,
And all its aching joys are now no more,
And all its dizzy raptures. Not for this
Faint I, nor mourn nor murmur; other gifts
Have followed; for such loss, I would believe,
Abundant recompence. For I have learned
To look on nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes
The still, sad music of humanity,

marsh nor grating, though of ample power
 hasten and subdue. And I have felt
a sense that disturbs me with the joy
of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime (Pantheistic
something far more deeply interfused, View ?)
whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
the round ocean and the living air,
the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
action and a spirit, that impels
thinking things, all objects of all thought,
rolls through all things. Therefore am I still
 ever of the meadows and the woods,
 mountains; and of all that we behold
 on this green earth; of all the mighty world
 ye, and ear,—both what they half create*,
 what perceive; well pleased to recognise
 nature and the language of the sense,
 anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse,
 guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul
 of all my moral being.

Nor perchance,
 were not thus taught, should I the more
 for my genial spirits to decay:
 thou art with me here upon the banks
this fair river; thou my dearest Friend,
dear, dear Friend; and in thy voice I catch
the language of my former heart, and read
former pleasures in the shooting lights
of thy wild eyes. Oh! yet a little while
 I behold in thee what I was once,
 dear, dear Sister! and this prayer I make,
 giving that Nature never did betray
 a heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege,
 through all the years of this our life, to lead
 us joy to joy: for she can so inform
 a mind that is within us, so impress
 with quietness and beauty, and so feed
 with lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
 harsh judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men,
 nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
 the dreary intercourse of daily life,
 shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb
 our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
 is full of blessings. Therefore let the moon
 shine on thee in thy solitary walk;
 and let the misty mountain-winds be free
 to blow against thee: and, in after years,
 when these wild ecstasies shall be matured
 into a sober pleasure; when thy mind
 shall be a mansion for all lovely forms,
 thy memory be as a dwelling-place

This line has a close resemblance to an admirable line
 Young's, the exact expression of which I do not recollect.

For all sweet sounds and harmonies; oh! then,
 If solitude, or fear, or pain, or grief,
 Should be thy portion, with what healing thoughts
 Of tender joy wilt thou remember me,
 And these my exhortations! Nor, perchance—
 If I should be where I no more can hear
 Thy voice, nor catch from thy wild eyes these gleams
 Of past existence—wilt thou then forget
 That on the banks of this delightful stream
 We stood together; and that I, so long
 A worshipper of Nature, hither came
 Unwearied in that service: rather say
 With warmer love—oh! with far deeper zeal
 Of holier love. Nor wilt thou then forget,
 That after many wanderings, many years
 Of absence, these steep woods and lofty cliffs,
 And this green pastoral landscape, were to me
 More dear, both for themselves and for thy sake!

1798.

XXVII.

It is no Spirit who from heaven hath flown,
 And is descending on his embassy;
 Nor Traveller gone from earth the heavens to espy!
 'Tis Hesperus—there he stands with glittering
 crown,
 First admonition that the sun is down!
 For yet it is broad day-light: clouds pass by;
 A few are near him still—and now the sky,
 He hath it to himself—'tis all his own.
 O most ambitious Star! an inquest wrought
 Within me when I recognised thy light;
 A moment I was startled at the sight:
 And, while I gazed, there came to me a thought
 That I might step beyond my natural race
 As thou seem'st now to do; might one day trace
 Some ground not mine; and, strong her strength
 above,
 My Soul, an Apparition in the place,
 Tread there with steps that no one shall reprove!

1803.

XXVIII.

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

AS IT APPEARED TO ENTHUSIASTS AT ITS COMMENCEMENT*.
 REPRINTED FROM "THE FRIEND."

Oh! pleasant exercise of hope and joy!
 For mighty were the auxiliars which then stood

* This and the Extract, page 62, and the first Piece of
 this Class are from the unpublished Poem of which some
 account is given in the Preface to the Excursion.

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

O, we who were strong in love!
 As in that dawn to be alive,
 So young was very heaven!—Oh! times,
 Ah the meagre, stale, forbidding ways
 Men, law, and statute, took at once
 Reaction of a country in romance!
 Lesson seemed the most to assert her rights,
 Most intent on making of herself
 The Enchantress—to assist the work,
 Ah then was going forward in her name!
 Favoured spots alone, but the whole earth,
 Beauty wore of promise, that which sets
 At some moment might not be unfelt
 Among the bowers of paradise itself)
 Budding rose above the rose full blown.
 It temper at the prospect did not wake
 Happiness unthought of! The inert
 Roused, and lively natures rapt away!
 Who had fed their childhood upon dreams,
 Dayfellows of fancy, who had made
 Powers of swiftness, subtilty, and strength
 Ministers,—who in lordly wise had stirred
 Among the grandest objects of the sense,
 And dealt with whatsoever they found there
 As if they had within some lurking right
 To wield it;—they, too, who, of gentle mood,
 Watched all gentle motions, and to these
 Fitted their own thoughts, schemers more mild,

And in the region of their peaceful selves;—
 Now was it that both found, the meek and lofty
 Did both find, helpers to their heart's desire,
 And stuff at hand, plastic as they could wish;
 Were called upon to exercise their skill,
 Not in Utopia, subterranean fields,
 Or some secreted island, Heaven knows where!
 But in the very world, which is the world
 Of all of us,—the place where in the end
 We find our happiness, or not at all!

1805

XXIX.

Yes, it was the mountain Echo,
 Solitary, clear, profound,
 Answering to the shouting Cuckoo,
 Giving to her sound for sound!

Unsolicited reply
 To a babbling wanderer sent;
 Like her ordinary cry,
 Like—but oh, how different!

Hearst not also mortal Life?
 Hearst not we, unthinking Creatures!

Slaves of folly, love, or strife—
 Voices of two different natures!

Have not we too?—yes, we have
 Answers, and we know not whence;
 Echoes from beyond the grave,
 Recognised intelligence!

Such rebounds our inward ear
 Catches sometimes from afar—
 Listen, ponder, hold them dear;
 For of God,—of God they are.

XXX.

TO A SKY-LARK.

ETHEREAL minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
 Dost thou despise the earth where cares abide?
 Or, while the wings aspire, art heart and eye
 Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
 Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will
 Those quivering wings composed, that still

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
 A privacy of glorious light is thine;
 Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood
 Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
 Type of the wise who soar, but never roam
 True to the kindred points of Heaven and home

XXXI.

LAODAMIA.

"WITH sacrifice before the rising morn
 Vows have I made by fruitless hope inspired
 And from the infernal Gods, 'mid shades of
 Of night, my slaughtered Lord have I requir'd
 Celestial pity I again implore;—
 Restore him to my sight—great Jove, restore

So speaking, and by fervent love endowed
 With faith, the Suppliant heavenward lifts her
 While, like the sun emerging from a cloud,
 Her countenance brightens—and her eye ex-
 Her bosom heaves and spreads, her stature
 And she expects the issue in repose.

What hath she perceived!—O joy!
 She look on! whom doth she behold!
 Slain upon the beach of Troy!
 Promise! his corporal mould!
 Can deceive her not 'tis He!
 And leads him, winged Mercury!

He spake—and touched her with his
 Hand all fear: "Such grace hath crowned
 My prayer,
 That at Jove's command
 I walk the paths of upper air:
 To tarry with thee three hours' space;
 As gift, behold him face to face!"

Heing the impassioned Queen her Lord to
 Her consummation she essayed;
 But mortal Form eludes her grasp
 In that eager grasp was made.
 Her parts—But parts to re-unite,
 And place before her sight.

But, lo! thy guide is gone!
 I pray, the vision with thy voice:
 In gale, ponder is thy throne,
 In the floor thou tread'st on will rejoice.
 And we have the gods bestowed
 And born; and blest a sad abode."

But, Laodamia! doth not leave
 Imperfect—Spectre though I be,
 Not to scare thee or deceive;
 Guard of thy fidelity
 And also did my worth obtain;
 And virtue bringeth boundless gain.

But, the Delphic oracle foretold
 That Greek who touched the Trojan strand
 That me the threat could not withhold:
 Because a victim did demand;
 I leage upon the sandy plain;
 And chief—by Hector slain."

Of Heroes—bravest, noblest, best!
 The courage I beval no more,
 When tens of thousands were deprest
 Crushed thee to the fatal shore;
 And I forgive thee—here thou art—
 Smell & than my poor heart.

But thou, though capable of sternest deed,
 Wert kind as resolute, and good as brave;
 And he, whose power restores thee, hath decreed
 Thou should'st elude the malice of the grave:
 Redundant are thy locks, thy lips as fair
 As when their breath enriched Thessalian air.

No Spectre greets me,—no vain Shadow this;
 Come, blooming Hero, place thee by my side!
 Give, on this well known couch, one nuptial kiss
 To me, this day, a second time thy bride!"
 Jove frowned in heaven: the conscious Paros
 Threw
 Upon those roseate lips a Stygian hue.

"This visage tells thee that my doom is past:
 Nor should the change be mourned, even if the
 joys
 Of sense were able to return as fast
 And surely as they vanish. Earth destroys
 Those raptures duly—Erebus disdains:
 Calm pleasures there abide—majestic pains.

Be taught, O faithful Consort, to control
 Rebelious passion: for the Gods approve
 The depth, and not the tumult, of the soul;
 A fervent, not ungovernable, love.
 Thy transports moderate; and meekly mourn
 When I depart, for brief is my sojourn—"

"Ah, wherefore!—Did not Hercules by force
 Wrest from the guardian Monster of the tomb
 Alceste, a reanimated corpse,
 Given back to dwell on earth in vernal bloom!
 Medea's spells dispersed the weight of cure,
 And Eson stood a youth 'mid youthful peers.

The Gods to us are merciful—and they
 Yet further may relent: for mightier far
 Than strength of nerve and sinew, or the away
 Of magic potent over sun and star,
 Is love, though oft to agony distressed,
 And though his favourite seat be feeble woman's
 breast.

But if thou goest, I follow—" "Peace!" he said,
 She looked upon him and was calmed and cheered.
 The ghastly colour from his lips had fled,
 In his deportment, shape, and mien, appeared
 Elysian beauty, melancholy grace,
 Brought from a penave though a happy place.

He spake of love, such love as Spirits feel
In worlds whose course is equable and pure ;
No fears to beat away—no strife to heal—
The past unghed for, and the future sure ;
Spake of heroic arts in graver mood
Revived, with finer harmony pursued ;

Of all that is most beautiful—imaged there
In happier beauty ; more pellucid streams,
An ampler ether, a diviner air,
And fields invested with purpureal gleams ;
Climes which the sun, who sheds the brightest day
Earth knows, is all unworthy to survey.

Yet there the Soul shall enter which hath earned
That privilege by virtue.—" Ill," said he,
" The end of man's existence I discerned,
Who from ignoble games and revelry
Could draw, when we had parted, vain delight,
While tears were thy best pastime, day and night ;

And while my youthful peers before my eyes
(Each hero following his peculiar bent)
Prepared themselves for glorious enterprises
By martial sports,—or, seated in the tent,
Chieftains and kings in council were detained ;
What time the fleet at Aulis lay enchained.

The wished-for wind was given :—I then revolved
The oracle, upon the silent sea ;
And, if no worthier led the way, resolved
That, of a thousand vessels, mine should be
The foremost prow in pressing to the strand,—
Mine the first blood that tinged the Trojan sand.

Yet bitter, oft-times bitter, was the pang
When of thy loss I thought, beloved Wife !
On thee too fondly did my memory hang,
And on the joys we shared in mortal life,—
The paths which we had trod—these fountains,
flowers ;

My new-planned cities, and unfinished towers.

But should suspense permit the Foe to cry,
' Behold they tremble !—haughty their array,
Yet of their number no one dares to die !'
In soul I swept the indignity away :
Old frailties then recurred :—but lofty thought,
In act embodied, my deliverance wrought.

And Thou, though strong in love, art all too weak
In reason, in self-government too slow ;
I counsel thee by fortitude to seek
Our blest re-union in the shades below.
The invisible world with thee hath sympathised ;
Be thy affections raised and solemnised.

Learn, by a mortal yearning, to ascend—
Seeking a higher object. Love was given,
Encouraged, sanctioned, chiefly for that end ;
For this the passion to excess was driven—
That self might be annulled : her bondage prove
The fetters of a dream, opposed to love."—

Around she shrieked ! for Hermes re-appears :
Round the dear shade she would have clung—
vain :

The hours are past—too brief had they been years
And him no mortal effort can detain :
Swift, toward the realms that know not earthly days,
He through the portal takes his silent way,
And on the palace-floor a lifeless corpse she lay.

Thus, all in vain exhorted and reprov'd,
She perished ; and, as for a wilful crime,
By the just Gods whom no weak pity moved,
Was doomed to wear out her appointed time,
Apart from happy Ghosts, that gather flowers
Of blissful quiet 'mid unfading bowers.

—Yet tears to human suffering are due ;
And mortal hopes defeated and o'erthrown
Are mourned by man, and not by man alone,
As fondly he believes.—Upon the side
Of Hellespont (such faith was entertained)
A knot of spiry trees for ages grew
From out the tomb of him for whom she died ;
And ever, when such stature they had gained
That Ilion's walls were subject to their view,
The trees' tall summits withered at the sight ;
A constant interchange of growth and blight ! *

MSA.

* For the account of these long-lived trees, see *Pliny's Natural History*, lib. xvi. cap. 44. ; and for the featured the character of Proteus see the *Iphigenia in Aulis*, Euripides. Virgil places the Shade of Ledaia in a mournful region, among unhappy Lovers,

—His Ledaia

It Comes. —

XXXII.

DION.

(SEE PLUTARCH).

I.

BEVE, and fitted to embrace,
 There'er he turned, a swan-like grace
 Of haughtiness without pretence,
 And to unfold a still magnificence,
 Was princely Dion, in the power
 And beauty of his happier hour.
 And what pure homage *then* did wait
 On Dion's virtues, while the lunar beam
 Of Plato's genius, from its lofty sphere,
 Fell round him in the grove of Academe,
 Softening their inbred dignity austere—
 That he, not too elate
 With self-sufficing solitude,
 But with majestic lowliness endued,
 Might in the universal bosom reign,
 And from affectionate observance gain
 Help, under every change of adverse fate.

II.

Five thousand warriors—O the rapturous day!
 Each crowned with flowers, and armed with spear
 and shield,
 Oruder weapon which their course might yield,
 To Syracuse advance in bright array.
 Who leads them on!—The anxious people see
 Long-exiled Dion marching at their head,
 He also crowned with flowers of Sicily,
 And in a white, far-beaming, corslet clad!
 Pure transport undisturbed by doubt or fear
 The gazers feel; and, rushing to the plain,
 Salute those strangers as a holy train
 Or blest procession (to the Immortals dear)
 That brought their precious liberty again.
 Lo! when the gates are entered, on each hand,
 Down the long street, rich goblets filled with wine
 In seemly order stand,
 On tables set, as if for rites divine;—
 And, as the great Deliverer marches by,
 He looks on festal ground with fruits bestrown;
 And flowers are on his person thrown
 In boundless prodigality;
 Nor doth the general voice abstain from prayer,
 Invoking Dion's tutelary care,
 As if a very Deity he were!

III.

Mourn, hills and groves of Attica! and mourn
 Lissus, bending o'er thy classic urn!

Mourn, and lament for him whose spirit dreads
 Your once sweet memory, studious walks and
 shades!

For him who to divinity aspired,
 Not on the breath of popular applause,
 But through dependence on the sacred laws
 Framed in the schools where Wisdom dwelt retired,
 Intent to trace the ideal path of right
 (More fair than heaven's broad causeway paved
 with stars)

Which Dion learned to measure with sublime
 delight;—

But He hath overleaped the eternal bars;
 And, following guides whose craft holds no consent
 With aught that breathes the ethereal element,
 Hath stained the robes of civil power with blood,
 Unjustly shed, though for the public good.
 Whence doubts that came too late, and wishes vain,
 Hollow excuses, and triumphant pain;
 And oft his cogitations sink as low
 As, through the abysses of a joyless heart,
 The heaviest plummet of despair can go—
 But whence that sudden check! that fearful start!

He hears an uncouth sound—

Anon his lifted eyes

Saw, at a long-drawn gallery's dusky bound,
 A Shape of more than mortal size
 And hideous aspect, stalking round and round!

A woman's garb the Phantom wore,
 And fiercely swept the marble floor,—
 Like Auster whirling to and fro,
 His force on Caspian foam to try;

Or Boreas when he scours the snow
 That skins the plains of Thessaly,
 Or when aloft on Mænalus he stops
 His flight, 'mid eddying pine-tree tops!

IV.

So, but from toil less sign of profit reaping,
 The sullen Spectre to her purpose bowed,
 Sweeping—vehemently sweeping—
 No pause admitted, no design avowed!
 "Avaunt, inexplicable Guest!—avaunt,"
 Exclaimed the Chieftain—"let me rather see
 The coronal that coiling vipers make;
 The torch that flames with many a lurid flake,
 And the long train of doleful pageantry
 Which they behold, whom vengeful Furies haunt;
 Who, while they struggle from the scourge to flee.
 Move where the blasted soil is not unworn,
 And, in their anguish, bear what other minds have
 borne!"

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

v.

come not at an earthly call,
 t when mortal voices bid;
 sionary eye whose lid,
 remains aghast, and will not fall!
 ght He, that servile Implement
 al intent!

would brush away
 that to my soul adhere;
 she labour night and day,
 not, cannot disappear;
 perturbations,—and that look
 sophy can brook!

vi.

hief! there are whose hopes are built
 ruins of thy glorious name;
 nigh the portal of one moment's guilt,
 and meet with their deadly aim!
 stichless perfidy! portentous lust
 monstrous crime!—that horror-striking blade,
 wn in defiance of the Gods, hath laid
 ble Syracusan low in dust!
 r'd the walls—the marble city wept—
 lvan places heaved a pensive sigh;
 calm peace the appointed Victim slept,
 had fallen in magnanimity;
 rit too capacious to require

That Destiny her course should change; too just
 To his own native greatness to desire
 That wretched boon, days lengthened by mistrust.
 So were the hopeless troubles, that involved
 The soul of Dion, instantly dissolved.
 Released from life and cares of princely state,
 He left this moral grafted on his Fate;
 'Him only pleasure leads, and peace attends,
 Him, only him, the shield of Jove defends,
 Whose means are fair and spotless as his ends.'

1816.

xxxiii.

THE PASS OF KIRKSTONE.

i.

WITHIN the mind strong fancies work,
 A deep delight the bosom thrills,
 Oft as I pass along the fork
 Of these fraternal hills:
 Where, save the rugged road, we find
 No appanage of human kind,
 Nor hint of man; if stone or rock
 Seem not his handy-work to mock
 By something cognizably shaped;

Mockery—or model roughly hewn,
 And left as if by earthquake strewn,
 Or from the Flood escaped:
 Altars for Druid service fit;
 (But where no fire was ever lit,
 Unless the glow-worm to the skies
 Thence offer nightly sacrifice)
 Wrinkled Egyptian monument;
 Green moss-grown tower; or hoary tent;
 Tents of a camp that never shall be raised
 On which four thousand years have gazed

ii.

Ye plough-shares sparkling on the slopes
 Ye snow-white lambs that trip
 Imprisoned 'mid the formal props
 Of restless ownership!
 Ye trees, that may to-morrow fall
 To feed the insatiate Prodigal!
 Lawns, houses, chattels, groves, and fields
 All that the fertile valley shields;
 Wages of folly—baits of crime,
 Of life's uneasy game the stake,
 Playthings that keep the eyes awake
 Of drowsy, dotard Time;—
 O care! O guilt!—O vales and plains,
 Here, 'mid his own unweeded domains,
 A Genius dwells, that can subdue
 At once all memory of You,—
 Most potent when mists veil the sky,
 Mists that distort and magnify;
 While the coarse rushes, to the sweeping!
 Sigh forth their ancient melodies!

iii.

List to those shriller notes!—*that* march
 Perchance was on the blast,
 When, through this Height's inverted arc
 Rome's earliest legion passed!
 —They saw, adventurously impelled,
 And older eyes than theirs beheld,
 This block—and yon, whose church-like!
 Gives to this savage Pass its name.
 Aspiring Road! that lov'd to hide
 Thy daring in a vapoury bourn,
 Not seldom may the hour return
 When thou shalt be my guide:
 And I (as all men may find cause,
 When life is at a weary pause,
 And they have panted up the hill
 Of duty with reluctant will)
 Be thankful, even though tired and faint,
 For the rich bounties of constraint;
 Whence oft invigorating transports flow
 That choice lacked courage to bestow!

IV.

My Soul was grateful for delight
 That wore a threatening brow ;
 A veil is lifted—can she slight
 The scene that opens now !
 Though habitation none appear,
 The greenness tells, man must be there ;
 The shelter—that the perspective
 Is of the clime in which we live ;
 Where Toil pursues his daily round ;
 Where Pity sheds sweet tears—and Love,
 In woodbine bower or birchen grove,
 Inflicts his tender wound.
 —Who comes not hither ne'er shall know
 How beautiful the world below ;
 Nor can he guess how lightly leaps
 The brook adown the rocky steeps.
 Farewell, thou desolate Domain !
 Hope, pointing to the cultured plain,
 Carols like a shepherd-boy ;
 And who is she !—Can that be Joy !
 Who, with a sunbeam for her guide,
 Smoothly skims the meadows wide ;
 While Faith, from yonder opening cloud,
 To hill and vale proclaims aloud,
 "Whate'er the weak may dread, the wicked dare,
 Thy lot, O Man, is good, thy portion fair !"

1817.

XXXIV.

TO ENTERPRISE.

~~Keep~~ for the Young the impassioned smile
 Shed from thy countenance, as I see thee stand
 High on that chalky cliff of Briton's Isle,
 A slender volume grasping in thy hand—
 (Perchance the pages that relate
 The various turns of Crusoe's fate)—
 Ah, spare the exulting smile,
 And drop thy pointing finger bright
 As the first flash of beacon light ;
 But neither veil thy head in shadows dim,
 Nor turn thy face away
 From One who, in the evening of his day,
 To thee would offer no presumptuous hymn !

I.

Bold Spirit ! who art free to rove
 Among the starry courts of Jove,
 And oft in splendour dost appear
 Embodied to poetic eyes,
 While traversing this nether sphere,
 Where Mortals call thee ENTERPRISE.

Daughter of Hope ! her favourite Child,
 Whom she to young Ambition bore,
 When hunter's arrow first defiled
 The grove, and stained the turf with gore ;
 Thee wingèd Fancy took, and nursed
 On broad Euphrates' palmy shore,
 And where the mightier Waters burst
 From caves of Indian mountains hoar !
 She wrapped thee in a panther's skin ;
 And Thou, thy favourite food to win,
 The flame-eyed eagle oft wouldst scare
 From her rock-fortress in mid air,
 With infant shout ; and often sweep,
 Paired with the ostrich, o'er the plain ;
 Or, tired with sport, wouldst sink asleep
 Upon the couchant lion's mane !
 With rolling years thy strength increased ;
 And, far beyond thy native East,
 To thee, by varying titles known
 As variously thy power was shown,
 Did incense-bearing altars rise,
 Which caught the blaze of sacrifice,
 From suppliants panting for the skies !

II.

What though this ancient Earth be trod
 No more by step of Demi-god
 Mounting from glorious deed to deed
 As thou from clime to clime didst lead ;
 Yet still, the bosom beating high,
 And the hushed farewell of an eye
 Where no procrastinating gaze
 A last infirmity betrays,
 Prove that thy heaven-descended sway
 Shall ne'er submit to cold decay.
 By thy divinity impelled,
 The Stripling seeks the tented field ;
 The aspiring Virgin kneels ; and, pale
 With awe, receives the hallowed veil,
 A soft and tender Heroine
 Vowed to severer discipline ;
 Inflamed by thee, the blooming Boy
 Makes of the whistling shrouds a toy,
 And of the ocean's dismal breast
 A play-ground,—or a couch of rest ;
 'Mid the blank world of snow and ice,
 Thou to his dangers dost enchain
 The Chamois-chaser awed in vain
 By chasm or dizzy precipice ;
 And hast Thou not with triumph seen
 How soaring Mortals glide between
 Or through the clouds, and brave the light
 With bolder than Icarian flight !

How they, in bells of crystal, dive—
 Where winds and waters cease to strive—
 For no unholy visitings,
 Among the monsters of the Deep ;
 And all the sad and precious things
 Which there in ghastly silence sleep !
 Or, adverse tides and currents headed,
 And breathless calms no longer dreaded,
 In never-slackening voyage go
 Straight as an arrow from the bow ;
 And, alighting sails and scorning oars,
 Keep faith with Time on distant shores !
 —Within our fearless reach are placed
 The secrets of the burning Waste ;
 Egyptian tombs unlock their dead,
 Nile trembles at his fountain head ;
 Thou speak'st—and lo ! the polar Seas
 Unbosom their last mysteries.
 —But oh ! what transports, what sublimereward,
 Won from the world of mind, dost thou prepare
 For philosophic Sage ; or high-souled Bard
 Who, for thy service trained in lonely woods,
 Hath fed on pageants floating through the air,
 Or calentured in depth of limpid floods ;
 Nor grieves—tho' doomed thro' silent night to bear
 The domination of his glorious themes,
 Or struggle in the net-work of thy dreams !

III.

If there be movements in the Patriot's soul,
 From source still deeper, and of higher worth,
 'Tis thine the quickening impulse to control,
 And in due season send the mandate forth ;
 Thy call a prostrate Nation can restore,
 When but a single Mind resolves to crouch no
 more.

IV.

Dread Minister of wrath !
 Who to their destined punishment dost urge
 The Pharaohs of the earth, the men of hardened
 heart !
 Not unassisted by the flattering stars,
 Thou strew'st temptation o'er the path
 When they in pomp depart
 With trampling horses and refulgent cars—
 Soon to be swallowed by the briny surge ;
 Or cast, for lingering death, on unknown strands ;
 Or caught amid a whirl of desert sands—
 An Army now, and now a living hill
 That a brief while heaves with convulsive throes—
 Then all is still ;
 Or, to forget their madness and their woes,
 Wrapt in a winding-sheet of spotless snows !

V.

Back flows the willing curre
 If to provoke such doom the
 Why should it daunt a blam
 —Bold Goddess ! range our
 Nor let thy genuine impulse
 In hearts no longer young ;
 Still may a veteran Few ha
 In thoughts whose sternness
 In fixed resolves by Reason
 That to their object cleave
 Whitening a pine tree's noi
 When fields are naked far
 And withered leaves, from
 Up-caught in whirlwinds, no

VI.

But, if such homage thou d
 As doth with mellowing ye
 One rarely absent from thy
 More humble favours may
 For thy contented Votary.
 She, who incites the frolic
 In presence of their heedles
 And to the solitary fawn
 Vouchsafes her lessons, bou
 That wakes the breeze, the
 Doth hurry to the lawn ;
 She, who inspires that strai
 Which the sweet Bird, mis
 Pours forth in shady groves
 And vernal mornings open
 With views of undefined de
 And cheerful songs, and su
 On busy days, with thankfu

VII.

But thou, O Goddess ! in tl
 (Freedom's impregnable re
 The wide earth's store-hou
 With breakers roaring to t
 That stretch a thousand th
 Quicken the slothful, and e
 Thy impulse is the life of F
 Glad Hope would almost c
 If torn from thy society ;
 And Love, when worthiest
 Is proud to walk the earth

XXXV.

TO——,

ON HIS FIRST ASCENT TO THE SUMMIT OF HELVELLYN.

Images of a mountain-dwelling,
Thou hast clomb aloft, and gazed
From the watch-towers of Helvellyn;
Ard, delighted, and amazed!

Paint was the spell that bound thee
Not unwilling to obey;
For like Ether's arms, flung round thee,
Stilled the pantings of dismay.

Lo! the dwindled woods and meadows;
What a vast abyss is there
Lo! the clouds, the solemn shadows,
And the glistenings—heavenly fair!

And a record of commotion
Which a thousand ridges yield;
Ridge, and gulf, and distant ocean
Gleaming like a silver shield!

Maiden! now take flight;—inherit
Alps or Andes—they are thine!
With the morning's roseate Spirit,
Sweep their length of snowy line;

Or survey their bright dominions
In the gorgeous colours drest
Flung from off the purple pinions,
Evening spreads throughout the west!

Thine are all the coral fountains
Wartling in each sparry vault
Of the untrodden lunar mountains;
Listen to their songs!—or halt,

To Niphates' top invited,
Whither spiteful Satan steered;
Or descend where the ark alighted,
When the green earth re-appeared;

For the power of hills is on thee,
As was witnessed through thine eye
Then, when old Helvellyn won thee
To confess their majesty!

1818.

XXXVI.

TO A YOUNG LADY,

WHO HAD BEEN APPROACHED FOR TAKING LONG WALKS
IN THE COUNTRY.

DEAR Child of Nature, let them rail!
—There is a nest in a green dale,
A harbour and a hold;
Where thou, a Wife and Friend, shalt see
Thy own heart-stirring days, and be
A light to young and old.

There, healthy as a shepherd boy,
And treading among flowers of joy
Which at no season fade,
Thou, while thy babes around thee cling,
Shalt show us how divine a thing
A Woman may be made.

Thy thoughts and feelings shall not die,
Nor leave thee, when grey hairs are nigh
A melancholy slave
But an old age serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave.

1803.

XXXVII.

WATER-FOWL.

'Let me be allowed the aid of verse to describe the evolu-
'tions which these visitants sometimes perform, on a fine
'day towards the close of winter.'—*Extract from the*
Author's Book on the Lakes.

MARK how the feathered tenants of the flood;
With grace of motion that might scarcely seem
Inferior to angelical, prolong
Their curious pastime alaping in mid air
(And sometimes with ambitious wing that soars
High as the level of the mountain-tops)
A circuit ampler than the lake beneath—
Their own domain but ever, while intent
On tracing and retracing that large round,
Their jubilant activity evolves
Hundreds of curves and circlets, to and fro,
Upward and downward, progress intricate
Yet unperplexed, as if one spirit swayed
Their indefatigable flight. 'Tis done—
Ten times, or more, fancied it had ceased;
But lo! the vanished company again
Ascending; they approach—I hear their wings,
Faint, faint at first and then an eager sound,
Past in a moment—and as faint again!
They tempt the sun to sport amid their plumes;

They tempt the water, or the gleaming ice,
To show them a fair image ; 'tis themselves,
Their own fair forms, upon the glimmering plain,
Painted more soft and fair as they descend
Almost to touch ;—then up again aloft,
Up with a sally and a flash of speed,
As if they scorned both resting-place and rest !

1812.

XXXVIII.

VIEW FROM THE TOP OF BLACK COMB.

THIS Height a ministering Angel might select :
For from the summit of BLACK COMB (dread name
Derived from clouds and storms !) the amplest range
Of unobstructed prospect may be seen
That British ground commands :—low dusky tracts,
Where Trent is nursed, far southward ! Cambrian
hills

To the south-west, a multitudinous show ;
And, in a line of eye-sight linked with these,
The hoary peaks of Scotland that give birth
To Tiviot's stream, to Annan, Tweed, and Clyde :—
Crowding the quarter whence the sun comes forth
Gigantic mountains rough with crags ; beneath,
Right at the imperial station's western base
Main ocean, breaking audibly, and stretched
Far into silent regions blue and pale ;—
And visibly engirding Mona's Isle
That, as we left the plain, before our sight
Stood like a lofty mount, uplifting slowly
(Above the convex of the watery globe)
Into clear view the cultured fields that streak
Her habitable shores, but now appears
A dwindled object, and submits to lie
At the spectator's feet.—Yon azure ridge,
Is it a perishable cloud ? Or there
Do we behold the line of Erin's coast ?
Land sometimes by the roving shepherd-swain
(Like the bright confines of another world)
Not doubtfully perceived.—Look homeward now !
In depth, in height, in circuit, how serene
The spectacle, how pure !—Of Nature's works,
In earth, and air, and earth-embracing sea,
A revelation infinite it seems ;
Display august of man's inheritance,
Of Britain's calm felicity and power !

1813.

Black Comb stands at the southern extremity of Cumberland : its base covers a much greater extent of ground than any other mountain in those parts ; and, from its situation, the summit commands a more extensive view than any other point in Britain.

XXXIX.

THE HAUNTED TREE

to——.

THOSE silver clouds collected round the sun
His mid-day warmth abate not, seeming less
To overshadow than multiply his beams
By soft reflection—grateful to the sky,
To rocks, fields, woods. Nor doth our human
sense
Ask, for its pleasure, screen or canopy
More ample than the time-dismantled Oak
Spreads o'er this tuft of heath, which now, attire
In the whole fulness of its bloom, affords
Couch beautiful as e'er for earthly use
Was fashioned ; whether by the hand of Art,
That eastern Sultan, amid flowers entwrought
On silken tissue, might diffuse his limbs
In languor ; or, by Nature, for repose
Of panting Wood-nymph, wearied with the chase.
O Lady ! fairer in thy Poet's sight
Than fairest spiritual creature of the groves,
Approach ;—and, thus invited, crown with rest
The noon-tide hour : though truly some there are
Whose footsteps superstitiously avoid
This venerable Tree ; for, when the wind
Blows keenly, it sends forth a creaking sound
(Above the general roar of woods and crags)
Distinctly heard from far—a doleful note !
As if (so Grecian shepherds would have deemed)
The Hamadryad, pent within, bewailed
Some bitter wrong. Nor is it unbelieved,
By ruder fancy, that a troubled ghost
Haunts the old trunk ; lamenting deeds of which
The flowery ground is conscious. But no wind
Sweeps now along this elevated ridge ;
Not even a zephyr stirs ;—the obnoxious Tree
Is mute ; and, in his silence, would look down,
O lovely Wanderer of the trackless hills,
On thy reclining form with more delight
Than his coevals in the sheltered vale
Seem to participate, the while they view
Their own far-stretching arms and leafy heads
Vividly pictured in some glassy pool,
That, for a brief space, checks the hurrying
stream !

1314

XL.

THE TRIAD.

Show me the noblest Youth of present time,
Whose trembling fancy would to love give birth;
Be God or Hero, from the Olympian clime
Turned, to seek a Consort upon earth;
In no doubtful prospect, let me see
The brightest star of ages yet to be,
And I will mate and match him blissfully.

Will not fetch a Naiad from a flood
Nor as herself—(song lacks not mightier power)
Or leaf-crowned Dryad from a pathless wood,
Or Sea-nymph glistening from her coral bower;
Where Mortals bodied forth in vision still,
Hall with Mount Ida's triple lustre fill
Be chaster coverts of a British hill.

"Appear!—obey my lyre's command!
Come, like the Graces, hand in hand!
Or ye, though not by birth allied,
Are Sisters in the bond of love;
Nor shall the tongue of envious pride
Resume those interweavings to reprove
Of you, which that fair progeny of Jove,
Turned from the tuneful spheres that glide
In endless union, earth and sea above."
I sing in vain;—the pines have hushed their
waving:

peerless Youth expectant at my side,
Restless as they, with unabated craving
Look to the earth, and to the vacant air;
And, with a wandering eye that seems to chide,
Ask of the clouds what occupants they hide:—
Why solicit more than sight could bear,
Casting on a moment all we dare?
Like we those bright Beings one by one;
And what was boldly promised, truly shall be done.

Fear not a constraining measure!
Yielding to this gentle spell,
Lead! from domes of pleasure,
From cottage-sprinkled dell,
To regions solitary,
Where the eagle builds her airy,
Where the hermit's long-forsaken cell!"
He comes!—behold

Figure, like a ship with snow-white sail!
Ere she draws; a breeze uplifts her veil;
Her coming wait
Are a sunshine and as soft a gale

As e'er, on herbage covering earthly mold,
Tempted the bird of Juno to unfold
His richest splendour—when his veering gait
And every motion of his starry train
Seem governed by a strain
Of music, audible to him alone.

"O Lady, worthy of earth's proudest throne!
Nor less, by excellence of nature, fit
Beside an unambitious hearth to sit
Domestic queen, where grandeur is unknown;
What living man could fear
The worst of Fortune's malice, wert Thou near,
Humbling that lily-stem, thy sceptre meek,
That its fair flowers may from his cheek
Brush the too happy tear!
—Queen, and handmaid lowly!
Whose skill can speed the day with lively cares,
And banish melancholy
By all that mind invents or hand prepares;
O Thou, against whose lip, without its smile
And in its silence even, no heart is proof;
Whose goodness, sinking deep, would reconcile
The softest Nursling of a gorgeous palace
To the bare life beneath the hawthorn-roof
Of Sherwood's Archer, or in caves of Wallace—
Who that hath seen thy beauty could content
His soul with but a *glimpse* of heavenly day?
Who that hath loved thee, but would lay
His strong hand on the wind, if it were bent
To take thee in thy majesty away!
—Pass onward (even the glancing deer
Till we depart intrude not here;)
That mossy slope, o'er which the woodbine throws
A canopy, is smoothed for thy repose!"

Glad moment is it when the throng
Of warblers in full concert strong
Strive, and not vainly strive, to rout
The lagging shower, and force coy Phœbus out,
Met by the rainbow's form divine,
Issuing from her cloudy shrine;—
So may the thrillings of the lyre
Prevail to further our desire,
While to these shades a sister Nymph I call.

"Come, if the notes thine ear may pierce,
Come, youngest of the lovely Three,
Submissive to the might of verse
And the dear voice of harmony,
By none more deeply felt than Thee!"
—I sang; and lo! from pastimes virginal
She hastens to the tents
Of nature, and the lonely elements.

Air sparkles round her with a dazzling sheen ;
 But mark her glowing cheek, her vesture green !
 And, as if wishful to disarm
 Or to repay the potent Charm,
 She bears the stringèd lute of old romance,
 That cheered the trellised arbour's privacy,
 And soothed war-wearied knights in rafters hall.
 How vivid, yet how delicate, her glee !
 So tripped the Muse, inventress of the dance ;
 So, truant in waste woods, the blithe Euphrosyne !

But the ringlets of that head
 Why are they ungarlanded ?
 Why bedeck her temples less
 Than the simplest shepherdess ?
 Is it not a brow inviting
 Choicest flowers that ever breathed,
 Which the myrtle would delight in
 With Idalian rose enwreathed ?
 But her humility is well content
 With *one* wild floweret (call it not forlorn)
 FLOWER OF THE WINDS, beneath her bosom worn—
 Yet more for love than ornament.

Open, ye thickets ! let her fly,
 Swift as a Thracian Nymph o'er field and height !
 For She, to all but those who love her, shy,
 Would gladly vanish from a Stranger's sight ;
 Though where she is beloved and loves,
 Light as the wheeling butterfly she moves ;
 Her happy spirit as a bird is free,
 That rifles blossoms on a tree,
 Turning them inside out with arch audacity.
 Alas ! how little can a moment show
 Of an eye where feeling plays
 In ten thousand dewy rays ;
 A face o'er which a thousand shadows go !
 —She stops—is fastened to that rivulet's side ;
 And there (while, with sedater mien,
 O'er timid waters that have scarcely left
 Their birth-place in the rocky cleft
 She bends) at leisure may be seen
 Features to old ideal grace allied,
 Amid their smiles and dimples dignified—
 Fit countenance for the soul of primal truth ;
 The bland composure of eternal youth !

What more changeful than the sea ?
 But over his great tides
 Fidelity presides ;
 And this light-hearted Maiden constant is as he.
 High is her aim as heaven above,
 And wide as ether her good-will ;
 And, like the lowly reed, her love
 Can drink its nurture from the scantiest rill :

Insight as keen as frosty star
 Is to *her* charity no bar,
 Nor interrupts her frolic graces
 When she is, far from these wild places,
 Encircled by familiar faces.

O the charm that manners draw,
 Nature, from thy genuine law !
 If from what her hand would do,
 Her voice would utter, aught ensue
 Untoward or unfit ;
 She, in benign affections pure,
 In self-forgetfulness secure,
 Sheds round the transient harm or vague mis-
 chance

A light unknown to tutored elegance :
 Her's is not a cheek shame-stricken,
 But her blushes are joy-flushes ;
 And the fault (if fault it be)
 Only ministers to quicken
 Laughter-loving gaiety,
 And kindle sportive wit—
 Leaving this Daughter of the mountains free
 As if she knew that Oberon king of Faery
 Had crossed her purpose with some quaint vagar
 And heard his viewless bands
 Over their mirthful triumph clapping hands.

“ Last of the Three, though eldest born,
 Reveal thyself, like pensive Morn
 Touched by the skylark's earliest note,
 Ere humbler gladness be afloat.
 But whether in the semblance drest
 Of Dawn—or Eve, fair vision of the west,
 Come with each anxious hope subdued
 By woman's gentle fortitude,
 Each grief, through meekness, settling into rest.
 —Or I would hail thee when some high-wroug-
 page

Of a closed volume lingering in thy hand
 Has raised thy spirit to a peaceful stand
 Among the glories of a happier age.”

Her brow hath opened on me—see it there,
 Brightening the umbrage of her hair ;
 So gleams the crescent moon, that loves
 To be descried through shady groves.
 Tenderest bloom is on her cheek ;
 Wish not for a richer streak ;
 Nor dread the depth of meditative eye ;
 But let thy love, upon that azure field
 Of thoughtfulness and beauty, yield
 Its homage offered up in purity.
 What would'st thou more ! In sunny glade,
 Or under leaves of thickest shade,

as such a stillness e'er diffused
 Once earth grew calm while angels mused ;
 Softly she treads, as if her foot were loth
 To crush the mountain dew-drops—soon to melt
 In the flower's breast ; as if she felt
 That flowers themselves, whate'er their hue,
 With all their fragrance, all their glistening,
 All to the heart for inward listening—
 And though for bridal wreaths and tokens true
 Welcomed wisely ; though a growth
 Which the careless shepherd sleeps on,
 As fitly spring from turf the mourner weeps on—
 And without wrong are cropped the marble tomb
 To strew.

The Charm is over ; the mute Phantoms gone,
 Nor will return—but droop not, favoured Youth ;
 The apparition that before thee shone
 Obeys a summons covetous of truth.
 From these wild rocks thy footsteps I will guide
 To bowers in which thy fortune may be tried,
 And one of the bright Three become thy happy
 Bride.

1828.

XII.

THE WISHING-GATE.

In the vale of Grasmere, by the side of the old high-way leading to Ambleside, is a gate, which, time out of mind, has been called the Wishing-gate, from a belief that wishes formed or indulged there have a favourable issue.

How rules a land for ever green :
 All powers that serve the bright-eyed Queen
 Are confident and gay ;
 Clouds at her bidding disappear ;
 Points she to aught ?—the bliss draws near,
 And Fancy smooths the way.

Not such the land of Wishes—there
 Well fruitless day-dreams, lawless prayer,
 And thoughts with things at strife ;
 Not how forlorn, should ye depart
 From superstitions of the heart,
 How poor, were human life !

When magic lore abjured its might,
 Did not forfeit one dear right,
 One tender claim abate ;
 Witness this symbol of your sway,
 Reviving near the public way,
 The rustic Wishing-gate !

Inquire not if the faery race
 Shed kindly influence on the place,
 Ere northward they retired ;
 If here a warrior left a spell,
 Panting for glory as he fell ;
 Or here a saint expired.

Enough that all around is fair,
 Composed with Nature's finest care,
 And in her fondest love—
 Peace to embosom and content—
 To overawe the turbulent,
 The selfish to reprove.

Yea ! even the Stranger from afar,
 Reclining on this moss-grown bar,
 Unknowing, and unknown,
 The infection of the ground partakes,
 Longing for his Belov'd—who makes
 All happiness her own.

Then why should conscious Spirits fear
 The mystic stirrings that are here,
 The ancient faith disclaim ?
 The local Genius ne'er befriends
 Desires whose course in folly ends,
 Whose just reward is shame.

Smile if thou wilt, but not in scorn,
 If some, by ceaseless pains outworn,
 Here crave an easier lot ;
 If some have thirsted to renew
 A broken vow, or bind a true,
 With firmer, holier knot.

And not in vain, when thoughts are cast
 Upon the irrevocable past,
 Some Penitent sincere
 May for a worthier future sigh,
 While trickles from his downcast eye
 No unavailing tear.

The Worldling, pining to be freed
 From turmoil, who would turn or speed
 The current of his fate,
 Might stop before this favoured scene,
 At Nature's call, nor blush to lean
 Upon the Wishing-gate.

The Sage, who feels how blind, how weak
 Is man, though loth such help to seek,
 Yet, passing, here might pause,
 And thirst for insight to allay
 Misgiving, while the crimson day
 In quietness withdraws ;

Or when the church-clock's knell profound
To Time's first step across the bound
Of midnight makes reply ;
Time pressing on with starry crest,
To filial sleep upon the breast
Of dread eternity.

1822.

XLII.

THE WISHING-GATE DESTROYED.

'Tis gone—with old belief and dream
That round it clung, and tempting scheme
Released from fear and doubt ;
And the bright landscape too must lie,
By this blank wall, from every eye,
Relentlessly shut out.

Bear witness ye who seldom passed
That opening—but a look ye cast
Upon the lake below,
What spirit-stirring power it gained
From faith which here was entertained,
Though reason might say no.

Blest is that ground, where, o'er the springs
Of history, Glory claps her wings,
Fame sheds the exulting tear ;
Yet earth is wide, and many a nook
Unheard of is, like this, a book
For modest meanings dear.

It was in sooth a happy thought
That grafted, on so fair a spot,
So confident a token
Of coming good ;—the charm is fled ;
Indulgent centuries spun a thread,
Which one harsh day has broken.

Alas ! for him who gave the word ;
Could he no sympathy afford,
Derived from earth or heaven,
To hearts so oft by hope betrayed ;
Their very wishes wanted aid
Which here was freely given !

Where, for the love-lorn maiden's wound,
Will now so readily be found
A balm of expectation ?
Anxious for far-off children, where
Shall mothers breathe a like sweet air
Of home-felt consolation ?

And not unfelt will prove the loss
'Mid trivial care and petty cross
And each day's shallow grief ;
Though the most easily beguiled
Were oft among the first that smiled
At their own fond belief.

If still the reckless change we mourn,
A reconciling thought may turn
To harm that might lurk here,
Ere judgment prompted from within
Fit aims, with courage to begin,
And strength to persevere.

Not Fortune's slave is Man : our state
Enjoins, while firm resolves await
On wishes just and wise,
That strenuous action follow both,
And life be one perpetual growth
Of heaven-ward enterprise.

So taught, so trained, we boldly face
All accidents of time and place ;
Whatever props may fail,
Trust in that sovereign law can spread
New glory o'er the mountain's head,
Fresh beauty through the vale.

That truth informing mind and heart,
The simplest cottager may part,
Ungrieved, with charm and spell ;
And yet, lost Wishing-gate, to thee
The voice of grateful memory
Shall bid a kind farewell !

See Note at the end of the Volume.

XLIII.

THE PRIMROSE OF THE ROCK.

A Rock there is whose homely front
The passing traveller slights ;
Yet there the glow-worms hang their lam
Like stars, at various heights ;
And one coy Primrose to that Rock
The vernal breeze invites.

What hideous warfare hath been waged,
What kingdoms overthrown,
Since first I spied that Primrose-tuft
And marked it for my own ;
A lasting link in Nature's chain
From highest heaven let down !

The flowers, still faithful to the stems,
 Their fellowship renew ;
 The stems are faithful to the root,
 That worketh out of view ;
 And to the rock the root adheres
 In every fibre true.

Close clings to earth the living rock,
 Though threatening still to fall ;
 The earth is constant to her sphere ;
 And God upholds them all :
 So blooms this lonely Plant, nor dreads
 Her annual funeral.

• • • • •

Here closed the meditative strain ;
 But air breathed soft that day,
 The hoary mountain-heights were cheered,
 The sunny vale looked gay ;
 And to the Primrose of the Rock
 I gave this after-lay.

I sang—Let myriads of bright flowers,
 Like Thee, in field and grove
 Revive unenvied ;—mightier far,
 Than tremblings that reprove
 Our vernal tendencies to hope,
 Is God's redeeming love ;

That love which changed—for wan disease,
 For sorrow that had bent
 O'er hopeless dust, for withered age—
 Their moral element,
 And turned the thistles of a curse
 To types beneficent.

Sm-blighted though we are, we too,
 The reasoning Sons of Men,
 From one oblivious winter called
 Shall rise, and breathe again ;
 And in eternal summer lose
 Our threescore years and ten.

Humbleness of heart descends
 This prescience from on high,
 Faith that elevates the just,
 Before and when they die ;
 And makes each soul a separate heaven,
 A court for Deity.

1831.

XLIV.

PRESENTIMENTS.

PRESENTIMENTS ! they judge not right
 Who deem that ye from open light
 Retire in fear of shame ;
 All *heaven-born* Instincts shun the touch
 Of vulgar sense,—and, being such,
 Such privilege ye claim.

The tear whose source I could not guess,
 The deep sigh that seemed fatherless,
 Were mine in early days ;
 And now, unforced by time to part
 With fancy, I obey my heart,
 And venture on your praise.

What though some busy foes to good,
 Too potent over nerve and blood,
 Lurk near you—and combine
 To taint the health which ye infuse ;
 This hides not from the moral Muse
 Your origin divine.

How oft from you, derided Powers !
 Comes Faith that in auspicious hours
 Builds castles, not of air :
 Bodings unsanctioned by the will
 Flow from your visionary skill,
 And teach us to beware.

The bosom-weight, your stubborn gift,
 That no philosophy can lift,
 Shall vanish, if ye please,
 Like morning mist : and, where it lay,
 The spirits at your bidding play
 In gaiety and ease.

Star-guided contemplations move
 Through space, though calm, not raised above
 Prognostics that ye rule ;
 The naked Indian of the wild,
 And haply, too, the cradled Child,
 Are pupils of your school.

But who can fathom your intents,
 Number their signs or instruments !
 A rainbow, a sunbeam,
 A subtle smell that Spring unbinds,
 Dead pause abrupt of midnight winds,
 An echo, or a dream.

The laughter of the Christmas hearth
 With sighs of self-exhausted mirth
 Ye feelingly reprove
 And daily, in the conscious breast,
 Your visitations are a test
 And exercise of love.

When some great change gives boundless scope
 To an exulting Nation's hope,
 Oft, startled and made wise
 By your low-breathed interpretations,
 The simply-meek foretaste the springs
 Of bitter contraries.

Ye daunt the proud array of war,
 Pervade the lonely ocean far
 As sail hath been unfurled;
 For dancers in the festive hall
 What ghastly partners hath your call
 Fetched from the shadowy world.

'Tis said, that warnings ye dispense,
 Emboldened by a keener sense
 That men have lived for whom,
 With dread precision, ye made clear
 The hour that in a distant year
 Should knell them to the tomb.

Unwelcome insight! Yet there are
 Blest times when mystery is laid bare,
 Truth shows a glorious face,
 While on that isthmus which commands
 The councils of both worlds, she stands,
 Sage Spirits! by your grace.

God, who instructs the brutes to scent
 All changes of the element,
 Whose wisdom fixed the scale
 Of natures, for our wants provides
 By higher sometimes humbler, guides,
 When lights of reason fail.

1800.

XLV.

VERNAL ODE.

Rerum Natura tota est nusquam magis quam in minimis.
 PLIN. NAT. HIST.

1.

BENEATH the concave of an April sky,
 When all the fields with freshest green were dight,
 Appeared, in presence of the spiritual eye
 That aids or supersedes our grosser sight,

The form and rich habiliment
 Whose countenance bore the
 When it reveals, in evening
 Features half lost amid their
 Poised like a weary cloud, it
 He hung,—then floated with
 (Softening that bright efful-
 Till he had reached a summ-
 Where oft the venturesome
 tide breeze.

Upon the apex of that lofty
 Alighted, there the Strange
 Fair as a gorgeous Fabric
 Suddenly raised by some
 Where nothing was; and
 Of Britain's realm, whose
 Waves high, embellished by

II.

Beneath the shadow of his
 Rested a golden harp;—he
 And, after prelude of un-
 Poured through the echoes
 He sang—

“No wintry deso-
 Scorching blight or noxious
 Affect my native habitatio-
 Buried in glory far beyon-
 Of man's inquiring gaze, b-
 Imaged, though faintly in
 Profound of night's ethere
 And in the aspect of each
 Some fixed, some wanderi-
 But wandering star and fi-
 Blended in absolute seren-
 And free from semblance
 Fresh as if Evening broug-
 Her darkness splendour g-
 To testify of Love and Gr-

III.

What if those bright fires
 Shine subject to decay,
 Sons haply of extinguisher
 Themselves to lose their I
 Like clouds before the wir-
 He thanks poured out to I
 Nightly, on human kind
 That vision of endurance:
 —And though to every di-
 Renewed throughout the I
 The melancholy gates of I
 Respond with sympathetic

though all that feeds on nether air,
 low'er magnificent or fair,
 bows but to perish, and entrust
 its ruins to their kindred dust ;
 Yet, by the Almighty's ever-during care,
 her procreant vigils Nature keeps
 amid the unfathomable deeps ;
 and saves the peopled fields of earth
 from dread of emptiness or dearth.
 Thus, in their stations, lifting tow'rd the sky
 the foliaged head in cloud-like majesty,
 the shadow-casting race of trees survive :
 Thus, in the train of Spring, arrive
 sweet flowers ;—what living eye hath viewed
 their myriads !—endlessly renewed,
 Wherever strikes the sun's glad ray ;
 Where'er the subtle waters stray ;
 Wherever sportive breezes bend
 their course, or genial showers descend !
 Mortals, rejoice ! the very Angels quit
 their mansions unsusceptible of change,
 Amid your pleasant bowers to sit,
 And through your sweet vicissitudes to range !"

IV.

O, turned at happy distance from the cares
 Of a too-anxious world, mild pastoral Muse !
 That, to the sparkling crown Urania wears,
 And to her sister Clio's laurel wreath,
 Prefer'st a garland culled from purple heath,
 Or blooming thicket moist with morning dews ;
 Was such bright Spectacle vouchsafed to me !
 And was it granted to the simple ear
 Of thy contented Votary
 Each melody to hear !
 'Tis rather suits it, side by side with thee,
 Trapped in a fit of pleasing indolence,
 While thy tired lute hangs on the hawthorn-tree,
 To lie and listen—till o'er-drowsèd sense
 Asks, hardly conscious of the influence—
 The soft murmur of the vagrant Bee.
 A slender sound ! yet hoary Time
 Hath to the Soul exalt it with the chime
 Of his years ;—a company
 Of ages coming, ages gone ;
 Of tions from before them sweeping,
 Of ions in destruction steeping,)
 Every awful note in unison
 With that faint utterance, which tells
 Of treasure sucked from buds and bells,
 Of the pure keeping of those waxen cells ;
 Of her She—a statist prudent to confer
 On the common weal ; a warrior bold,
 Mant all over with unburnished gold,

And armed with living spear for mortal fight ;
 A cunning forager
 That spreads no waste ; a social builder ; one
 In whom all busy offices unite
 With all fine functions that afford delight—
 Safe through the winter storm in quiet dwells !

V.

And is She brought within the power
 Of vision !—o'er this tempting flower .
 Hovering until the petals stay
 Her flight, and take its voice away !—
 Observe each wing !—a tiny van !
 The structure of her laden thigh,
 How fragile ! yet of ancestry
 Mysteriously remote and high ;
 High as the imperial front of man ;
 The roseate bloom on woman's cheek ;
 The soaring eagle's curvèd beak ;
 The white plumes of the floating swan ;
 Old as the tiger's paw, the lion's mane
 Ere shaken by that mood of stern disdain
 At which the desert trembles.—Humming Bee !
 Thy sting was needless then, perchance unknown,
 The seeds of malice were not sown ;
 All creatures met in peace, from fierceness free,
 And no pride blended with their dignity.
 —Tears had not broken from their source ;
 Nor Anguish strayed from her Tartarean den ;
 The golden years maintained a course
 Not undiversified though smooth and even ;
 We were not mocked with glimpse and shadow then,
 Bright Seraphs mixed familiarly with men ;
 And earth and stars composed a universal heaven !

1817.

XLVI.

DEVOTIONAL INCITEMENTS.

'Not to the earth confined,
 Ascend to heaven.'

WHERE will they stop, those breathing Powers,
 The Spirits of the new-born flowers !
 They wander with the breeze, they wind
 Where'er the streams a passage find ;
 Up from their native ground they rise
 In mute aërial harmonies ;
 From humble violet—modest thyme—
 Exhaled, the essential odours climb,
 As if no space below the sky
 Their subtle flight could satisfy :
 Heaven will not tax our thoughts with pride
 If like ambition be *their* guide.

Roused by this kindest of May-showers,
 The spirit-quickener of the flowers,
 That with moist virtue softly cleaves
 The buds, and freshens the young leaves,
 The birds pour forth their souls in notes
 Of rapture from a thousand throats—
 Here checked by too impetuous haste,
 While there the music runs to waste,
 With bounty more and more enlarged,
 Till the whole air is overcharged ;
 Give ear, O Man ! to their appeal
 And thirst for no inferior zeal,
 Thou, who canst think, as well as feel.

Mount from the earth ; aspire ! aspire !
 So pleads the town's cathedral quire,
 In strains that from their solemn height
 Sink, to attain a loftier flight ;
 While incense from the altar breathes
 Rich fragrance in embodied wreaths ;
 Or, flung from swinging censer, shrouds
 The taper-lights, and curls in clouds
 Around angelic Forms, the still
 Creation of the painter's skill,
 That on the service wait concealed
 One moment, and the next revealed
 —Cast off your bonds, awake, arise,
 And for no transient ecstasies !
 What else can mean the visual plea
 Of still or moving imagery—
 The iterated summons loud,
 Not wasted on the attendant crowd,
 Nor wholly lost upon the throng
 Hurrying the busy streets along !

Alas ! the sanctities combined
 By art to unsensualise the mind,
 Decay and languish ; or, as creeds
 And humours change, are spurned like weeds :
 The priests are from their altars thrust ;
 Temples are levelled with the dust ;
 And solemn rites and awful forms
 Founder amid fanatic storms.
 Yet evermore, through years renewed
 In undisturbed vicissitude
 Of seasons balancing their flight
 On the swift wings of day and night,
 Kind Nature keeps a heavenly door
 Wide open for the scattered Poor.
 Where flower-breathed incense to the skies
 Is wafted in mute harmonies ;
 And ground fresh-cloven by the plough
 Is fragrant with a humbler vow ;

Where birds and brooks from leafy dells
 Chime forth unwearied canticles,
 And vapours magnify and spread
 The glory of the sun's bright head—
 Still constant in her worship, still
 Conforming to the eternal Will,
 Whether men sow or reap the fields,
 Divine monition Nature yields,
 That not by bread alone we live,
 Or what a hand of flesh can give ;
 That every day should leave some part
 Free for a sabbath of the heart :
 So shall the seventh be truly blest,
 From morn to eve, with hallowed rest.

188

XLVII.

THE CUCKOO-CLOCK.

Wouldst thou be taught, when sleep has tak
 flight,
 By a sure voice that can most sweetly tell,
 How far-off yet a glimpse of morning light,
 And if to lure the truant back be well,
 Forbear to covet a Repeater's stroke,
 That, answering to thy touch, will sound the hour
 Better provide thee with a Cuckoo-clock
 For service hung behind thy chamber-door ;
 And in due time the soft spontaneous shock,
 The double note, as if with living power,
 Will to composure lead—or make thee blithe
 bird in bower.

List, Cuckoo—Cuckoo !—oft tho' tempests howl,
 Or nipping frost remind thee trees are bare,
 How cattle pine, and droop the shivering fowl,
 Thy spirits will seem to feed on balmy air :
 I speak with knowledge,—by that Voice beguiled
 Thou wilt salute old memories as they throng
 Into thy heart ; and fancies, running wild
 Through fresh green fields, and budding grove
 among,
 Will make thee happy, happy as a child ;
 Of sunshine wilt thou think, and flowers, and sods
 And breathe as in a world where nothing can
 wrong.

And know—that, even for him who shuns the d
 And nightly tosses on a bed of pain ;
 Whose joys, from all but memory swept away,
 Must come un hoped for, if they come again ;

that, for him whose waking thoughts, severe
distress is sharp, would scorn my theme,
his notes, striking upon his ear
, and intermingling with his dream,
from sad regions send him to a dear
ful land of verdure, shower and gleam,
the *wandering* Voice beside some haunted
stream.

ye without measure ! while the grace
even doth in such wise, from humblest
springs,
measure forth, and solaces that trace
course along familiar things,
by our hearts have faith that blessings come,
ing from founts above the starry sky,
gels when their own untroubled home
ive, and speed on nightly embassy
earthly chambers,—and for whom ?
h for souls who God's forbearance try,
se that seek his help, and for his mercy sigh.

XLVIII.

TO THE CLOUDS.

Clouds ! ye wingèd Host in troops
ing from behind the motionless brow
all rock, as from a hidden world,
er with such eagerness of speed ?
ek ye, or what shun ye ? of the gale
ons, fear ye to be left behind,
g o'er your blue ethereal field
ye with each other ? of the sea
, thus post ye over vale and height
upon your mother's lap—and rest ?
ye rightlier hailed, when first mine eyes
in your impetuous march the likeness
e army pressing on to meet
ake some unknown enemy ?—
r smooth motions suit a peaceful aim ;
ney, not less aptly pleased, compares
uadrons to an endless flight of birds
upon due migration bound
er climes ; or rather do ye urge
an your hasty pilgrimage
e at last on more aspiring heights
ese, and utter your devotion there
underous voice ? Or are ye jubilant,
ald ye, tracking your proud lord the Sun,
ent at his setting ; or the pomp
an mornings would ye fill, and stand

Poising your splendours high above the heads
Of worshippers kneeling to their up-risen God ?
Whence, whence, ye Clouds ! this eagerness of
speed ?

Speak, silent creatures.—They are gone, are fled,
Buried together in yon gloomy mass
That loads the middle heaven ; and clear and bright
And vacant doth the region which they thronged
Appear ; a calm descent of sky conducting
Down to the unapproachable abyss,
Down to that hidden gulf from which they rose
To vanish—fleet as days and months and years,
Fleet as the generations of mankind,
Power, glory, empire, as the world itself,
The lingering world, when time hath ceased to be.
But the winds roar, shaking the rooted trees,
And see ! a bright precursor to a train
Perchance as numerous, overpeers the rock
That sullenly refuses to partake
Of the wild impulse. From a fount of life
Invisible, the long procession moves
Luminous or gloomy, welcome to the vale
Which they are entering, welcome to mine eye
That sees them, to my soul that owns in them,
And in the bosom of the firmament
O'er which they move, wherein they are contained,
A type of her capacious self and all
Her restless progeny.

A humble walk

Here is my body doomed to tread, this path,
A little hoary line and faintly traced,
Work, shall we call it, of the shepherd's foot
Or of his flock ?—joint vestige of them both.
I pace it unrepining, for my thoughts
Admit no bondage and my words have wings.
Where is the Orphean lyre, or Druid harp,
To accompany the verse ? The mountain blast
Shall be our *hand* of music ; he shall sweep
The rocks, and quivering trees, and billowy lake,
And search the fibres of the caves, and they
Shall answer, for our song is of the Clouds
And the wind loves them ; and the gentle gales—
Which by their aid re-clothe the naked lawn
With annual verdure, and revive the woods,
And moisten the parched lips of thirsty flowers—
Love them ; and every idle breeze of air
Bends to the favourite lurchen. Moon and stars
Keep their most solemn vigils when the Clouds
Watch also, shifting peaceably their place
Like bands of ministering Spirits, or when they lurch,
As if some Protean art the change had wrought,
In listless quiet o'er the ethereal deep
Scattered, a Cyclades of various shapes
And all degrees of beauty. O ye Lightnings !

Ye are their perilous offspring ; and the Sun—
 Source inexhaustible of life and joy,
 And type of man's far-darting reason, therefore
 In old time worshipped as the god of verse,
 A blazing intellectual deity—
 Loves his own glory in their looks, and showers
 Upon that unsubstantial brotherhood
 Visions with all but beatific light
 Enriched—too transient were they not renewed
 From age to age, and did not, while we gaze
 In silent rapture, credulous desire
 Nourish the hope that memory lacks not power
 To keep the treasure unimpaired. Vain thought!
 Yet why repine, created as we are
 For joy and rest, albeit to find them only
 Lodged in the bosom of eternal things!

XLIX.

SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE OF THE BIRD
OF PARADISE.

THE gentlest Poet, with free thoughts endowed,
 And a true master of the glowing strain,
 Might scan the narrow province with disdain
 That to the Painter's skill is here allowed.
 This, this the Bird of Paradise! disclaim
 The daring thought, forget the name;
 This the Sun's Bird, whom Glendoveers might
 own

As no unworthy Partner in their flight
 Through seas of ether, where the ruffling sway
 Of nether air's rude billows is unknown;
 Whom Sylphs, if e'er for casual pastime they
 Through India's spicy regions wing their way,
 Might bow to as their Lord. What character,
 O sovereign Nature! I appeal to thee,
 Of all thy feathered progeny
 Is so unearthly, and what shape so fair!
 So richly decked in variegated down,
 Green, sable, shining yellow, shadowy brown,
 Tints softly with each other blended,
 Hues doubtfully begun and ended;
 Or intershooting, and to sight
 Lost and recovered, as the rays of light
 Glance on the conscious plumes touched here and
 there!
 Full surely, when with such proud gifts of life
 Began the pencil's strife,
 O'erweening Art was caught as in a snare.

A sense of seemingly presumptuous w
 Gave the first impulse to the Poet's song
 But, of his scorn repenting soon, he drew
 A juster judgment from a calmer view;
 And, with a spirit freed from discontent,
 Thankfully took an effort that was meant
 Not with God's bounty, Nature's love, to
 Or made with hope to please that inward
 Which ever strives in vain itself to satisfy
 But to recal the truth by some faint trace
 Of power ethereal and celestial grace,
 That in the living Creature find on earth

A JEWISH FAMILY.

(IN A SMALL VALLEY OPPOSITE ST. GOAR, UPON T

GENIUS of Raphael! if thy wings
 Might bear thee to this glen,
 With faithful memory left of things
 To pencil dear and pen,
 Thou would'st forego the neighbouring
 And all his majesty—
 A studious forehead to incline
 O'er this poor family.

The Mother—her thou must have seen
 In spirit, ere she came
 To dwell these rifted rocks between,
 Or found on earth a name;
 An image, too, of that sweet Boy,
 Thy inspirations give—
 Of playfulness, and love, and joy,
 Predestined here to live.

Downcast, or shooting glances far,
 How beautiful his eyes,
 That blend the nature of the star
 With that of summer skies!
 I speak as if of sense beguiled;
 Uncounted months are gone,
 Yet am I with the Jewish Child,
 That exquisite Saint John.

I see the dark-brown curls, the brow,
 The smooth transparent skin,
 Refined, as with intent to show
 The holiness within;

The grace of parting Infancy
By blushes yet untamed ;
Age faithful to the mother's knee,
Nor of her arms ashamed.

Two lovely Sisters, still and sweet
As flowers, stand side by side ;
Their soul-subduing looks might cheat
The Christian of his pride :
Such beauty hath the Eternal poured
Upon them not forlorn,
Though of a lineage once abhorred,
Nor yet redeemed from scorn.

Mysterious safeguard, that, in spite
Of poverty and wrong,
Doth here preserve a living light,
From Hebrew fountains sprung ;
That gives this ragged group to cast
Around the dell a gleam
Of Palestine, of glory past,
And proud Jerusalem !

1828.

LI.

'ON THE POWER OF SOUND.

ARGUMENT.

The Ear addressed, as occupied by a spiritual functionary, in communion with sounds, individual, or combined in studied harmony.—Sources and effects of those sounds (to the close of 6th Stanza).—The power of music, whence proceeding, exemplified in the idiot.—Origin of music, and its effect in early ages—how produced (to the middle of 10th Stanza).—The mind recalled to sounds acting casually and severally.—Wish uttered (11th Stanza) that these could be united into a scheme or system for moral interests and intellectual contemplation.—(Stanza 12th). The Pythagorean theory of numbers and music, with their supposed power over the motions of the universe—Imaginations consonant with such a theory.—Wish expressed (in 11th Stanza) realised, in some degree, by the representation of all sounds under the form of thanksgiving to the Creator.—(Last Stanza) the destruction of earth and the planetary system—the survival of audible harmony, and its support in the Divine Nature, as revealed in Holy Writ.

I.

Thy functions are ethereal,
As if within thee dwelt a glancing mind,
Organ of vision ! And a Spirit ærial
Informs the cell of Hearing, dark and blind ;
Intricate labyrinth, more dread for thought
To enter than oracular cave ;

Strict passage, through which sighs are brought,
And whispers for the heart, their slave ;
And shrieks, that revel in abuse
Of shivering flesh ; and warbled air,
Whose piercing sweetness can unloose
The chains of frenzy, or entice a smile
Into the ambush of despair ;
Hosannas pealing down the long-drawn aisle,
And requiems answered by the pulse that beats
Devoutly, in life's last retreats !

II.

The headlong streams and fountains
Serve Thee, invisible Spirit, with untired powers ;
Cheering the wakeful tent on Syrian mountains,
They lull perchance ten thousand thousand flowers.
That roar, the prowling lion's *Here I am*,
How fearful to the desert wide !
That bleat, how tender ! of the dam
Calling a straggler to her side.
Shout, cuckoo !—let the vernal soul
Go with thee to the frozen zone ;
Toll from thy loftiest perch, lone bell-bird, toll !
At the still hour to Mercy dear,
Mercy from her twilight throne
Listening to nun's faint throb of holy fear,
To sailor's prayer breathed from a darkening sea,
Or widow's cottage-lullaby.

III.

Ye Voices, and ye Shadows
And Images of voice—to hound and horn
From rocky steep and rock-bestudded meadows
Flung back, and, in the sky's blue caves, reborn—
On with your pastime ! till the church-tower bells
A greeting give of measured glee ;
And milder echoes from their cells
Repeat the bridal symphony.
Then, or far earlier, let us rove
Where mists are breaking up or gone,
And from aloft look down into a cove
Besprinkled with a careless quire,
Happy milk-maids, one by one
Scattering a ditty each to her desire,
A liquid concert matchless by nice Art,
A stream as if from one full heart.

IV.

Blest be the song that brightens
The blind man's gloom, exalts the veteran's mirth ;
Unscorned the peasant's whistling breath, that
lightens
His duteous toil of furrowing the green earth.

For the tired slave, Song lifts the languid oar,
And bids it aptly fall, with chime
That beautifies the fairest shore,
And mitigates the harshest clime.
Yon pilgrims see—in lagging file
They move; but soon the appointed way
A choral *Ave Marie* shall beguile,
And to their hope the distant shrine
Glisten with a livelier ray:
Nor friendless he, the prisoner of the mine,
Who from the well-spring of his own clear breast
Can draw, and sing his griefs to rest.

v.

When civic renovation
Dawns on a kingdom, and for needful haste
Best eloquence avails not, Inspiration
Mounts with a tune, that travels like a blast
Piping through cave and battlemented tower;
Then starts the sluggard, pleased to meet
That voice of Freedom, in its power
Of promises, shrill, wild, and sweet!
Who, from a martial pageant, spreads
Incitements of a battle-day,
Thrilling the unweaponed crowd with plumeless
heads!—

Even She whose Lydian airs inspire
Peaceful striving, gentle play
Of timid hope and innocent desire
Shot from the dancing Graces, as they move
Fanned by the plausive wings of Love.

vi.

How oft along thy mazes,
Regent of sound, have dangerous Passions trod!
O Thou, through whom the temple rings with praises,
And blackening clouds in thunder speak of God,
Betray not by the cozenage of sense
Thy votaries, wooingly resigned
To a voluptuous influence
That taints the purer, better, mind;
But lead sick Fancy to a harp
That hath in noble tasks been tried;
And, if the virtuous feel a pang too sharp,
Soothe it into patience,—stay
The uplifted arm of Suicide;
And let some mood of thine in firm array
Knit every thought the impending issue needs,
Ere martyr burns, or patriot bleeds!

vii.

As Conscience, to the centre
Of being, smites with irresistible pain
So shall a solemn cadence, if it enter
The mouldy vaults of the dull idiot's brain,

Transmute him to a wretch from
Convulsed as by a jarring din;
And then aghast, as at the word
Of reason partially let in
By concords winding with a sw
Terrible for sense and soul!
Or, awed he weeps, struggling
Point not these mysteries to a
Lodged above the starry pole;
Pure modulations flowing from
Of divine Love, where Wisdom
With Order dwell, in endless

viii.

Oblivion may not cover
All treasures hoarded by the
Orphean Insight! truth's und
To the first leagues of tutored
When Music deigned within
Her subtle essence to enfold,
And voice and shell drew forth
Softer than Nature's self could
Yet strenuous was the infant
Art, daring because souls could
Stirred nowhere but an urge
Of rapt imagination sped her
Through the realms of woe a
Hell to the lyre bowed low;
Rejoiced that clamorous spell
Her wan disasters could disp

ix.

The Gift to king Amphion
That walled a city with its m
Was for belief no dream:—th
Could humanise the creature
Where men were monsters. /
Leave for one chant;—the d
Steals from the deck o'er wil
And listening dolphins gather
Self-cast, as with a desperate
'Mid that strange audience, h
A proud One docile as a man
And singing, while the accord
Sweeps his harp, the Master
So shall he touch at length a
And he, with his preserver, s
In memory, through silent ni

x.

The pipe of Pan, to shepherd
Couched in the shadow of Me
Was passing sweet; the eye
That in high triumph drew th

How did they sparkle to the cymbal's clang !
 While Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground
 To cadence,—and Silenus swang
 His way and that, with wild-flowers crowned.
 To life, to *life* give back thine ear :
 To who are longing to be rid
 Of fable, though to truth subservient, hear
 The little sprinkling of cold earth that fell
 Echoed from the coffin-lid ;
 The convict's summons in the steeple's knell ;
 'The vain distress-gun,' from a leeward shore,
 Repeated—heard, and heard no more !

XI.

For terror, joy, or pity,
 Vast is the compass and the swell of notes :
 From the babe's first cry to voice of regal city,
 Rolling a solemn sea-like bass, that floats
 Far as the woodlands—with the trill to blend
 Of that shy songstress, whose love-tale
 Might tempt an angel to descend,
 While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.
 Ye wandering Utterances, has earth no scheme,
 No scale of moral music—to unite
 Powers that survive but in the faintest dream
 Of memory !—O that ye might stoop to bear
 Chains, such precious chains of sight
 As laboured minstrelsies through ages wear !
 O for a balance fit the truth to tell
 Of the Unsubstantial, pondered well !

XII.

By one pervading spirit
 Of tones and numbers all things are controlled,
 As ages taught, where faith was found to merit
 Revelation in that mystery old.
 The heavens, whose aspect makes our minds as still
 As they themselves appear to be,
 Innumerable voices fill
 With everlasting harmony ;
 The towering headlands, crowned with mist,
 Their feet among the billows, know

That Ocean is a mighty harmonist ;
 Thy pinions, universal Air,
 Ever waving to and fro,
 Are delegates of harmony, and bear
 Strains that support the Seasons in their round ;
 Stern Winter loves a dirge-like sound.

XIII.

Break forth into thanksgiving,
 Ye banded instruments of wind and chords ;
 Unite, to magnify the Ever-living,
 Your inarticulate notes with the voice of words !
 Nor hushed be service from the lowing mead,
 Nor mute the forest hum of noon ;
 Thou too be heard, lone eagle ! freed
 From snowy peak and cloud, attune
 Thy hungry barkings to the hymn
 Of joy, that from her utmost walls
 The six-days' Work, by flaming Seraphim
 Transmits to Heaven ! As Deep to Deep
 Shouting through one valley calls,
 All worlds, all natures, mood and measure keep
 For praise and ceaseless gratulation, poured
 Into the ear of God, their Lord !

XIV.

A Voice to Light gave Being ;
 To Time, and Man his earth-born chronicler ;
 A Voice shall finish doubt and dim foreseeing,
 And sweep away life's visionary stir ;
 The trumpet (we, intoxicate with pride,
 Arm at its blast for deadly wars)
 To archangelic lips applied,
 The grave shall open, quench the stars.
 O Silence ! are Man's noisy years
 No more than moments of thy life !
 Is Harmony, blest queen of smiles and tears,
 With her smooth tones and discords just,
 Tempered into rapturous strife,
 Thy destined bond-slave ! No ! though earth be dust
 And vanish, though the heavens dissolve, her stay
 Is in the Word, that shall not pass away.

PETER BELL.

A TALE.

What's in a Name?

Brutus will start a Spirit as soon as Cæsar!

TO ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ., P.L., ETC. ETC.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

The Tale of Peter Bell, which I now introduce to your notice, and to that of the Public, has, in its Manuscript state, nearly survived its minority:—for it first saw the light in the summer of 1793. During this long interval, pains have been taken at different times to make the production less unworthy of a favourable reception; or, rather, to fit it for filling permanently a station, however humble, in the Literature of our Country. This has, indeed, been the aim of all my endeavours in Poetry, which, you know, have been sufficiently laborious to prove that I deem the Art not lightly to be approached; and that the attainment of excellence in it, may lawfully be made the principal object of intellectual pursuit by any man, who, with reasonable consideration of circumstances, has faith in his own impulses.

The Poem of Peter Bell, as the Prologue will show, was composed under a belief that the Imagination not only does not require for its exercise the intervention of supernatural agency, but that, though such agency be excluded, the faculty may be called forth as imperiously and for kindred results of pleasure, by incidents, within the compass of poetic probability, in the humblest departments of daily life. Since that Prologue was written, you have exhibited most splendid effects of judicious daring, in the opposite and usual course. Let this acknowledgment make my peace with the lovers of the supernatural; and I am persuaded it will be admitted, that to you, as a Master in that province of the art, the following Tale, whether from contrast or congruity, is not an inappropriate offering. Accept it, then, as a public testimony of affectionate admiration from one with whose name yours has been often coupled (to use your own words) for evil and for good; and believe me to be, with earnest wishes that life and health may be granted you to complete the many important works in which you are engaged, and with high respect,

Most faithfully yours,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

RYDAL MOUNT, April 7, 1819.

PROLOGUE.

THERE's something in a flying horse,
There's something in a huge balloon;
But through the clouds I'll never float
Until I have a little Boat,
Shaped like the crescent-moon.

And now I *have* a little Boat,
In shape a very crescent-moon:
Fast through the clouds my boat can sail;
But if perchance your faith should fail,
Look up—and you shall see me soon!

The woods, my Friends, are round you roaring,
Rocking and roaring like a sea;
The noise of danger's in your ears,
And ye have all a thousand fears
Both for my little Boat and me!

Meanwhile untroubled I admire
The pointed horns of my canoe;
And, did not pity touch my breast,
To see how ye are all distressed,
Till my ribs ached, I'd laugh at you!

Away we go, my Boat and I—
Frail man ne'er sate in such another;
Whether among the winds we strive,
Or deep into the clouds we dive,
Each is contented with the other.

Away we go—and what care we
For treasons, tumults, and for wars!
We are as calm in our delight
As is the crescent-moon so bright
Among the scattered stars.

Up goes my Boat among the stars
Through many a breathless field of light,
Through many a long blue field of ether,
Leaving ten thousand stars beneath her:
Up goes my little Boat so bright!

The Crab, the Scorpion, and the Bull—
We pry among them all; have shot
High o'er the red-haired race of Mars,
Covered from top to toe with scars;
Such company I like it not!

The towns in Saturn are decayed,
And melancholy Spectres throng them ;—
The Flocks, that appear to kiss
Each other in the vast abyss,
Wish joy I sail among them.

Swift Mercury resounds with mirth,
Great Jove is full of stately bowers ;
But these, and all that they contain,
What are they to that tiny grain,
That little Earth of ours !

Then look to Earth, the dear green Earth :—
Whole ages if I here should roam,
The world for my remarks and me
Would not a whit the better be ;
I've left my heart at home.

See ! there she is, the matchless Earth !
There spreads the famed Pacific Ocean !
Old Andes thrusts you craggy spear
Through the grey clouds the Alps are here,
Life waters in commotion !

You twain slip in Libya's sands ;
That silver thread the river Dnieper ;
And look, where clothed in brightest green
Is a sweet Isle, of isles the Queen ;
Ye spirits, from all evil keep her !

And see the town where I was born !
Around those happy fields we span
Is boyish gambols ;—I was lost
Where have been, but on this coast
I feel I am a man.

Never did fifty things at once
Appear so lovely, never, never ;—
How tunelessly the forests ring !
To hear the earth's soft murmuring
Thus could I hang for ever !

"Shame on you !" cried my little Boat,
"Was ever such a homesick Loon,
Within a living Boat to sit,
And make no better use of it ;
A Boat twin-sister of the crescent-moon !

Ne'er in the breast of full-grown Poet
Fluttered so faint a heart before ;—
Was it the music of the spheres
That overpowered your mortal ears !
—Such din shall trouble them no more.

These nether precincts do not lack
Charms of their own ;—then come with me ;
I want a comrade, and for you
There's nothing that I would not do ;
Nought is there that you shall not see.

Haste ! and above Siberian snows
We'll sport amid the boreal morning ;
Will mingle with her lustres gliding
Among the stars, the stars now hiding,
And now the stars adorning.

I know the secrets of a land
Where human foot did never stray ;
Fair is that land as evening skies,
And cool, though in the depth it lies
Of burning Africa.

Or we'll into the realm of Faery,
Among the lovely shades of things ;
The shadowy forms of mountains bare,
And streams, and bowers, and ladies fair,
The shades of palaces and kings !

Or, if you thirst with hardy zeal
Less quiet regions to explore,
Prompt voyage shall to you reveal
How earth and heaven are taught to feel
The might of magic lore !"

"My little vagrant Form of light,
My gay and beautiful Canoe,
Well have you played your friendly part ;
As kindly take what from my heart
Experience forces—then adieu !

Temptation lurks among your words ;
But, while these pleasures you're pursuing
Without impediment or let,
No wonder if you quite forget
What on the earth is doing.

There was a time when all mankind
Did listen with a faith sincere
To tuneful tongues in mystery versed ;
Then Poets fearlessly rehearsed
The wonders of a wild career.

Go—(but the world's a sleepy world,
And 'tis, I fear, an age too late)
Take with you some ambitious Youth !
For, restless Wanderer ! I, in truth,
Am all unfit to be your mate.

Long have I loved what I behold,
The night that calms, the day that cheers ;
The common growth of mother-earth
Suffices me—her tears, her mirth,
Her humblest mirth and tears.

The dragon's wing, the magic ring,
I shall not covet for my dower,
If I along that lowly way
With sympathetic heart may stray,
And with a soul of power.

These given, what more need I desire
To stir, to soothe, or elevate ?
What nobler marvels than the mind
May in life's daily prospect find,
May find or there create ?

A potent wand doth Sorrow wield ;
What spell so strong as guilty Fear !
Repentance is a tender Sprite ;
If aught on earth have heavenly might,
'Tis lodged within her silent tear.

But grant my wishes,—let us now
Descend from this ethereal height ;
Then take thy way, adventurous Skiff,
More daring far than Hippogriff,
And be thy own delight !

To the stone-table in my garden,
Loved haunt of many a summer hour,
The Squire is come : his daughter Bess
Beside him in the cool recess
Sits blooming like a flower.

With these are many more convened ;
They know not I have been so far ;—
I see them there, in number nine,
Beneath the spreading Weymouth-pine !
I see them—there they are !

There sits the Vicar and his Dame ;
And there my good friend, Stephen Otter ;
And, ere the light of evening fail,
To them I must relate the Tale
Of Peter Bell the Potter.*

Off flew the Boat—away she flees,
Spurning her freight with indignation !
And I, as well as I was able,
On two poor legs, toward my stone-table
Limped on with sore vexation.

"O, here he is !" cried little Bess—
She saw me at the garden-door ;
"We 've waited anxiously and long,"
They cried, and all around me throng,
Full nine of them or more !

"Reproach me not—your fears be still—
Be thankful we again have met ;—
Resume, my Friends ! within the shade
Your seats, and quickly shall be paid
The well-remembered debt."

I spake with faltering voice, like one
Not wholly rescued from the pale
Of a wild dream, or worse illusion ;
But, straight, to cover my confusion,
Began the promised Tale.

PART FIRST.

ALL by the moonlight river side
Groaned the poor Beast—alas ! in vain ;
The staff was raised to loftier height,
And the blows fell with heavier weight
As Peter struck—and struck again.

"Hold !" cried the Squire, "against the r
Of common sense you 're surely sinning ;
This leap is for us all too bold ;
Who Peter was, let that be told,
And start from the beginning."

—"A Potter *, Sir, he was by trade,"
Said I, becoming quite collected ;
"And wheresoever he appeared,
Full twenty times was Peter feared
For once that Peter was respected.

He, two-and-thirty years or more,
Had been a wild and woodland rover ;
Had heard the Atlantic surges roar
On farthest Cornwall's rocky shore,
And trod the cliffs of Dover.

And he had seen Caernarvon's towers,
And well he knew the spire of Sarum ;
And he had been where Lincoln bell
Flings o'er the fen that ponderous knell—
A far-renowned alarum !

* In the dialect of the North, a hawker of earthenware is thus designated.

At Doncaster, at York, and Leeds,
And merry Carlisle had he been ;
And all along the Lowlands fair,
All through the bonny shire of Ayr;
And far as Aberdeen.

And he had been at Inverness ;
And Peter, by the mountain-rills,
Had danced his round with Highland lasses ;
And he had lain beside his asses
On lofty Cheviot Hills :

And he had trudged through Yorkshire dales,
Among the rocks and winding scars ;
Where deep and low the hamlets lie
Beneath their little patch of sky
And little lot of stars :

And all along the indented coast,
Bespattered with the salt-sea foam ;
Where'er a knot of houses lay
On headland, or in hollow bay ;—
Sure never man like him did roam !

As well might Peter, in the Fleet,
Have been fast bound, a begging debtor ;—
He travelled here, he travelled there ;—
But not the value of a hair
Was heart or head the better.

He roved among the vales and streams,
In the green wood and hollow dell ;
They were his dwellings night and day,—
But nature ne'er could find the way
Into the heart of Peter Bell.

In vain, through every changeful year,
Did Nature lead him as before ;
A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

Small change it made in Peter's heart
To see his gentle panniered train
With more than vernal pleasure feeding,
Where'er the tender grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.

In vain, through water, earth, and air,
The soul of happy sound was spread,
When Peter on some April morn,
Beneath the broom or budding thorn,
Made the warm earth his lazy bed.

At noon, when, by the forest's edge
He lay beneath the branches high,
The soft blue sky did never melt
Into his heart ; he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky !

On a fair prospect some have looked
And felt, as I have heard them say,
~~As if the moving time had been~~
A thing as steadfast as the scene
On which they gazed themselves away.

Within the breast of Peter Bell
These silent raptures found no place ;
He was a Carl as wild and rude
As ever hue-and-cry pursued,
As ever ran a felon's race.

Of all that lead a lawless life,
Of all that love their lawless lives,
In city or in village small,
He was the wildest far of all ;—
He had a dozen wedded wives.

Nay, start not !—wedded wives—and twelve !
But how one wife could e'er come near him,
In simple truth I cannot tell ;
For, be it said of Peter Bell,
To see him was to fear him.

Though Nature could not touch his heart
By lovely forms, and silent weather,
And tender sounds, yet you might see
At once, that Peter Bell and she
Had often been together.

A savage wildness round him hung
As of a dweller out of doors ;
In his whole figure and his mien
A savage character was seen
Of mountains and of dreary moors.

To all the unshaped half-human thoughts
Which solitary Nature feeds
'Mid summer storms or winter's ice,
Had Peter joined whatever vice
The cruel city breeds.

His face was keen as is the wind
That cuts along the hawthorn-fence ;
Of courage you saw little there,
But, in its stead, a medley air
Of cunning and of impudence.

He had a dark and sidelong walk,
And long and slouching was his gait ;
Beneath his looks so bare and bold,
You might perceive, his spirit cold
Was playing with some inward bait.

His forehead wrinkled was and furred ;
A work, one half of which was done
By thinking of his ' *whens* ' and ' *hows* ;'
And half, by knitting of his brows
Beneath the glaring sun.

There was a hardness in his cheek,
There was a hardness in his eye,
As if the man had fixed his face,
In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky !"

ONE NIGHT, (and now my little Beas !
We've reached at last the promised Tale ;)
One beautiful November night,
When the full moon was shining bright
Upon the rapid river Swale,

Along the river's winding banks
Peter was travelling all alone ;—
Whether to buy or sell, or led
By pleasure running in his head,
To me was never known.

He trudged along through copse and brake,
He trudged along o'er hill and dale ;
Nor for the moon cared he a tittle,
And for the stars he cared as little,
And for the murmuring river Swale.

But, chancing to espy a path
That promised to cut short the way ;
As many a wiser man hath done,
He left a trusty guide for one
That might his steps betray.

To a thick wood he soon is brought
Where cheerily his course he weaves,
And whistling loud may yet be heard,
Though often buried, like a bird
Darkling, among the boughs and leaves.

But quickly Peter's mood is changed,
And on he drives with cheeks that burn
In downright fury and in wrath ;—
There's little sign the treacherous path
Will to the road return !

The path grows dim, and dimmer still ;
Now up, now down, the Rover wends,
With all the sail that he can carry,
Till brought to a deserted quarry—
And there the pathway ends.

He paused—for shadows of strange shape,
Massy and black, before him lay ;
But through the dark, and through the cel
And through the yawning fissures old,
Did Peter boldly press his way

Right through the quarry ;—and behold
A scene of soft and lovely hue !
Where blue and grey, and tender green,
Together make as sweet a scene
As ever human eye did view.

Beneath the clear blue sky he saw
A little field of meadow ground ;
But field or meadow name it not ;
Call it of earth a small green plot,
With rocks encompassed round.

The Swale flowed under the grey rocks,
But he flowed quiet and unseen ;—
You need a strong and stormy gale
To bring the noises of the Swale
To that green spot, so calm and green !

And is there no one dwelling here,
No hermit with his beads and glass ?
And does no little cottage look
Upon this soft and fertile nook ?
Does no one live near this green grass ?

Across the deep and quiet spot
Is Peter driving through the grass—
And now has reached the skirting trees ;
When, turning round his head, he sees
A solitary Ass.

" A prize !" cries Peter—but he first
Must spy about him far and near :
There's not a single house in sight,
No woodman's hut, no cottage light—
Peter, you need not fear !

There's nothing to be seen but woods,
And rocks that spread a hoary gleam,
And this one Beast, that from the bed
Of the green meadow hangs his head
Over the silent stream.

His head is with a halter bound;
The halter seizing, Peter leapt
Upon the Creature's back, and plied
With ready heels his shaggy side;
But still the Ass his station kept.

Then Peter gave a sudden jerk,
A jerk that from a dungeon-floor
Would have pulled up an iron ring;
But still the heavy-headed Thing
Stood just as he had stood before!

Quoth Peter, leaping from his seat,
"There is some plot against me laid;"
Once more the little meadow-ground
And all the hoary cliffs around
He cautiously surveyed.

All, all is silent—rocks and woods,
All still and silent—far and near!
Only the Ass, with motion dull,
Upon the pivot of his skull
Turns round his long left ear.

Thought Peter, What can mean all this?
Some ugly witchcraft must be here!
—Once more the Ass, with motion dull,
Upon the pivot of his skull
Turned round his long left ear.

Suspicion ripened into dread;
Yet with deliberate action slow,
His staff high-raising, in the pride
Of skill, upon the sounding hide,
He dealt a sturdy blow.

The poor Ass staggered with the shock;
And then, as if to take his ease,
In quiet uncomplaining mood,
Upon the spot where he had stood,
Dropped gently down upon his knees;

As gently on his side he fell;
And by the river's brink did lie;
And, while he lay like one that mourned,
The patient Beast on Peter turned
His shining hazel eye.

'Twas but one mild, reproachful look,
A look more tender than severe;
And straight in sorrow, not in dread,
He turned the eye-ball in his head
Towards the smooth river deep and clear.

Upon the Beast the sapling rings;
His lank sides heaved, his limbs they stirred;
He gave a groan, and then another,
Of that which went before the brother,
And then he gave a third.

All by the moonlight river side
He gave three miserable groans;
And not till now hath Peter seen
How gaunt the Creature is,—how lean
And sharp his staring bones!

With legs stretched out and stiff he lay:—
No word of kind commiseration
Fell at the sight from Peter's tongue;
With hard contempt his heart was wrung,
With hatred and vexation.

The meagre beast lay still as death;
And Peter's lips with fury quiver;
Quoth he, "You little mulish dog,
I'll fling your carcass like a log
Head-foremost down the river!"

An impious oath confirmed the threat—
Whereat from the earth on which he lay
To all the echoes, south and north,
And east and west, the Ass sent forth
A long and clamorous bray!

This outcry, on the heart of Peter,
Seems like a note of joy to strike,—
Joy at the heart of Peter knocks;
But in the echo of the rocks
Was something Peter did not like.

Whether to cheer his coward breast,
Or that he could not break the chain,
In this serene and solemn hour,
Twined round him by demoniac power,
To the blind work he turned again.

Among the rocks and winding crags;
Among the mountains far away;
Once more the Ass did lengthen out
More ruefully a deep-drawn shout,
The hard dry see-saw of his horrible bray!

What is there now in Peter's heart!
Or whence the might of this strange sound?
The moon uneasy looked and dimmer,
The broad blue heavens appeared to glimmer,
And the rocks staggered all around—

From Peter's hand the sapling dropped !
Threat has he none to execute ;
" If any one should come and see
That I am here, they 'll think," quoth he,
" I 'm helping this poor dying brute."

He scans the Ass from limb to limb,
And ventures now to uplift his eyes ;
More steady looks the moon, and clear,
More like themselves the rocks appear
And touch more quiet skies.

His scorn returns—his hate revives ;
He stoops the Ass's neck to seize
With malice—that again takes flight ;
For in the pool a startling sight
Meets him, among the inverted trees.

Is it the moon's distorted face ?
The ghost-like image of a cloud ?
Is it a gallows there portrayed ?
Is Peter of himself afraid ?
Is it a coffin,—or a shroud ?

A grisly idol hewn in stone ?
Or imp from witch's lap let fall ?
Perhaps a ring of shining fairies ?
Such as pursue their feared vagaries
In sylvan bower, or haunted hall ?

Is it a fiend that to a stake
Of fire his desperate self is tethering ?
Or stubborn spirit doomed to yell
In solitary ward or cell,
'Ten thousand miles from all his brethren ?

Never did pulse so quickly throb,
And never heart so loudly panted ;
He looks, he cannot choose but look ;
Like some one reading in a book—
A book that is enchanted.

Ah, well-a-day for Peter Bell !
He will be turned to iron soon,
Meet Statue for the court of Fear !
His hat is up—and every hair
Bristles, and whitens in the moon !

He looks, he ponders, looks again ;
He sees a motion—hears a groan ;
His eyes will burst—his heart will break—
He gives a loud and frightful shriek,
And back he falls, as if his life were flown !

PART SECOND.

We left our Hero in a trance,
Beneath the alders, near the river ;
The Ass is by the river-side,
And, where the feeble breezes glide,
Upon the stream the moonbeams quiver.

A happy respite ! but at length
He feels the glimmering of the moon ;
Wakes with glazed eye, and feebly sighs
To sink, perhaps, where he is lying,
Into a second swoon !

He lifts his head, he sees his staff ;
He touches—'tis to him a treasure !
Faint recollection seems to tell
That he is yet where mortals dwell—
A thought received with languid pleasure

His head upon his elbow propped,
Becoming less and less perplexed,
Sky-ward he looks—to rock and wood—
And then—upon the glassy flood
His wandering eye is fixed.

Thought he, that is the face of one
In his last sleep securely bound !
So toward the stream his head he bent,
And downward thrust his staff, intent
The river's depth to sound.

Now—like a tempest-shattered bark,
That overwhelmed and prostrate lies,
And in a moment to the verge
Is lifted of a foaming surge—
Full suddenly the Ass doth rise !

His staring bones all shake with joy,
And close by Peter's side he stands :
While Peter o'er the river bends,
The little Ass his neck extends,
And fondly licks his hands.

Such life is in the Ass's eyes,
Such life is in his limbs and ears ;
That Peter Bell, if he had been
The veriest coward ever seen,
Must now have thrown aside his fears.

The Ass looks on—and to his work
Is Peter quietly resigned ;
He touches here—he touches there—
And now among the dead man's hair
His sapling Peter has entwined.

pulls—and looks—and pulls again ;
 And he whom the poor Ass had lost,
 The man who had been four days dead,
 Head-foremost from the river's bed
 Prises like a ghost !

And Peter draws him to dry land ;
 And through the brain of Peter pass
 Some poignant twitches, fast and faster ;
 No doubt," quoth he, "he is the Master
 Of this poor miserable Ass !"

The meagre Shadow that looks on—
 What would he now ! what is he doing !
 His sudden fit of joy is flown,—
 He on his knees hath laid him down,
 As if he were his grief renewing ;

But no—that Peter on his back
 Must mount, he shews well as he can :
 Thought Peter then, come weal or woe,
 I'll do what he would have me do,
 In pity to this poor drowned man.

With that resolve he boldly mounts
 Upon the pleased and thankful Ass ;
 And then, without a moment's stay,
 That earnest Creature turned away,
 Leaving the body on the grass.

Attent upon his faithful watch,
 The Beast four days and nights had past ;
 A sweeter meadow ne'er was seen,
 And there the Ass four days had been,
 Nor ever once did break his fast :

Yet firm his step, and stout his heart ;
 The mead is crossed—the quarry's mouth
 Reached ; but there the trusty guide
 To a thicket turns aside,
 And deftly ambles towards the south.

Then hark a burst of doleful sound !
 And Peter honestly might say,
 The like came never to his ears,
 Though he has been, full thirty years,
 Rover—night and day !

Is not a plover of the moors,
 Is not a bittern of the fen ;
 Nor can it be a barking fox,
 Nor night-bird chambered in the rocks,
 Nor wild-cat in a woody glen !

The Ass is startled—and stops short
 Right in the middle of the thicket ;
 And Peter, wont to whistle loud
 Whether alone or in a crowd,
 Is silent as a silent cricket.

What ails you now, my little Best ?
 Well may you tremble and look grave !
 This cry—that rings along the wood,
 This cry—that floats adown the flood,
 Comes from the entrance of a cave :

I see a blooming Wood-boy there,
 And if I had the power to say
 How sorrowful the wanderer is,
 Your heart would be as sad as his
 Till you had kissed his tears away !

Grasping a hawthorn branch in hand,
 All bright with berries ripe and red,
 Into the cavern's mouth he peeps ;
 Thence back into the moonlight creeps ;
 Whom seeks he—whom ?—the silent dead :

His father !—Him doth he require—
 Him hath he sought with fruitless pains,
 Among the rocks, behind the trees ;
 Now creeping on his hands and knees,
 Now running o'er the open plains.

And hither is he come at last,
 When he through such a day has gone,
 By this dark cave to be distress
 Like a poor bird—her plundered nest
 Hovering around with dolorous moan !

Of that intense and piercing cry
 The listening Ass conjectures well ;
 Wild as it is, he there can read
 Some intermingled notes that plead
 With touches irresistible.

But Peter—when he saw the Ass
 Not only stop but turn, and change
 The cherished tenor of his pace
 That lamentable cry to chase—
 It wrought in him conviction strange ;

A faith that, for the dead man's sake
 And this poor slave who loved him well,
 Vengeance upon his head will fall,
 Some visitation worse than all
 Which ever till this night befel.

Meanwhile the Ass to reach his home,
Is striving stoutly as he may ;
But, while he climbs the woody hill,
The cry grows weak—and weaker still ;
And now at last it dies away.

So with his freight the Creature turns
Into a gloomy grove of beech,
Along the shade with footsteps true
Descending slowly, till the two
The open moonlight reach.

And there, along the narrow dell,
A fair smooth pathway you discern,
A length of green and open road—
As if it from a fountain flowed—
Winding away between the fern.

The rocks that tower on either side
Build up a wild fantastic scene ;
Temples like those among the Hindoos,
And mosques, and spires, and abbey windows,
And castles all with ivy green !

And, while the Ass pursues his way,
Along this solitary dell,
As pensively his steps advance,
The mosques and spires change countenance,
And look at Peter Bell !

That unintelligible cry
Hath left him high in preparation,—
Convinced that he, or soon or late,
This very night will meet his fate—
And so he sits in expectation !

The strenuous Animal hath clomb
With the green path ; and now he wends
Where, shining like the smoothest sea,
In undisturbed immensity
A level plain extends.

But whence this faintly-rustling sound
By which the journeying pair are chased ?
—A withered leaf is close behind,
Light plaything for the sportive wind
Upon that solitary waste.

When Peter spied the moving thing,
It only doubled his distress ;
“ Where there is not a bush or tree,
The very leaves they follow me—
So huge hath been my wickedness !”

To a close lane th
Where, as before,
Moves on without
Nor once turns ro
A bramble-leaf or

Between the hedg
The white dust sle
And Peter, ever a
Back-looking, sees
Or in the dust, a c

A stain—as of a d
By moonlight mac
Ha ! why these si
He knows not hov
And Peter is a wi

At length he spies
Where he had str
He sees the blood,
A glimpse of sudd
But then it quickl

Of him whom sud
He thought,—of t
And once again th
Shoot to and fro t
And through his l

P.

I've heard of one
Though given to s
And for the fact v
It chanced that by
This man was rea

Bending, as you
At night o'er any
When sudden bla
The snow-white p
And made the go

The chamber wall
And to his book h
—The light had h
And formed itself
Into large letters—

The godly book w
And, on the page,
Appeared, set for
A word—which t
Perplexed the goo

The ghostly word, thus plainly seen,
Did never from his lips depart ;
But he hath said, poor gentle wight !
It brought full many a sin to light
Out of the bottom of his heart.

Dread Spirits ! to confound the meek
Why wander from your course so far,
Disordering colour, form, and stature !
—Let good men feel the soul of nature,
And see things as they are.

Yet, potent Spirits ! well I know,
How ye, that play with soul and sense,
Are not unused to trouble friends
Of goodness, for most gracious ends—
And this I speak in reverence !

But might I give advice to you,
Whom in my fear I love so well ;
From men of pensive virtue go,
Dread Beings ! and your empire show
On hearts like that of Peter Bell.

Your presence often have I felt
In darkness and the stormy night ;
And, with like force, if need there be,
Ye can put forth your agency
When earth is calm, and heaven is bright.

Then, coming from the wayward world,
That powerful world in which ye dwell,
Come, Spirits of the Mind ! and try
To-night, beneath the moonlight sky,
What may be done with Peter Bell !

—O, would that some more skilful voice
My further labour might prevent !
Kind Listeners, that around me sit,
I feel that I am all unfit
For such high argument.

I've played, I've danced, with my narration ;
I loitered long ere I began :
Ye waited then on my good pleasure ;
Pour out indulgence still, in measure
As liberal as ye can !

Our Travellers, ye remember well,
Are thridding a sequestered lane ;
And Peter many tricks is trying,
And many anodynes applying,
To ease his conscience of its pain.

By this his heart is lighter far ;
And, finding that he can account
So snugly for that crimson stain,
His evil spirit up again
Does like an empty bucket mount.

And Peter is a deep logician
Who hath no lack of wit mercurial ;
“ Blood drops—leaves rustle—yet,” quoth he,
“ This poor man never, but for me,
Could have had Christian burial.

And, say the best you can, 'tis plain,
That here has been some wicked dealing ;
No doubt the devil in me wrought ;
I 'm not the man who could have thought
An Ass like this was worth the stealing !”

So from his pocket Peter takes
His shining horn tobacco-box ;
And, in a light and careless way,
As men who with their purpose play,
Upon the lid he knocks.

Let them whose voice can stop the clouds,
Whose cunning eye can see the wind,
Tell to a curious world the cause
Why, making here a sudden pause,
The Ass turned round his head, and *grinned*.

Appalling process ! I have marked
The like on heath, in lonely wood ;
And, verily, have seldom met
A spectacle more hideous—yet
It suited Peter's present mood.

And, grinning in his turn, his teeth
He in jocose defiance showed—
When, to upset his spiteful mirth,
A murmur, pent within the earth,
In the dead earth beneath the road,

Rolled audibly ! it swept along,
A muffled noise—a rumbling sound !—
’Twas by a troop of miners made,
Plying with gunpowder their trade,
Some twenty fathoms underground.

Small cause of dire effect ! for, surely,
If ever mortal, King or Cotter,
Believed that earth was charged to quake
And yawn for his unworthy sake,
’Twas Peter Bell the Potter.

But, as an oak in breathless air
Will stand though to the centre hewn ;
Or as the weakest things, if frost
Have stiffened them, maintain their post ;
So he, beneath the gazing moon !—

The Beast bestriding thus, he reached
A spot where, in a sheltering cove,
A little chapel stands alone,
With greenest ivy overgrown,
And tufted with an ivy grove ;

Dying insensibly away
From human thoughts and purposes,
It seemed—wall, window, roof and tower—
To bow to some transforming power,
And bland with the surrounding trees.

As ruinous a place it was,
Thought Peter, in the shire of Fife
That served my turn, when following still
From land to land a reckless will
I married my sixth wife !

The unheeding Ass moves slowly on,
And now is passing by an inn
Brim-full of a carousing crew,
That make, with curses not a few,
An uproar and a drunken din.

I cannot well express the thoughts
Which Peter in those noises found ;—
A stifling power compressed his frame,
While-as a swimming darkness came
Over that dull and dreary sound.

For well did Peter know the sound ;
The language of those drunken joys
To him, a jovial soul, I ween,
But a few hours ago, had been
A gladsome and a welcome noise.

Now, turned adrift into the past,
He finds no solace in his course ;
Like planet-stricken men of yore,
He trembles, smitten to the core
By strong compunction and remorse.

But, more than all, his heart is stung
To think of one, almost a child ;
A sweet and playful Highland girl,
As light and beauteous as a squirrel,
As beauteous and as wild !

Her dwelling was a lonely house,
A cottage in a heathy dell ;
And she put on her gown of green,
And left her mother at sixteen,
And followed Peter Bell.

But many good and pious thoughts
Had she ; and, in the kirk to pray,
Two long Scotch miles, through rain or sun
To kirk she had been used to go,
Twice every Sabbath-day.

And, when she followed Peter Bell,
It was to lead an honest life ;
For he, with tongue not used to falter,
Had pledged his troth before the altar
To love her as his wedded wife.

A mother's hope is hers ;—but soon
She drooped and pined like one forlorn ;
From Scripture she a name did borrow ;
Benoni, or the child of sorrow,
She called her babe unborn.

For she had learned how Peter lived,
And took it in most grievous part ;
She to the very bone was worn,
And ere that little child was born,
Died of a broken heart.

And now the Spirits of the Mind
Are busy with poor Peter Bell ;
Upon the rights of visual sense
Usurping, with a prevalence
More terrible than magic spell.

Close by a brake of flowering furze
(Above it shivering aspens play)
He sees an unsubstantial creature,
His very self in form and feature,
Not four yards from the broad highway :

And stretched beneath the furze he sees
The Highland girl—it is no other ;
And hears her crying as she cried,
The very moment that she died,
“ My mother ! oh my mother ! ”

The sweat pours down from Peter's face,
So grievous is his heart's contrition ;
With agony his eye-balls ache
While he beholds by the furze-brake
This miserable vision !

alm is the well-deserving brute,
His peace hath no offence betrayed;
Let now, while down that slope he wends,
A voice to Peter's ear ascends,
Resounding from the woody glade:

He voice, though clamorous as a horn
Re-echoed by a naked rock,
Comes from that tabernacle—List!
Hithin, a fervent Methodist
Is preaching to no heedless flock!

"Repent! repent!" he cries aloud,
"While yet ye may find mercy;—strive
To love the Lord with all your might;
Turn to him, seek him day and night,
And save your souls alive!"

Repent! repent! though ye have gone,
Through paths of wickedness and woe,
After the Babylonian harlot;
And, though your sins be red as scarlet,
They shall be white as snow!"

Even as he passed the door, these words
Did plainly come to Peter's ears;
And they such joyful tidings were,
The joy was more than he could bear!—
He melted into tears.

Sweet tears of hope and tenderness!
And fast they fell, a piteous shower!
In terror, his sinews seemed to melt;
Through all his iron frame was felt
A gentle, a relaxing, power!

Each fibre of his frame was weak;
Felt all the animal within;
And, in its helplessness, grew mild
As gentle as an infant child,
An infant that has known no sin.

"Mild, meek Beast! that, through Heaven's grace,
Is not unmoved did notice now
He crouched upon thy shoulder scored,
As leaving impress, by the Lord
To whom all human-kind shall bow;

Immortal of his touch—that day
When Jesus humbly deigned to ride,
Among the proud Jerusalem,
By an immeasurable stream
Forthgoing people defiled!

Meanwhile the persevering Ass,
Turned towards a gate that hung in view
Across a shady lane; his chest
Against the yielding gate he pressed
And quietly passed through.

And up the stony lane he goes;
No ghost more softly ever trod;
Among the stones and pebbles, he
Sets down his hoofs unaidably,
As if with felt his hoofs were shod.

Along the lane the trusty Ass
Went twice two hundred yards or more,
And no one could have guessed his aim,—
Till to a lonely house he came,
And stopped beside the door.

Thought Peter, 'tis the poor man's home!
He listens—not a sound is heard
Save from the trickling household rill;
But, stepping o'er the cottage-sill,
Forthwith a little Girl appeared.

She to the Meeting-house was bound
In hopes some tidings there to gather:
No glimpse it is, no doubtful gleam;
She saw—and uttered with a scream,
"My father! here's my father!"

The very word was plainly heard,
Heard plainly by the wretched Mother—
Her joy was like a deep affright:
And forth she rushed into the light,
And saw it was another!

And, instantly, upon the earth,
Beneath the full moon shining bright,
Close to the Ass's feet she fell;
At the same moment Peter Bell
Dismounts in most unhappy plight.

As he beheld the Woman lie
Breathless and motionless, the mind
Of Peter sadly was confused;
But, though to such demands unused,
And helpless almost as the blind,

He raised her up; and, while he held
Her body propped against his knee,
The Woman waked—and when she spied
The poor Ass standing by her side,
She moaned most bitterly.

"Oh! God be praised—my heart's at ease—
For he is dead—I know it well!"
—At this she wept a bitter flood;
And, in the best way that he could,
His tale did Peter tell.

He trembles—he is pale as death;
His voice is weak with perturbation;
He turns aside his head, he pauses;
Poor Peter from a thousand causes,
Is crippled sore in his narration.

At length she learned how he espied
The Ass in that small meadow-ground;
And that her Husband now lay dead,
Beside that luckless river's bed
In which he had been drowned.

A piercing look the Widow cast
Upon the Beast that near her stands;
She sees 'tis he, that 'tis the same;
She calls the poor Ass by his name,
And wrings, and wrings her hands.

"O wretched loss—untimely stroke!
If he had died upon his bed!
He knew not one forewarning pain;
He never will come home again—
Is dead, for ever dead!"

Beside the Woman Peter stands;
His heart is opening more and more;
A holy sense pervades his mind;
He feels what he for human kind
Had never felt before.

At length, by Peter's arm sustained,
The Woman rises from the ground—
"Oh, mercy! something must be done,
My little Rachel, you must run,—
Some willing neighbour must be found.

Make haste—my little Rachel—do,
The first you meet with—bid him come,
Ask him to lend his horse to-night,
And this good Man, whom Heaven requite,
Will help to bring the body home."

Away goes Rachel weeping loud;—
An Infant, waked by her distress,
Makes in the house a piteous cry;
And Peter hears the Mother sigh,
"Seven are they, and all fatherless!"

And now is Peter taught to feel
That man's heart is a holy thing;
And Nature, through a world of death,
Breathes into him a second breath,
More searching than the breath of spring.

Upon a stone the Woman sits
In agony of silent grief—
From his own thoughts did Peter start;
He longs to press her to his heart,
From love that cannot find relief.

But roused, as if through every limb
Had past a sudden shock of dread,
The Mother o'er the threshold flies,
And up the cottage stairs she hies,
And on the pillow lays her burning head.

And Peter turns his steps aside
Into a shade of darksome trees,
Where he sits down, he knows not how,
With his hands pressed against his brow,
His elbows on his tremulous knees.

There, self-involved, does Peter sit
Until no sign of life he makes,
As if his mind were sinking deep
Through years that have been long asleep
The trance is passed away—he wakes;

He lifts his head—and sees the Ass
Yet standing in the clear moonshine;
"When shall I be as good as thou?
Oh! would, poor beast, that I had now
A heart but half as good as thine!"

But He—who deviously hath sought
His Father through the lonesome woods,
Hath sought, proclaiming to the ear
Of night his grief and sorrowful fear—
He comes, escaped from fields and floods

With weary pace is drawing nigh;
He sees the Ass—and nothing living
Had ever such a fit of joy
As hath this little orphan Boy,
For he has no misgiving!

Forth to the gentle Ass he springs,
And up about his neck he climbs;
In loving words he talks to him,
He kisses, kisses face and limb,—
He kisses him a thousand times!

This Peter sees, while in the shade
He stood beside the cottage-door ;
And Peter Bell, the ruffian wild,
Sobs loud, he sobs even like a child,
"Oh ! God, I can endure no more !"

—Here ends my Tale : for in a trice
Arrived a neighbour with his horse ;
Peter went forth with him straightway ;
And, with due care, ere break of day,
Together they brought back the Corse.

And many years did this poor Ass,
Whom once it was my luck to see
Cropping the shrubs of Leming-Lane,
Help by his labour to maintain
The Widow and her family.

And Peter Bell, who, till that night,
Had been the wildest of his clan,
Forsook his crimes, renounced his folly,
And, after ten months' melancholy,
Became a good and honest man.

MISCELLANEOUS SONNETS.

DEDICATION.

TO —

HAPPY the feeling from the bosom thrown
In perfect shape (whose beauty Time shall spare
Though a breath made it) like a bubble blown
For summer pastime into wanton air ;
Happy the thought best likened to a stone
Of the sea-beach, when, polished with nice care,
Vain it discovers exquisite and rare,

Which for the loss of that moist gleam atone
That tempted first to gather it. That here,
O chief of Friends ! such feelings I present.
To thy regard, with thoughts so fortunate,
Were a vain notion ; but the hope is dear,
That thou, if not with partial joy elate,
Wilt smile upon this gift with more than mild content !

PART I.

✓ 1.

Nuns fret not at their convent's narrow room ;
And hermits are contented with their cells ;
And students with their pensive citadels ;
Maids at the wheel, the weaver at his loom,
Sit blithe and happy ; bees that soar for bloom,
High as the highest Peak of Furness-fells,
Will murmur by the hour in foxglove bells :
In truth the prison, unto which we doom
Ourselves, no prison is : and hence for me,
In sundry moods, 'twas pastime to be bound
Within the Sonnet's scanty plot of ground ;
Pleased if some Souls (for such there needs must
be)
Who have felt the weight of too much liberty,
Should find brief solace there, as I have found.

II.

ADMONITION.

Intended more particularly for the perusal of those who may have
happened to be enamoured of some beautiful Place of Retreat, in
the Country of the Lakes.

WELL may'st thou halt—and gaze with brightening
eye !

The lovely Cottage in the guardian nook
Hath stirred thee deeply ; with its own dear brook,
Its own small pasture, almost its own sky !
But covet not the Abode ;—forbear to sigh,
As many do, repining while they look ;
Intruders—who would tear from Nature's book
This precious leaf, with harsh impiety.
Think what the Home must be if it were thine,
Even thine, though few thy wants !—Roof, window,
door,

The very flowers are sacred to the Poor,
The roses to the porch which they entwine :
Yea, all, that now enchants thee, from the day
On which it should be touched, would melt away.

III.

"BELOVED Vale!" I said, "when I shall con
Those many records of my childish years,
Remembrance of myself and of my peers
Will press me down: to think of what is gone
Will be an awful thought, if life have one."
But, when into the Vale I came, no fears
Distressed me; from mine eyes escaped no tears;
Deep thought, or dread remembrance, had I none.
By doubts and thousand petty fancies cros'd
I stood, of simple shame the blushing Thrall;
So narrow seemed the brooks, the fields so small!
A Juggler's balls old Time about him tossed;
I looked, I stared, I smiled, I laughed; and all
The weight of sadness was in wonder lost.

IV.

AT APPLETHWAITE, NEAR KESWICK.

1804.

BEAUMONT! it was thy wish that I should rear
A seemly Cottage in this sunny Dell,
On favoured ground, thy gift, where I might dwell
In neighbourhood with One to me most dear,
That undivided we from year to year
Might work in our high Calling—a bright hope
To which our fancies, mingling, gave free scope
Till checked by some necessities severe.
And should these slacken, honoured BEAUMONT!
still

Even then we may perhaps in vain implore
Leave of our fate thy wishes to fulfil.
Whether this boon be granted us or not,
Old Skiddaw will look down upon the Spot
With pride, the Muses love it evermore.

V.

1801.

PELION and Ossa flourish side by side,
Together in immortal books enrolled:
His ancient dower Olympus hath not sold;
And that inspiring Hill, which 'did divide
Into two ample horns his forehead wide,'
Shines with poetic radiance as of old;
While not an English Mountain we behold
By the celestial Muses glorified.
Yet round our sea-girt shore they rise in crowds:
What was the great Parnassus' self to Thee,
Mount Skiddaw! In his natural sovereignty
Our British Hill is nobler far; he shrouds
His double front among Atlantic clouds,
And pours forth streams more sweet than Castaly.

VI.

THERE is a little unpretending Rill
Of limpid water, humbler far than aught
That ever among Men or Naiads sought
Notice or name!—It quivers down the hill,
Furrowing its shallow way with dubious will;
Yet to my mind this scanty Stream is brought
Often than Ganges or the Nile; a thought
Of private recollection sweet and still!
Months perish with their moons; year treads on
year;
But, faithful Emma! thou with me canst say
That, while ten thousand pleasures disappear,
And flies their memory fast almost as they;
The immortal Spirit of one happy day
Lingers beside that Rill, in vision clear.

VII.

HER only pilot the soft breeze, the boat
Lingers, but Fancy is well satisfied;
With keen-eyed Hope, with Memory, at her side,
And the glad Muse at liberty to note
All that to each is precious, as we float
Gently along; regardless who shall chide
If the heavens smile, and leave us free to glide,
Happy Associates breathing air remote
From trivial cares. But, Fancy and the Muse,
Why have I crowded this small bark with you
And others of your kind, ideal crew!
While here sits One whose brightness owes its hue
To flesh and blood; no Goddess from above,
No fleeting Spirit, but my own true Love!

VIII.

THE fairest, brightest, hues of ether fade;
The sweetest notes must terminate and die;
O Friend! thy flute has breathed a harmony
Softly resounded through this rocky glade;
Such strains of rapture as* the Genius played
In his still haunt on Bagdad's summit high;
He who stood visible to Mirza's eye,
Never before to human sight betrayed.
Lo, in the vale, the mists of evening spread!
The visionary Arches are not there,
Nor the green Islands, nor the shining Seas;
Yet sacred is to me this Mountain's head,
Whence I have risen, uplifted on the breeze
Of harmony, above all earthly care.

* See the Vision of Mirza in the Spectator.

IX.

THE SIGHT OF A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE,

Painted by Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart.

See the Art whose subtle power could stay
 The sun, and fix it in that glorious shape ;
 Permit the thin smoke to escape,
 Bright sunbeams to forsake the day ;
 Oppressed that band of travellers on their way,
 Were lost within the shady wood ;
 Led the Bark upon the glassy flood
 Anchored in her sheltering bay.
 O Art ! whom Morning, Noon-tide,
 Evening, and all their changeful pageantry ;
 Ambition modest yet sublime,
 The sight of mortal man, hast given
 A brief moment caught from fleeting time
 A private calm of blest eternity.

X.

minstrel, these untuneful murmurings—
 " Sing notes that with each other jar !"
 Gentle Lady, of a Harp so far
 From your own country, and forgive the strings."
 Answer ! but even so forth springs,
 Castalian fountain of the heart,
 O Lyre of Life, and all that Art
 Words quickening insensate things.
 Submissive necks of guiltless men
 On the block, the glittering axe recoils ;
 And stars, all struggle in the toils
 Of sympathy ; what wonder then
 Poor Harp distempered music yields
 To Lord, far from his native fields !

XI.

Block—whose solitary brow
 A low threshold daily meets my sight ;
 Step forth to hail the morning light ;
 And stars with a lingering farewell—how
 Can I pay to thee a grateful vow ?
 In the Muse's aid, her love attest !
 Writing on thy naked head the crest
 Of aerial Castle, which the plough
 Shall not touch. Innocent scheme !
 I presume no more than to supply
 The sinuous vale and roaring stream
 With rough neglect of hoar Antiquity.
 O ye votive Towers ! and catch a gleam
 Of sunset, ere it fade and die.

XII.

TO SLEEP.

O GENTLE SLEEP ! do they belong to thee,
 These twinklings of oblivion ? Thou dost love
 To sit in meekness, like the brooding Dove,
 A captive never wishing to be free.
 This tiresome night, O Sleep ! thou art to me
 A Fly, that up and down himself doth shove
 Upon a fretful rivulet, now above
 Now on the water vexed with mockery.
 I have no pain that calls for patience, no ;
 Hence am I cross and peevish as a child :
 Am pleased by fits to have thee for my foe,
 Yet ever willing to be reconciled :
 O gentle Creature ! do not use me so,
 But once and deeply let me be beguiled.

XIII.

TO SLEEP.

Fond words have oft been spoken to thee, Sleep !
 And thou hast had thy store of tenderest names ;
 The very sweetest, Fancy culls or frames,
 When thankfulness of heart is strong and deep !
 Dear Bosom-child we call thee, that dost steep
 In rich reward all suffering ; Balm that tames
 All anguish ; Saint that evil thoughts and aims
 Takest away, and into souls dost creep,
 Like to a breeze from heaven. Shall I alone,
 I surely not a man ungently made,
 Call thee worst Tyrant by which Flesh is crossed ?
 Perverse, self-willed to own and to disown,
 Mere slave of them who never for thee prayed,
 Still last to come where thou art wanted most !

XIV.

TO SLEEP.

A FLOCK of sheep that leisurely pass by,
 One after one ; the sound of rain, and bees
 Murmuring ; the fall of rivers, winds and seas,
 Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky ;
 I have thought of all by turns, and yet do lie
 Sleepless ! and soon the small birds' melodies
 Must hear, first uttered from my orchard trees ;
 And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.
 Even thus last night, and two nights more, I lay,
 And could not win thee, Sleep ! by any stealth :
 So do not let me wear to-night away :
 Without Thee what is all the morning's wealth ?
 Come, blessed barrier between day and day,
 Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health !

XV.

THE WILD DUCK'S NEST.

THE imperial Consort of the Fairy-king
Owns not a sylvan bower ; or gorgeous cell
With emerald floored, and with purpureal shell
Ceilinged and roofed ; that is so fair a thing
As this low structure, for the tasks of Spring,
Prepared by one who loves the buoyant swell
Of the brisk waves, yet here consents to dwell ;
And spreads in steadfast peace her brooding wing.
Words cannot paint the o'ershadowing yew-tree
And dimly-gleaming Nest,—a hollow crown [bough,
Of golden leaves inlaid with silver down,
Fine as the mother's softest plumes allow :
I gazed—and, self-accused while gazing, sighed
For human-kind, weak slaves of cumbrous pride !

XVI.

WRITTEN UPON A BLANK LEAF IN "THE COMPLETE ANGLER."

WHILE flowing rivers yield a blameless sport,
Shall live the name of Walton : Sage benign !
Whose pen, the mysteries of the rod and line
Unfolding, did not fruitlessly exhort
To reverend watching of each still report
That Nature utters from her rural shrine.
Meek, nobly versed in simple discipline—
He found the longest summer day too short,
To his loved pastime given by sedgy Lee,
Or down the tempting maze of Shawford brook—
Fairer than life itself, in this sweet Book,
The cowslip-bank and shady willow-tree ;
And the fresh meads—where flowed, from every
Of his full bosom, gladsome Piety ! [nook

XVII.

TO THE POET, JOHN DYER.

BARD of the Fleece, whose skilful genius made
That work a living landscape fair and bright ;
Nor hallowed less with musical delight
Than those soft scenes through which thy child-
hood strayed,
Those southern tracts of Cambria, ' deep embayed,
With green hills fenced, with ocean's murmur lull'd ;
Though hasty Fame hath many a chaplet culled
For worthless brows, while in the pensive shade
Of cold neglect she leaves thy head ungraced,
Yet pure and powerful minds, hearts meek and still,
A grateful few, shall love thy modest Lay,
Long as the shepherd's bleating flock shall stray
O'er naked Snowdon's wide aerial waste ;
Long as the thrush shall pipe on Grongar Hill !

XVIII.

ON THE DETRACTION WHICH FOLLOWED THE PUBLICATION OF A CERTAIN POEM.

See Milton's Sonnet, beginning, 'A Book was writ of late called
"Tetrachordon."'

A Book came forth of late, called PERKIN BELL ;
Not negligent the style ;—the matter !—good
As aught that song records of Robin Hood ;
Or Roy, renowned through many a Scottish dell ;
But some (who brook those hackneyed themes
full well,
Nor heat, at Tam o' Shanter's name, their blood)
Waxed wroth, and with foul claws, a harpy brood,
On Bard and Hero clamorously fell.
Heed not, wild Rover once through heath and glen,
Who mad'st at length the better life thy choice,
Heed not such onset ! nay, if praise of men
To thee appear not an unmeaning voice,
Lift up that grey-haired forehead, and rejoice
In the just tribute of thy Poet's pen !

XIX.

GRIEF, thou hast lost an ever ready friend
Now that the cottage Spinning-wheel is mute ;
And Care—a comforter that best could suit
Her froward mood, and softliest reprehend ;
And Love—a charmer's voice, that used to lead,
More efficaciously than aught that flows
From harp or lute, kind influence to compose
The throbbing pulse—else troubled without end :
Even Joy could tell, Joy craving truce and rest
From her own overflow, what power sedate
On those revolving motions did await
Assiduously—to soothe her aching breast ;
And, to a point of just relief, abate
The mantling triumphs of a day too blest.

XX.

TO S. H.

Excuse is needless when with love sincere
Of occupation, not by fashion led, [spread ;
Thou turn'st the Wheel that slept with dust o'er—
My nerves from no such murmur shrink,—tho' near,
Soft as the Dorhawk's to a distant ear,
When twilight shades darken the mountain's head
Even She who toils to spin our vital thread
Might smile on work, O Lady, once so dear
To household virtues. Venerable Art,
Torn from the Poor ! yet shall kind Heaven protect
Its own ; though Rulers, with undue respect,
Trusting to crowded factory and mart
And proud discoveries of the intellect,
Heed not the pillage of man's ancient heart.

XXI.

USED IN ONE OF THE VALLEYS OF WESTMORE-
LAND, ON EASTER SUNDAY.

In each recurrence of this glorious morn
I saw the Saviour in his human frame
From the dead, erewhile the Cottage-dame
In fresh raiment—till that hour unworn :
Her rustic hands the home-bred wool had shorn,
She who span it culled the daintiest fleece,
With thoughtful reverence to the Prince of Peace,
In temples bled beneath the platted thorn.
At estate when piety sublime
The humble props disdained not ! O green dales !
May I be who heard your sabbath chime
Art's abused inventions were unknown ;
Nature's various wealth was all your own ;
Her benefits were weighed in Reason's scales !

XXII.

DECAY OF PIETY.

Have I seen, ere Time had ploughed my cheek,
The monks and Sires—who, punctual to the call
In their loved Church, on fast or festival
Though the long year the House of Prayer would
Through Christmas snows, by visitation bleak [seek :
In winter winds, unscared, from hut or hall
Came to lowly bench or sculptured stall,
With one fervour of devotion meek.
The places where they once were known,
Dark, surrounded even by kneeling crowds,
Henceforth Piety for ever flown !
Even then they seemed like fleecy clouds
Struggling through the western sky, have won
A pensive light from a departed sun !

XXIII.

USED ON THE EVE OF THE MARRIAGE OF A
FRIEND IN THE VALE OF GRASMERE, 1812.

The need of clamorous bells, or ribands gay,
To humble nuptials to proclaim or grace ?
Of love, look down upon the place ;
In the chosen vale a sun-bright day !
No proud gladness would the Bride display
Nor such promise :—serious is her face,
Her mien ; and she, whose thoughts keep pace
With gentleness, in that becoming way
Thank you. Faultless does the Maid appear ;
In proportion in her soul, no strife :
When the closer view of wedded life
Sheweth that nothing human can be clear
Or frailty, for that insight may the Wife
The indulgent Lord become more dear.

XXIV.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF MICHAEL ANGELO.

I.

Yes ! hope may with my strong desire keep pace,
And I be undeluded, unbetrayed ;
For if of our affections none finds grace
In sight of Heaven, then, wherefore hath God made
The world which we inhabit ? Better plea
Love cannot have, than that in loving thee
Glory to that eternal Peace is paid,
Who such divinity to thee imparts
As hallows and makes pure all gentle hearts.
His hope is treacherous only whose love dies
With beauty, which is varying every hour ;
But, in chaste hearts uninfluenced by the power
Of outward change, there blooms a deathless flower,
That breathes on earth the air of paradise.

XXV.

FROM THE SAME.

II.

No mortal object did these eyes behold
When first they met the placid light of thine,
And my Soul felt her destiny divine,
And hope of endless peace in me grew bold :
Heaven-born, the Soul a heaven-ward course must
Beyond the visible world she soars to seek [hold ;
(For what delights the sense is false and weak)
Ideal Form, the universal mould.
The wise man, I affirm, can find no rest
In that which perishes : nor will he lend
His heart to aught which doth on time depend.
'Tis sense, unbridled will, and not true love,
That kills the soul : love betters what is best,
Even here below, but more in heaven above.

XXVI.

FROM THE SAME. TO THE SUPREME BEING.

III.

The prayers I make will then be sweet indeed
If Thou the spirit give by which I pray :
My unassisted heart is barren clay,
That of its native self can nothing feed :
Of good and pious works thou art the seed,
That quickens only where thou say'st it may :
Unless Thou shew to us thine own true way
No man can find it : Father ! Thou must lead.
Do Thou, then, breathe those thoughts into my mind
By which such virtue may in me be bred
That in thy holy footsteps I may tread ;
The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind,
That I may have the power to sing of thee,
And sound thy praises everlastingly.

XXVII.

SURPRISED by joy—impatient as the Wind
 I turned to share the transport—Oh! with whom
 But Thee, deep buried in the silent tomb,
 That spot which no vicissitude can find?
 Love, faithful love, recalled thee to my mind—
 But how could I forget thee? Through what power,
 Even for the least division of an hour,
 Have I been so beguiled as to be blind
 To my most grievous loss!—That thought's return
 Was the worst pang that sorrow ever bore,
 Save one, one only, when I stood forlorn,
 Knowing my heart's best treasure was no more;
 That neither present time, nor years unborn
 Could to my sight that heavenly face restore.

XXVIII.

L

METHOUGHT I saw the footsteps of a throne
 Which mists and vapours from mine eyes did
 shroud—
 Nor view of who might sit thereon allowed;
 But all the steps and ground about were strown
 With sights the ruefullest that flesh and bone
 Ever put on; a miserable crowd,
 Sick, hale, old, young, who cried before that cloud,
 "Thou art our king, O Death! to thee we groan."
 Those steps I clomb; the mists before me gave
 Smooth way; and I beheld the face of one
 Sleeping alone within a mossy cave,
 With her face up to heaven; that seemed to have
 Pleasing remembrance of a thought foregone;
 A lovely Beauty in a summer grave!

XXIX.

NOVEMBER, 1836.

II.

EVEN so for me a Vision sanctified
 The sway of Death; long ere mine eyes had seen
 Thy countenance—the still rapture of thy mien—
 When thou, dear Sister! wert become Death's
 No trace of pain or languor could abide [Bride:
 That change:—age on thy brow was smoothed—
 thy cold
 Wan cheek at once was privileged to unfold
 A loveliness to living youth denied.
 Oh! if within me hope should e'er dec'ine,
 The lamp of faith, lost Friend! too faintly burn;
 Then may that heaven-revealing smile of thine,
 The bright assurance, visibly return:
 And let my spirit in that power divine
 Rejoice, as, through that power, it ceased to mourn.

XXX.

It is a beauteous evening, calm
 The holy time is quiet as a N
 Breathless with adoration; t
 Is sinking down in its tranqu
 The gentleness of heaven bro
 Listen! the mighty Being is
 And doth with his eternal m
 A sound like thunder—ever!
 Dear Child! dear Girl! thou
 here,
 If thou appear untouched by
 Thy nature is not therefore
 Thou liest in Abraham's bos
 And worship'st at the Temp
 God being with thee when w

XXXI.

WHERE lies the Land to wh
 Fresh as a lark mounting at
 Festively she puts forth in t
 Is she for tropic suns, or po
 What boots the inquiry?—I
 She cares for; let her travel
 She finds familiar names, a
 Ever before her, and a wind
 Yet still I ask, what haven
 And, almost as it was when
 (From time to time, like Pi
 Crossing the waters) doubt,
 Of the old Sea some rever
 Is with me at thy farewell,

XXXII.

WITH Ships the sea was sp
 Like stars in heaven, and jo
 Some lying fast at anchor in
 Some veering up and down
 A goodly Vessel did I then
 Come like a giant from a la
 And lustily along the bay s
 Her tackling rich, and of a
 This Ship was nought to me
 Yet I pursued her with a I
 This Ship to all the rest dic
 When will she turn, and w
 No tarrying; where She
 stir:
 On went She, and due north

XXXIII.

is too much with us ; late and soon,
 Spending, we lay waste our powers :
 e in Nature that is ours ;
 ven our hearts away, a sordid boon !
 at bares her bosom to the moon ;
 that will be howling at all hours,
 -gathered now like sleeping flowers ;
 r every thing, we are out of tune ;
 not.—Great God ! I'd rather be
 ckled in a creed outworn ;
 standing on this pleasant lea,
 sees that would make me less forlorn ;
 of Proteus rising from the sea ;
 Triton blow his wreathed horn.

XXXIV.

Tribe of Bards on earth are found,
 the flattering Zephyrs round them
 of vantage ' hang their nests of clay ;
 y from that airy hold unbound,
 livion ! To the solid ground
 erts the Mind that builds for aye ;
 hat there, there only, she can lay
 dations. As the year runs round,
 oils within the chosen ring ;
 tars shine, or while day's purple eye
 osing with the flowers of spring ;
 the motion of an Angel's wing
 rupt the intense tranquillity
 lls, and more than silent sky.

XXXV.

he will of Man, his judgment blind ;
 once persecutes, and Hope betrays ;
 roe ;—and joy, for human-kind,
 al thing, so transient is the blaze !
 he paint our lot of mortal days
 the glorious faculty assigned
 he more-than-reasoning Mind,
 life's dark cloud with orient rays.
 is that sacred power,
 lofty and refined :
 pluck the amaranthine flower
 nd round the Sufferer's temples bind
 at endure affliction's heaviest shower,
 shrink from sorrow's keenest wind.

XXXVI.

TO THE MEMORY OF RAISLEY CALVERT.

CALVERT ! it must not be unheard by them
 Who may respect my name, that I to thee
 Owed many years of early liberty.
 This care was thine when sickness did condemn
 Thy youth to hopeless wasting, root and stem—
 That I, if frugal and severe, might stray
 Where'er I liked ; and finally array
 My temples with the Muse's diadem.
 Hence, if in freedom I have loved the truth ;
 If there be aught of pure, or good, or great,
 In my past verse ; or shall be, in the lays
 Of higher mood, which now I meditate ;—
 It gladdens me, O worthy, short-lived, Youth !
 To think how much of this will be thy praise.

PART II.

I.

SCORN not the Sonnet ; Critic, you have frowned,
 Mindless of its just honours ; with this key
 Shakspeare unlocked his heart ; the melody
 Of this small lute gave ease to Petrarch's wound ;
 A thousand times this pipe did Tasso sound ;
 With it Camöens soothed an exile's grief ;
 The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle leaf
 Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned
 His visionary brow : a glow-worm lamp,
 It cheered mild Spenser, called from Faery-land
 To struggle through dark ways ; and, when a damp
 Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
 The Thing became a trumpet ; whence he blew
 Soul-animating strains—alas, too few !

II.

How sweet it is, when mother Fancy rocks
 The wayward brain, to saunter through a wood !
 An old place, full of many a lovely brood,
 Tall trees, green arbours, and ground-flowers in
 flocks ;
 And wild rose tip-toe upon hawthorn stocks,
 Like a bold Girl, who plays her agile pranks
 At Wakes and Fairs with wandering Mountebanks,—
 When she stands cresting the Clown's head, and
 The crowd beneath her. Verily I think, [mocks
 Such place to me is sometimes like a dream
 Or map of the whole world : thoughts, link by link,
 Enter through ears and eyesight, with such gleam
 Of all things, that at last in fear I shrink,
 And leap at once from the delicious stream.

III.

TO B. R. HAYDON.

HIGH is our calling, Friend !—Creative Art
 (Whether the instrument of words she use,
 Or pencil pregnant with ethereal hues,)
 Demands the service of a mind and heart,
 Though sensitive, yet, in their weakest part,
 Heroically fashioned—to infuse
 Faith in the whispers of the lonely Muse,
 While the whole world seems adverse to desert.
 And, oh ! when Nature sinks, as oft she may,
 Through long-lived pressure of obscure distress,
 Still to be strenuous for the bright reward,
 And in the soul admit of no decay,
 Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness—
 Great is the glory, for the strife is hard !

IV.

FROM the dark chambers of dejection freed,
 Spurning the unprofitable yoke of care,
 Rise, GILLIES, rise : the gales of youth shall bear
 Thy genius forward like a wingèd steed.
 Though bold Bellerophon (so Jove decreed
 In wrath) fell headlong from the fields of air,
 Yet a rich guerdon waits on minds that dare,
 If aught be in them of immortal seed,
 And reason govern that audacious flight
 Which heaven-ward they direct.—Then droop not
 thou,
 Erroneously renewing a sad vow
 In the low dell 'mid Roslin's faded grove :
 A cheerful life is what the Muses love,
 A soaring spirit is their prime delight.

V.

FAIR Prime of life ! were it enough to gild
 With ready sunbeams every straggling shower ;
 And, if an unexpected cloud should lower,
 Swiftly thereon a rainbow arch to build
 For Fancy's errands,—then, from fields half-tilled
 Gathering green weeds to mix with poppy flower,
 Thee might thy Minions crown, and chant thy
 power,
 Unpitied by the wise, all censure stilled.
 Ah ! show that worthier honours are thy due ;
 Fair Prime of life ! arouse the deeper heart ;
 Confirm the Spirit glorying to pursue
 Some path of steep ascent and lofty aim ;
 And, if there be a joy that slights the claim
 Of grateful memory, bid that joy depart.

VI.

I WATCH, and long have watched, with calm regret
 Yon slowly-sinking star—immortal Sire
 (So might he seem) of all the glittering quire !
 Blue ether still surrounds him—yet—and yet ;
 But now the horizon's rocky parapet
 Is reached, where, forfeiting his bright attire,
 He burns—transmuted to a dusky fire—
 Then pays submissively the appointed debt
 To the flying moments, and is seen no more.
 Angels and gods ! We struggle with our fate,
 While health, power, glory, from their height
 decline,
 Depressed ; and then extinguished : and our star
 In this, how different, lost Star, from thine,
 That no to-morrow shall our beams restore !

VII.

I HEARD (alas ! 't was only in a dream)
 Strains—which, as sage Antiquity believed,
 By waking ears have sometimes been received
 Wafted adown the wind from lake or stream ;
 A most melodious requiem, a supreme
 And perfect harmony of notes, achieved
 By a fair Swan on drowsy billows heaved,
 O'er which her pinions shed a silver gleam.
 For is she not the votary of Apollo ?
 And knows she not, singing as he inspires,
 That bliss awaits her which the ungenial Hollow*
 Of the dull earth partakes not, nor desires !
 Mount, tuneful Bird, and join the immortal quires !
 She soared—and I awoke, struggling in vain to
 follow.

VIII.

RETIREMENT.

IF the whole weight of what we think and feel,
 Save only far as thought and feeling blend
 With action, were as nothing, patriot Friend !
 From thy remonstrance would be no appeal ;
 But to promote and fortify the weal
 Of our own Being is her paramount end ;
 A truth which they alone shall comprehend
 Who shun the mischief which they cannot heal.
 Peace in these feverish times is sovereign bliss :
 Here, with no thirst but what the stream can slake,
 And startled only by the rustling brake,
 Cool air I breathe ; while the unincumbered Mind
 By some weak aims at services assigned
 To gentle Natures, thanks not Heaven amiss.

* See the Phædon of Plato, by which this Sonnet was suggested.

IX.

, not War, nor the tumultuous swell
 inflict, nor the wrecks of change,
 struggling with afflictions strange—
alone inspire the tuneful shell ;
 ; untroubled peace and concord dwell,
 ; is the Muse not loth to range,
 the twilight smoke of cot or grange,
 ascending from a woody dell.
 rations please her, lone endeavour,
 content, and placid melancholy ;
 to gaze upon a crystal river—
 is because it travels slowly ;
 music that would charm for ever ;
 r of sweetest smell is shy and lowly.

X.

concentred hazels that enclose
 rey Stone, protected from the ray
 le suns :—and even the beams that play
 e, while wantonly the rough wind blows,
 n free to touch the moss that grows
 : roof, amid embowering gloom,
 image framing of a Tomb,
 some ancient Chieftain finds repose
 e lonely mountains.—Live, ye trees !
 , grey Stone, the pensive likeness keep
 chamber where the Mighty sleep :
 than Fancy to the influence bends
 itary Nature condescends
 Time's forlorn humanities.

XI.

AFTER A JOURNEY ACROSS THE HAMBLETON
HILLS, YORKSHIRE.

l more dark the shades of evening fell ;
 ed-for point was reached—but at an hour
 le could be gained from that rich dower
 ct, whereof many thousands tell.
 he glowing west with marvellous power
 ; there stood Indian citadel,
 f Greece, and minster with its tower
 ally expressed—a place for bell
 to toll from ! Many a tempting isle,
 ves that never were imagined, lay
 how steadfast ! objects all for the eye
 rapture ; but we felt the while
 d forget them ; they are of the sky,
 our earthly memory fade away.

XII.

——— ' they are of the sky,
 And from our earthly memory fade away.'

THOSE words were uttered as in pensive mood
 We turned, departing from that solemn sight :
 A contrast and reproach to gross delight,
 And life's unspiritual pleasures daily wooed !
 But now upon this thought I cannot brood ;
 It is unstable as a dream of night ;
 Nor will I praise a cloud, however bright,
 Disparaging Man's gifts, and proper food.
 Grove, isle, with every shape of sky-built dome,
 Though clad in colours beautiful and pure,
 Find in the heart of man no natural home :
 The immortal Mind craves objects that endure :
 These cleave to it ; from these it cannot roam,
 Nor they from it : their fellowship is secure.

XIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1815.

WHILE not a leaf seems faded ; while the fields,
 With ripening harvest prodigally fair,
 In brightest sunshine bask ; this nipping air,
 Sent from some distant clime where Winter wields
 His icy scimitar, a foretaste yields
 Of bitter change, and bids the flowers beware ;
 And whispers to the silent birds, " Prepare
 Against the threatening foe your trustiest shields."
 For me, who under kindlier laws belong
 To Nature's tuneful quire, this rustling dry
 Through leaves yet green, and yon crystalline sky,
 Announce a season potent to renew,
 Mid frost and snow, the instinctive joys of song,
 And nobler cares than listless summer knew.

XIV.

NOVEMBER 1.

How clear, how keen, how marvellously bright
 The effluence from yon distant mountain's head,
 Which, strewn with snow smooth as the sky can
 shed,
 Shines like another sun—on mortal sight
 Uprisen, as if to check approaching Night,
 And all her twinkling stars. Who now would tread,
 If so he might, yon mountain's glittering head—
 Terrestrial, but a surface, by the flight
 Of sad mortality's earth-sullying wing,
 Unswept, unstained ! Nor shall the ærial Powers
 Dissolve that beauty, destined to endure,
 White, radiant, spotless, exquisitely pure,
 Through all vicissitudes, till genial Spring
 Has filled the laughing vales with welcome flowers.

XV.

COMPOSED DURING A STORM.

ONE who was suffering tumult in his soul
 Yet failed to seek the sure relief of prayer,
 Went forth—his course surrendering to the care
 Of the fierce wind, while mid-day lightnings prowled
 Insidiously, untimely thunders growled;
 While trees, dim-seen, in frenzied numbers, tear
 The lingering remnant of their yellow hair,
 And shivering wolves, surprised with darkness, howl
 As if the sun were not. He raised his eye
 Soul-smitten; for, that instant, did appear
 Large space (mid dreadful clouds) of purest sky,
 An azure disc—shield of Tranquillity;
 Invisible, unlooked-for, minister
 Of providential goodness ever nigh!

XVI.

TO A SNOW-DROP.

LONE Flower, hemmed in with snows and white as
 But hardier far, once more I see thee bend [they
 Thy forehead, as if fearful to offend,
 Like an unbidden guest. Though day by day,
 Storms, sallying from the mountain-tops, way-lay
 The rising sun, and on the plains descend;
 Yet art thou welcome, welcome as a friend
 Whose zeal outruns his promise! Blue-eyed May
 Shall soon behold this border thickly set
 With bright jonquils, their odours lavishing
 On the soft west-wind and his frolic peers;
 Nor will I then thy modest grace forget,
 Chaste Snow-drop, venturous harbinger of Spring,
 And pensive monitor of fleeting years!

XVII.

TO THE LADY MARY LOWTHER.

With a selection from the Poems of Anne, Countess of Winchelsea;
 and extracts of similar character from other Writers; transcribed
 by a female friend.

LADY! I rifled a Parnassian Cave
 (But seldom trod) of mildly-gleaming ore;
 And culled, from sundry beds, a lucid store
 Of genuine crystals, pure as those that pave
 The azure brooks, where Dian joys to lave
 Her spotless limbs; and ventured to explore
 Dim shades—for reliques, upon Lethe's shore,
 Cast up at random by the sullen wave.
 To female hands the treasures were resigned;
 And lo this Work!—a grotto bright and clear
 From stain or taint; in which thy blameless mind
 May feed on thoughts though pensive not austere;
 Or, if thy deeper spirit be inclined
 To holy musing, it may enter here.

XVIII.

TO LADY BEA

LADY! the songs of Spring
 While I was shaping beds for
 While I was planting green
 And shrubs—to hang upon
 And sheltering wall; and st
 The dream, to time and nat
 I gave this paradise for win
 A labyrinth, Lady! which
 Yes! when the sun of life n
 Becoming thoughts, I trust,
 Or of high gladness you sha
 And these perennial bowers
 Be gracious as the music ar
 And all the mighty ravishn

XIX.

*THERE is a pleasure in poe
 Which only Poets know;—*
 Whom could the Muses els
 Their smoothest paths, to we
 When happiest Fancy has
 How oft the malice of one
 Pursues the Enthusiast to
 Haunts him belated on the
 Yet he repines not, if his tl
 At last, of hindrance and o
 Fresh as the star that crow
 Bright, speckless, as a soft
 The moment it has left the
 Or rain-drop lingering on t

XX.

THE Shepherd, looking eas
 "Bright is thy veil, O Moo
 Forthwith, that little cloud,
 And penetrated all with ter
 She cast away, and showed
 Uncovered; dazzling the B
 As if to vindicate her beaut
 Her beauty thoughtlessly d
 Meanwhile that veil, remov
 Went floating from her, da
 And a huge mass, to bury
 Approached this glory of th
 Who meekly yields, and is
 With one calm triumph of

✓ **XXI.**

mighty expectations prostrate lie,
 Their crouches like a guilty thing,
 The lowly weak, till nature bring
 Release, in fair society
 And Fortune's utmost anger try;
 'Tis frail snow-drops that together cling,
 Their helmets, smitten by the wing
 A furious whirl-blast sweeping by.
 The faithful flowers! if small to great
 The thoughts, thus struggling used to stand
 A Phœbian phalanx, nobly obstinate;
 The bright immortal Theban band,
 Set, fiercely urged at Jove's command
 Overwhelm, but could not separate!

XXII.

Light, sovereign of one peaceful hour!
 Art Thou as undiscerning Night;
 Was only to remove from sight
 All able distinctions.—Ancient Power!
 The waters gleam, the mountains lower,
 The Briton, when, in wolf-skin vest
 Lying wild, he laid him down to rest
 On the rock, or through a leafy bower
 Ere his eyes were closed. By him was seen
 The Vision which we now behold,
 Seeking bidding, shadowy Power! brought
 To light;
 Mighty barriers, and the gulf between;
 The stars,—a spectacle as old
 Beginning of the heavens and earth!

XXIII.

And steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the sky,
 Contently, and with how wan a face!
 Art thou! Thou so often seen on high
 Among the clouds a Wood-nymph's race!
 Nuns, whose common breath 's a sigh
 They would stifle, move at such a pace!
 The Western Wind, to call thee to the chase,
 'Tis to-night his bugle horn. Had I
 The power of Merlin, Goddess! this should be:
 The stars, fast as the clouds were riven,
 Would fly forth, to keep thee company,
 And sparkling through the clear blue
 Heaven;
 This! should to thee the palm be given,
 Both for beauty and for majesty.

✓ **XXIV.**

EVEN as a dragon's eye that feels the stress
 Of a bedimmed sleep, or as a lamp
 Suddenly glaring through sepulchral damp,
 So burns yon Taper 'mid a black recess
 Of mountains, silent, dreary, motionless:
 The lake below reflects it not; the sky
 Muffled in clouds, affords no company
 To mitigate and cheer its loneliness.
 Yet, round the body of that joyless Thing
 Which sends so far its melancholy light,
 Perhaps are seated in domestic ring
 A gay society with faces bright,
 Conversing, reading, laughing;—or they sing,
 While hearts and voices in the song unite.

XXV.

THE stars are mansions built by Nature's hand,
 And, haply, there the spirits of the blest
 Dwell, clothed in radiance, their immortal vest;
 Huge Ocean shows, within his yellow strand,
 A habitation marvellously planned,
 For life to occupy in love and rest;
 All that we see—is dome, or vault, or nest,
 Or fortress, reared at Nature's sage command.
 Glad thought for every season! but the Spring
 Gave it while cares were weighing on my heart,
 'Mid song of birds, and insects murmuring;
 And while the youthful year's prolific art—
 Of bud, leaf, blade, and flower—was fashioning
 Abodes where self-disturbance hath no part.

XXVI.

RESPONDING Father! mark this altered bough,
 So beautiful of late, with sunshine warmed,
 Or moist with dew; what more unsightly now,
 Its blossoms shrivelled, and its fruit, if formed,
 Invisible! yet Spring her genial brow
 Knits not o'er that discolouring and decay
 As false to expectation. Nor fret thou
 At like unlovely process in the May
 Of human life: a Stripling's graces blow,
 Fade and are shed, that from their timely fall
 (Misdeem it not a cankerous change) may grow
 Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call:
 In all men, sinful is it to be slow
 To hope—in Parents, sinful above all.

XXVII.

CAPTIVITY.—MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

“As the cold aspect of a sunless way
 Strikes through the Traveller's frame with deadlier
 chill,
 Oft as appears a grove, or obvious hill,
 Glistening with unparticipated ray,
 Or shining slope where he must never stray;
 So joys, remembered without wish or will,
 Sharpen the keenest edge of present ill,—
 On the crushed heart a heavier burthen lay.
 Just Heaven, contract the compass of my mind
 To fit proportion with my altered state!
 Quench those felicities whose light I find
 Reflected in my bosom all too late!—
 O be my spirit, like my thralldom, strait;
 And, like mine eyes that stream with sorrow, blind!”

XXVIII.

ST. CATHERINE OF LEDBURY.

WHEN human touch (as monkish books attest)
 Nor was applied nor could be, Ledbury bells
 Broke forth in concert flung adown the dells,
 And upward, high as Malvern's cloudy crest;
 Sweet tones, and caught by a noble Lady blest
 To rapture! Mabel listened at the side
 Of her loved mistress: soon the music died,
 And Catherine said, ~~There I set up my rest.~~
 Warned in a dream, the Wanderer long had sought
 A home that by such miracle of sound
 Must be revealed:—she heard it now, or felt
 The deep, deep joy of a confiding thought;
 And there, a saintly anchoress, she dwelt
 Till she exchanged for heaven that happy ground.

XXIX.

———'gives to airy nothing
 A local habitation and a name.'

THOUGH narrow be that old Man's cares, and near,
 The poor old Man is greater than he seems:
 For he hath waking empire, wide as dreams;
 An ample sovereignty of eye and ear.
 Rich are his walks with supernatural cheer;
 The region of his inner spirit teems
 With vital sounds and monitory gleams
 Of high astonishment and pleasing fear.
 He the seven birds hath seen, that never part,
 Seen the SEVEN WHISTLERS in their nightly rounds,
 And counted them: and oftentimes will start—
 For overhead are sweeping GABRIEL'S HOUNDS
 Doomed, with their impious Lord, the flying Hart
 To chase for ever, on ærial grounds!

XXX.

FOUR fiery steeds impatient of the rein
 Whirled us o'er sunless ground beneath a sky
 As void of sunshine, when, from that wide plain,
 Clear tops of far-off mountains we descry,
 Like a Sierra of cerulean Spain,
 All light and lustre. Did no heart reply!
 Yes, there was One;—for One, asunder fly
 The thousand links of that ethereal chain;
 And green vales open out, with grove and field,
 And the fair front of many a happy Home;
 Such tempting spots as into vision come
 While Soldiers, weary of the arms they wield
 And sick at heart of strife-ful Christendom,
 Gaze on the moon by parting clouds revealed.

XXXI.

BROOK! whose society the Poet seeks,
 Intent his wasted spirits to renew;
 And whom the curious Painter doth pursue
 Through rocky passes, among flowery creeks,
 And tracks thee dancing down thy water-breaks;
 If wish were mine some type of thee to view,
 Thee, and not thee thyself, I would not do
 Like Grecian Artists, give thee human cheeks,
 Channels for tears; no Naiad should'st thou be,—
 Have neither limbs, feet, feathers, joints nor hairs:
 It seems the Eternal Soul is clothed in thee
 With purer robes than those of flesh and blood,
 And hath bestowed on thee a safer good:
 Unwearied joy, and life without its cares.

XXXII.

COMPOSED ON THE BANKS OF A ROCKY STREAM.

DOGMATIC Teachers, of the snow-white fur!
 Ye wrangling Schoolmen, of the scarlet hood!
 Who, with a keenness not to be withstood,
 Press the point home, or falter and demur,
 Checked in your course by many a teasing burr;
 These natural council-seats your acrid blood
 Might cool;—and, as the Genius of the flood
 Stoops willingly to animate and spur
 Each lighter function slumbering in the brain,
 Yon eddying balls of foam, these arrowy gleams
 That o'er the pavement of the surging streams
 Welter and flash, a synod might detain
 With subtle speculations, haply vain,
 But surely less so than your far-fetched themes!

XXXIII.

IS, AND THE TWO FOLLOWING, WERE SUGGESTED
BY MR. W. WESTALL'S VIEWS OF THE CAVES, ETC.
IN YORKSHIRE.

THE element of waters ! wheresoe'er
Thou dost forsake thy subterranean haunts,
E'en herbs, bright flowers, and berry-bearing
plants,
Thyself into life and in thy train appear :
And, through the sunny portion of the year,
Thyself in insects shine, thy hovering pursuivants :
And, if thy bounty fail, the forest pants ;
And hart and hind and hunter with his spear,
Anguish and droop together. Nor unfelt
Thy man's perturbed soul thy sway benign ;
And, haply, far within the marble belt
The central earth, where tortured Spirits pine
For grace and goodness lost, thy murmurs melt
Their anguish,—and they blend sweet songs with
Thine.*

XXXIV.

MALHAM COVE.

AS the aim frustrated by force or guile,
When giants scooped from out the rocky ground,
Under tier, this semicirque profound ?
Giants—the same who built in Erin's isle
That Causeway with incomparable toil !—
Had this vast theatric structure wound
With finished sweep into a perfect round,
No mightier work had gained the plausible smile
Of all-beholding Phœbus ! But, alas,
Vain earth ! false world ! Foundations must be laid
In Heaven ; for, 'mid the wreck of is and was,
Things incomplete and purposes betrayed
Make sadder transits o'er thought's optic glass
Than noblest objects utterly decayed.

XXXV.

GORDALE.

At early dawn, or rather when the air
Glimmers with fading light, and shadowy Eve
Is busiest to confer and to bereave ;
Then, pensive Votary ! let thy feet repair
To Gordale-chasm, terrific as the lair
Where the young lions couch ; for so, by leave

* Watson (as Mr. Westall informs us in the letter-press
prefixed to his admirable views) are invariably found to
flow through these caverns.

Of the propitious hour, thou may'st perceive
The local Deity, with oozy hair
And mineral crown, beside his jagged urn,
Recumbent : Him thou may'st behold, who hides
His lineaments by day, yet there presides,
Teaching the docile waters how to turn,
Or (if need be) impediment to spurn,
And force their passage to the salt-sea tides !

✓ XXXVI.

COMPOSED UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, SEPT. 3, 1802.

EARTH has not any thing to show more fair :
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty :
This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning ; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky ;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill ;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep !
The river glideth at his own sweet will :
Dear God ! the very houses seem asleep ;
And all that mighty heart is lying still !

XXXVII.

CONCLUSION.

TO —

If these brief Records, by the Muses' art
Produced as lonely Nature or the strife
That animates the scenes of public life *
Inspired, may in thy leisure claim a part ;
And if these Transcripts of the private heart
Have gained a sanction from thy falling tears ;
Then I repent not. But my soul hath fears
Breathed from eternity ; for as a dart
Cleaves the blank air, Life flies : now every day
Is but a glimmering spoke in the swift wheel
Of the revolving week. Away, away,
All fitful cares, all transitory zeal !
So timely Grace the immortal wing may heal,
And honour rest upon the senseless clay.

* This line alludes to Sonnets which will be found in
another Class.

PART III.

I.

THOUGH the bold wings of Poesy affect
 The clouds, and wheel around the mountain tops
 Rejoicing, from her loftiest height she drops
 Well pleased to skim the plain with wild flowers
 deckt,
 Or muse in solemn grove whose shades protect
 The lingering dew—there steals along, or stops
 Watching the least small bird that round her hops,
 Or creeping worm, with sensitive respect.
 Her functions are they therefore less divine,
 Her thoughts less deep, or void of grave intent
 Her simplest fancies! Should that fear be thine,
 Aspiring Votary, ere thy hand present
 One offering, kneel before her modest shrine,
 With brow in penitential sorrow bent!

II.

OXFORD, MAY 30, 1820.

YE sacred Nurseries of blooming Youth!
 In whose collegiate shelter England's Flowers
 Expand, enjoying through their vernal hours
 The air of liberty, the light of truth;
 Much have ye suffered from Time's gnawing tooth:
 Yet, O ye spires of Oxford! domes and towers!
 Gardens and groves! your presence overpowers
 The soberness of reason; till, in sooth,
 Transformed, and rushing on a bold exchange,
 I slight my own beloved Cam, to range
 Where silver Isis leads my stripling feet;
 Pace the long avenue, or glide adown
 The stream-like windings of that glorious street—
 An eager Novice robed in fluttering gown!

III.

OXFORD, MAY 30, 1820.

SHAME on this faithless heart! that could allow
 Such transport, though but for a moment's space;
 Not while—to aid the spirit of the place—
 The crescent moon clove with its glittering prow
 The clouds, or night-bird sang from shady bough;
 But in plain daylight:—She, too, at my side,
 Who, with her heart's experience satisfied,
 Maintains inviolate its slightest vow!
 Sweet Fancy! other gifts must I receive;
 Proofs of a higher sovereignty I claim;
 Take from *her* brow the withering flowers of eve,
 And to that brow life's morning wreath restore;
 Let *her* be comprehended in the frame
 Of these illusions, or they please no more.

IV.

RECOLLECTION OF THE PORTRAIT OF KING HENRY
 EIGHTH, TRINITY LODGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE imperial Stature, the colossal stride,
 Are yet before me; yet do I behold
 The broad full visage, chest of amplest mould,
 The vestments 'brodered with barbaric pride:
 And lo! a poniard, at the Monarch's side,
 Hangs ready to be grasped in sympathy
 With the keen threatenings of that fulgent eye,
 Below the white-rimmed bonnet, far-descried.
 Who trembles now at thy capricious mood!
 'Mid those surrounding Worthies, haughty King,
 We rather think, with grateful mind sedate,
 How Providence educeth, from the spring
 Of lawless will, unlooked-for streams of good,
 Which neither force shall check nor time abate!

V.

ON THE DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY (GEORGE THE THIRD).

WARD of the Law!—dread Shadow of a King!
 Whose realm had dwindled to one stately room;
 Whose universe was gloom immersed in gloom,
 Darkness as thick as life o'er life could fling,
 Save haply for some feeble glimmering
 Of Faith and Hope—if thou, by nature's doom,
 Gently hast sunk into the quiet tomb,
 Why should we bend in grief, to sorrow cling,
 When thankfulness were best!—Fresh-flowing tears,
 Or, where tears flow not, sigh succeeding sigh,
 Yield to such after-thought the sole reply
 Which justly it can claim. The Nation hears
 In this deep knell, silent for threescore years,
 An unexampled voice of awful memory!

VI.

JUNE, 1820.

FAME tells of groves—from England far away—
 * Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill
 And modulate, with subtle reach of skill
 Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay;
 Such bold report I venture to gainsay:
 For I have heard the quire of Richmond hill
 Chanting, with indefatigable bill,
 Strains that recalled to mind a distant day;
 When, haply under shade of that same wood,
 And scarcely conscious of the dashing oars
 Plied steadily between those willowy shores,
 The sweet-souled Poet of the Seasons stood—
 Listening, and listening long, in rapturous mood,
 Ye heavenly Birds! to your Progenitors.

* Wallachia is the country alluded to.

VII.

A PARSONAGE IN OXFORDSHIRE.

olly ground begins, unhallowed ends,
 | by no distinguishable line ;
 unites, the pathways intertwine ;
 resce'er the stealing footstep tends,
 nd that Domain where kindred, friends,
 ibours rest together, here confound
 eral features, mingled like the sound
 waters, or as evening blends
 y night. Soft airs, from shrub and flower,
 rant greetings to each silent grave ;
 those lofty poplars gently wave
 , between them comes and goes a sky
 the glimpses of eternity,
 accorded in their mortal hour.

VIII.

AMONG THE RUINS OF A CASTLE IN NORTH WALES.

shattered galleries, 'mid roofless halls,
 g with timid footsteps oft betrayed,
 ger sighs, nor scruples to upbraid
 , though he, gentlest among the Thralls
 y, upon these wounds hath laid
 it touches, soft as light that falls,
 wan Moon, upon the towers and walls,
 pening the profoundest sleep of shade.
 ings! Wreck of forgotten wars,
 abandoned and the prying stars,
 Thee! at his call the Seasons twine
 wreaths around thy forehead hoar ;
 gh past pomp no changes can restore,
 ; recompence, his gift, is thine!

IX.

THE LADY E. B. AND THE HON. MISS P.

in the Grounds of Plas Newydd, near Llangollen, 1834.

, to mingle with your favourite Dee,
 VALE OF MEDITATION * flows ;
 by those fierce Britons, pleased to see
 's face the expression of repose ;
 there some pious hermit chose
 d die, the peace of heaven his aim ;
 the wild sequestered region owes,
 e day, its sanctifying name.

AILLIGABOCH, in the Cambrian tongue,
 the VALE OF FRIENDSHIP, let *this* spot
 ; where, faithful to a low-roofed Cot,
 banks, ye have abode so long ;
 love, a love allowed to climb,
 his earth, above the reach of Time!

* Glyn Myrwr.

X.

TO THE TORRENT AT THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE, NORTH WALES 1824.

How art thou named! In search of what strange land
 From what huge height, descending! Can such force
 Of waters issue from a British source,
 Or hath not Pindus fed thee, where the band
 Of Patriots scoop their freedom out, with hand
 Desperate as thine! Or come the incessant shocks
 From that young Stream, that smites the throbbing
 rocks

Of Viamala! There I seem to stand,
 As in life's morn; permitted to behold,
 From the dread chasm, woods climbing above woods,
 In pomp that fades not; everlasting snows;
 And skies that ne'er relinquish their repose;
 Such power possess the family of floods
 Over the minds of Poets, young or old!

XI.

IN THE WOODS OF RYDAL.

WILD Redbreast! hadst thou at Jemima's lip
 Pecked, as at mine, thus boldly, Love might say,
 A half-blown rose had tempted thee to sip
 Its glistening dew; but hallowed is the clay
 Which the Muse warms; and I, whose head is grey,
 Am not unworthy of thy fellowship;
 Nor could I let one thought—one motion—slip
 That might thy sylvan confidence betray.
 For are we not all His without whose care
 Vouchsafed no sparrow falleth to the ground!
 Who gives his Angels wings to speed through air,
 And rolls the planets through the blue profound;
 Then peck or perch, fond Flutterer! nor forbear
 To trust a Poet in still musings bound.

XII.

WHEN Philoctetes in the Lemnian isle
 Like a Form sculptured on a monument
 Lay couched; on him or his dread bow unbent
 Some wild Bird oft might settle and beguile
 The rigid features of a transient smile,
 Disperse the tear, or to the sigh give vent,
 Slackening the pains of ruthless banishment
 From his lov'd home, and from heroic toil.
 And trust that spiritual Creatures round us move,
 Grievs to allay which Reason cannot heal;
 Yea, veriest reptiles have sufficed to prove
 To fettered wretchedness, that no Bastile
 Is deep enough to exclude the light of love,
 Though man for brother man has ceased to feel.

XIII.

WHILE Anna's peers and early playmates tread,
In freedom, mountain-turf and river's marge;
Or float with music in the festal barge;
Rein the proud steed, or through the dance are led;
Her doom it is to press a weary bed—
Till oft her guardian Angel, to some charge
More urgent called, will stretch his wings at large,
And friends too rarely prop the languid head.
Yet, helped by Genius—untired comforter,
The presence even of a stuffed Owl for her
Can cheat the time; sending her fancy out
To ivied castles and to moonlight skies,
Though he can neither stir a plume, nor shout;
Nor veil, with restless film, his staring eyes.

XIV.

TO THE CUCKOO.

Not the whole warbling grove in concert heard
When sunshine follows shower, the breast can thrill
Like the first summons, Cuckoo! of thy bill,
With its twin notes inseparably paired.
The captive 'mid damp vaults unsunned, unaired,
Measuring the periods of his lonely doom,
That cry can reach; and to the sick man's room
Sends gladness, by no languid smile declared.
The lordly eagle-race through hostile search
May perish; time may come when never more
The wilderness shall hear the lion roar;
But, long as cock shall crow from household perch
To rouse the dawn, soft gales shall speed thy wing,
And thy erratic voice be faithful to the Spring!

XV.

TO ———

[Miss not the occasion: by the forelock take
That subtle Power, the never-halting Time,
Lest a mere moment's putting-off should make
Mischance almost as heavy as a crime.]

“WAIT, prithee, wait!” this answer Lesbia threw
Forth to her Dove, and took no further heed.
Her eye was busy, while her fingers flew
Across the harp, with soul engrossing speed;
But from that bondage when her thoughts were freed
She rose, and toward the close-shut casement drew,
Whence the poor unregarded Favourite, true
To old affections, had been heard to plead
With flapping wing for entrance. What a shriek
Forced from that voice so lately tuned to a strain
Of harmony!—a shriek of terror, pain,
And self-reproach! for, from aloft, a Kite [beak
Pounced,—and the Dove, which from its ruthless
She could not rescue, perished in her sight!

XVI.

THE INFANT M—— N——.

UNQUIET Childhood here by special grace
Forgets her nature, opening like a flower
That neither feeds nor wastes its vital power
In painful struggles. Months each other chase,
And nought untunes that Infant's voice; no trace
Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek;
Prompt, lively, self-sufficing, yet so meek
That one enrapt with gazing on her face
(Which even the placid innocence of death
Could scarcely make more placid, heaven more
bright)
Might learn to picture, for the eye of faith,
The Virgin, as she shone with kindred light;
A nursling couched upon her mother's knee,
Beneath some shady palm of Galilee.

XVII.

TO ———, IN HER SEVENTIETH YEAR.

SUCH age how beautiful! O Lady bright,
Whose mortal linaments seem all refined
By favouring Nature and a saintly Mind
To something purer and more exquisite [sight,
Than flesh and blood; whene'er thou meet'st my
When I behold thy blanched unwithered cheek,
Thy temples fringed with locks of gleaming white,
And head that droops because the soul is meek,
Thee with the welcome Snowdrop I compare;
That child of winter, prompting thoughts that climb
From desolation toward the genial prime;
Or with the Moon conquering earth's misty air,
And filling more and more with crystal light
As pensive Evening deepens into night.

XVIII.

TO RUTHA Q——.

RUTHA, my Spiritual Child! this head was grey
When at the sacred font for thee I stood;
Pledged till thou reach the verge of womanhood,
And shalt become thy own sufficient stay:
Too late, I feel, sweet Orphan! was the day
For steadfast hope the contract to fulfil;
Yet shall my blessing hover o'er thee still,
Embodied in the music of this Lay, [Stream*
Breathed forth beside the peaceful mountain
Whose murmur soothed thy languid Mother's ear
After her throes, this Stream of name more dear
Since thou dost bear it,—a memorial theme
For others; for thy future self, a spell
To summon fancies out of Time's dark cell.

* The river Rutha, that flows into Windermere from the
Lakes of Grasmere and Rydal.

XIX.

LIVE-STONE UPON THE FLOOR IN THE CLOISTERS
OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

ERRINUS/" and neither name nor date,
r, text, or symbol, graven upon the stone;
ht but that word assigned to the unknown,
solitary word—to separate

all, and cast a cloud around the fate
n who lies beneath. Most wretched one,
hose his epitaph!—Himself alone
thus have dared the grave to agitate,
claim, among the dead, this awful crown;
oubt that He marked also for his own
to these cloistral steps a burial-place,
every foot might fall with heavier tread,
pling upon his vileness. Stranger, pass
!—To save the contrite, Jesus bled.

XX.

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT BISHOPSTONE,
HEREFORDSHIRE.

E poring Antiquarians search the ground
ned with curious pains, the Bard, a Seer,
fire:—The men that have been reappear;
as for travel girt, for business gown'd;
ome recline on couches, myrtle-crowned,
al glee: why not! For fresh and clear,
as hues were of the passing year,
this time-buried pavement. From that mound
s may come forth of Trajans, Maximins,
k into coins with all their warlike toil:
erce impress issues with its foil
derness—the Wolf, whose suckling Twins
lettered ploughboy pities when he wins
usual treasure from the furrowed soil.

XXI.

1830.

WORTH! thy stately mansion, and the pride
domain, strange contrast do present
use and home in many a craggy rent
wild Peak; where new-born waters glide
gh fields whose thrifty occupants abide
a dear and chosen banishment,
every semblance of entire content;
nd is simple Nature, fairly tried!
le whose heart in childhood gave her troth
storal dalea, thin-set with modest farms,
earn, if judgment strengthen with his growth,
not for Fancy only, pomp hath charms;
strenuous to protect from lawless harms
xtremes of favoured life, may honour both.

XXII.

A TRADITION OF OKER HILL IN DARLEY DALE,
DERBYSHIRE.

'Tis said that to the brow of yon fair hill
Two Brothers clomb, and, turning face from face,
Nor one look more exchanging, grief to still
Or feed, each planted on that lofty place
A chosen Tree; then, eager to fulfil
Their courses, like two new-born rivers, they
In opposite directions urged their way
Down from the far-seen mount. No blast might kill
Or blight that fond memorial;—the trees grew,
And now entwine their arms; but ne'er again
Embraced those Brothers upon earth's wide plain;
Nor aught of mutual joy or sorrow knew
Until their spirits mingled in the sea
That to itself takes all, Eternity.

XXIII.

FILIAL PIETY.

(ON THE WAYSIDE BETWEEN PRESTON AND LIVERPOOL.)

UNTOUCHED through all severity of cold;
Inviolatè, whate'er the cottage hearth
Might need for comfort, or for festal mirth;
That Pile of Turf is half a century old:
Yes, Traveller! fifty winters have been told
Since suddenly the dart of death went forth
'Gainst him who raised it,—his last work on earth:
Thence has it, with the Son, so strong a hold
Upon his Father's memory, that his hands,
Through reverence, touch it only to repair
Its waste.—Though crumbling with each breath of air,
In annual renovation thus it stands—
Rude Mausoleum! but wrens nestle there,
And red-breasts warble when sweet sounds are rare.

XXIV.

TO THE AUTHOR'S PORTRAIT.

[Painted at Rydal Mount, by W. Pickersgill, Esq., for St. John's
College, Cambridge.]

Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt
Margaret, the saintly Foundress, take thy place;
And, if Time spare the colours for the grace
Which to the work surpassing skill hath dealt,
Thou, on thy rock reclined, though kingdoms melt
And states be torn up by the roots, wilt seem
To breathe in rural peace, to hear the stream,
And think and feel as once the Poet felt.
Whate'er thy fate, those features have not grown
Unrecognised through many a household tear
More prompt, more glad, to fall than drops of dew
By morning shed around a flower half-blown;
Tears of delight, that testified how true
To life thou art, and, in thy truth, how dear!

XXV.

WHY art thou silent! Is thy love a plant
Of such weak fibre that the treacherous air
Of absence withers what was once so fair!
Is there no debt to pay, no boon to grant!
Yet have my thoughts for thee been vigilant—
Bound to thy service with unceasing care,
The mind's least generous wish a mendicant
For nought but what thy happiness could spare.
Speak—though this soft warm heart, once free to
hold

A thousand tender pleasures, thine and mine,
Be left more desolate, more dreary cold
Than a forsaken bird's-nest filled with snow
'Mid its own bush of leafless eglantine—
Speak, that my torturing doubts their end may know!

XXVI.

TO B. R. HAYDON, ON SEEING HIS PICTURE OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE ON THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

HAYDON! let worthier judges praise the skill
Here by thy pencil shown in truth of lines
And charm of colours; / applaud those signs
Of thought, that give the true poetic thrill;
That unencumbered whole of blank and still,
Sky without cloud—ocean without a wave;
And the one Man that laboured to enslave
The World, sole-standing high on the bare hill—
Back turned, arms folded, the unapparent face
Tinged, we may fancy, in this dreary place
With light reflected from the invisible sun
Set, like his fortunes; but not set for aye
Like them. The unguilty Power pursues his way,
And before *him* doth dawn perpetual run.

XXVII.

A POET!—He hath put his heart to school,
Nor dares to move unpropped upon the staff
Which Art hath lodged within his hand—must laugh
By precept only, and shed tears by rule.
Thy Art be Nature; the live current quaff,
And let the groveller sip his stagnant pool,
In fear that else, when Critics grave and cool
Have killed him, Scorn should write his epitaph.
How does the Meadow-flower its bloom unfold?
Because the lovely little flower is free
Down to its root, and, in that freedom, bold;
And so the grandeur of the Forest-tree
Comes not by casting in a formal mould,
But from its *own* divine vitality.

XXVIII.

THE most alluring clouds that mount the sky
Owe to a troubled element their forms,
Their hues to sunset. If with raptured eye
We watch their splendor, shall we covet storms,
And wish the Lord of day his slow decline
Would hasten, that such pomp may float on high!
Behold, already they forget to shine,
Dissolve—and leave to him who gazed a sigh.
Not loth to thank each moment for its boon
Of pure delight, come whencesoe'er it may,
Peace let us seek,—to steadfast things attune
Calm expectations, leaving to the gay
And volatile their love of transient bowers,
The house that cannot pass away be ours.

XXIX.

ON A PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON
UPON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, BY HAYDON.

By Art's bold privilege Warrior and War-horse
stand

On ground yet strewn with their last battle's wreck;
Let the Steed glory while his Master's hand
Lies fixed for ages on his conscious neck;
But by the Chieftain's look, though at his side
Hangs that day's treasured sword, how firm a check
Is given to triumph and all human pride!
Yon trophied Mound shrinks to a shadowy speck
In his calm presence! Him the mighty deed
Elates not, brought far nearer the grave's rest,
As shows that time-worn face, for he such seed
Has sown as yields, we trust, the fruit of fame
In Heaven; hence no one blushes for thy name,
Conqueror, mid some sad thoughts, divinely blest!

XXX.

COMPOSED ON A MAY MORNING, 1838.

LIFE with yon Lambs, like day, is just begun,
Yet Nature seems to them a heavenly guide.
Does joy approach! they meet the coming tide;
And sullenness avoid, as now they shun
Pale twilight's lingering glooms,—and in the sun
Couch near their dams, with quiet satisfied;
Or gambol—each with his shadow at his side,
Varying its shape wherever he may run.
As they from turf yet hoar with sleepy dew
All turn, and court the shining and the green,
Where herbs look up, and opening flowers are seen;
Why to God's goodness cannot We be true,
And so, His gifts and promises between,
Feed to the last on pleasures ever new!

XXXI.

ere she stands fixed in a saint-like trance,
 Hard hand, as if she needed rest
 Inapture, lying softly on her breast!
 Its her eyeball an ethereal glance;
 The less—nay more—that countenance,
 Thus illumined, tells of painful strife
 A sick heart made weary of this life
 Long crossed with adverse circumstance.
 And She were now as when she hoped to pass
 An appointed hour to them who tread
 A sapphire pavement, yet breathed well
 Content,
 And, her foot should print earth's common
 Grass,
 Thankful for day's light, for daily bread,
 And time in obvious duty spent.

XXXII.

TO A PAINTER.

Give the Likeness by thy skill portrayed;
 A fruitless task to paint for me,
 Yielding not to changes Time has made,
 The habitual light of memory see
 Undimmed, see bloom that cannot fade,
 And that from their birth-place ne'er shall flee
 A land where ghosts and phantoms be;
 Giving this, own nothing in its stead.
 Thou go back into far-distant years,
 And with me, fond thought! that inward eye,
 And then only, Painter! could thy Art
 The powers of Nature satisfy,
 Bold, whate'er to common sight appears,
 A sovereign empire in a faithful heart.

XXXIII.

ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

When I beheld at first with blank surprise
 Thy form, I now have gazed on it so long
 In truth with reluctant eyes;
 Beloved! I have done thee wrong,
 As of blessedness, but, whence it sprung,
 I heedless, as I now perceive:
 From noon did pass, noon into eve,
 The old day was welcome as the young,
 Come, and as beautiful—in sooth
 As beautiful, as being a thing more holy:
 To thy virtues, to the eternal youth
 Thy goodness, never melancholy;
 A large heart and humble mind, that cast
 Vision, future, present, past.

XXXIV.

HARK! 'tis the Thrush, undaunted, undeprest,
 By twilight premature of cloud and rain;
 Nor does that roaring wind deaden his strain
 Who carols thinking of his Love and nest,
 And seems, as more incited, still more blest.
 Thanks; thou hast snapped a fire-side Prisoner's
 Chain,
 Exulting Warbler! eased a fretted brain,
 And in a moment charmed my cares to rest.
 Yea, I will forth, bold Bird! and front the blast,
 That we may sing together, if thou wilt,
 So loud, so clear, my Partner through life's day,
 Mute in her nest love-chosen, if not love-built
 Like thine, shall gladden, as in seasons past,
 Thrilled by loose snatches of the social Lay.

RYDAL MOUNT, 1838.

XXXV.

'Tis He whose yester-evening's high disdain
 Beat back the roaring storm—but how subdued
 His day-break note, a sad vicissitude!
 Does the hour's drowsy weight his glee restrain?
 Or, like the nightingale, her joyous vein
 Pleased to renounce, does this dear Thrush attune
 His voice to suit the temper of yon Moon
 Doubly depressed, setting, and in her wane?
 Rise, tardy Sun! and let the Songster prove
 (The balance trembling between night and morn
 No longer) with what ecstasy upborne
 He can pour forth his spirit. In heaven above,
 And earth below, they best can serve true gladness
 Who meet most feelingly the calls of sadness.

XXXVI.

Oh what a Wreck! how changed in mien and
 speech!
 Yet—though dread Powers, that work in mystery,
 spin
 Entanglings of the brain; though shadows stretch
 O'er the chilled heart—reflect; far, far within
 Hers is a holy Being, freed from Sin.
 She is not what she seems, a forlorn wretch,
 But delegated Spirits comfort fetch
 To Her from heights that Reason may not win.
 Like Children, She is privileged to hold
 Divine communion; both do live and move,
 Whate'er to shallow Faith their ways unfold,
 Inly illumined by Heaven's pitying love;
 Love pitying innocence not long to last,
 In them—in Her our sins and sorrows past.

XXXVII.

INTENT on gathering wool from hedge and brake
 Yon busy Little-ones rejoice that soon
 A poor old Dame will bless them for the boon :
 Great is their glee while flake they add to flake
 With rival earnestness ; far other strife
 Than will hereafter move them, if they make
 Pastime their idol, give their day of life
 To pleasure snatched for reckless pleasure's sake.
 Can pomp and show allay one heart-born grief ?
 Pains which the World inflicts can she requite ?
 Not for an interval however brief ;
 The silent thoughts that search for stedfast light,
 Love from her depths, and Duty in her might,
 And Faith—these only yield secure relief.

March 8th, 1842.

XXXVIII.

A PLEA FOR AUTHORS, MAY 1838.

FAILING impartial measure to dispense
 To every suitor, Equity is lame ;
 And social Justice, stript of reverence
 For natural rights, a mockery and a shame ;
 Law but a servile dupe of false pretence,
 If, guarding grossest things from common claim
 Now and for ever, She, to works that came
 From mind and spirit, grudge a short-lived fence.
 " What ! lengthened privilege, a lineal tie,
 For *Books* ! " Yes, heartless Ones, or be it proved
 That 'tis a fault in Us to have lived and loved
 Like others, with like temporal hopes to die ;
 No public harm that Genius from her course
 Be turned ; and streams of truth dried up, even at
 their source !

XXXIX.

VALEDICTORY SONNET.

Closing the Volume of Sonnets published in 1833.

SERVING no haughty Muse, my hands have here
 Disposed some cultured Flowerets (drawn from spots
 Where they bloomed singly, or in scattered knots),
 Each kind in several beds of one parterre ;
 Both to allure the casual Loiterer,
 And that, so placed, my Nurslings may requite
 Studious regard with opportune delight,
 Nor be unthanked, unless I fondly err.
 But metaphor dismissed, and thanks apart,
 Reader, farewell ! My last words let them be—
 If in this book Fancy and Truth agree ;
 If simple Nature trained by careful Art
 Through It have won a passage to thy heart ;
 Grant me thy love, I crave no other fee !

XL.

TO THE REV. CHRISTOPHER W.
 MASTER OF HARROW

After the perusal of his *Theophilus Anglicus*
 ENLIGHTENED Teacher, gladly I
 Have I received this proof of power
 By Thee to guide thy Pupils on
 That, in our native isle, and even
 The Church, when trusting in
 And in her Catholic attributes,
 O may these lessons be with power
 To thy heart's wish, thy labour
 So the bright faces of the young
 Shall look more bright—the heart
 Catch, in the pauses of their knowledge
 Motions of thought which elevate
 And, like the Spire that from
 Points heavenward, indicate the
Rydal Mount, Dec. 11, 1843.

XLI.

TO THE PLANET

Upon its approximation (as an Evening Star)
 WHAT strong allurements draw
 Thee, Vesper ! brightening still
 Thou com'st to man's abode to
 Night after night ! True is it
 Her treasures less and less.—
 In power, where once he trembled
 Science advances with giant
 But are we aught enriched in
 Aught dost thou see, bright Star
 More than in humbler times
 That makes our hearts more
 With heaven, our souls more
 When earth shall vanish from
 Ere we lie down in our last dream

XLII.

WANSFELL !* this Household
 Living with liberty on thee to
 To watch while Morn first crowns
 Or when along thy breast serenade
 Evening's angelic clouds. Yonder
 Hath sounded (shame upon thee)
 For all that thou, as if from
 Of glory lavished on our quiet
 Bountiful Son of Earth ! who
 From every object dear to man
 As soon we shall be, may the
 How oft, to elevate our spirit
 Thy visionary majesties of light
 How in thy pensive glooms o
Dec. 24, 1842.

* The Hill that rises to the south

XLIII.

beams of orient light shoot wide and high,
 the vale a little rural Town *
 forth a cloud-like creature of its own,
 mounts not toward the radiant morning sky,
 but a less ambitious sympathy,
 'er its Parent waking to the cares
 and toils that every day prepares.
 y, to the musing Poet's eye,
 that Lingerer. And how blest her sway
 fluence never may my soul reject)
 In Heaven, now to its zenith decked
 various forms in numberless array,
 one shepherd on the hills disclose
 from a world in which the saints repose.

M3.

XLIV.

and's eye a Temple, like a cloud
 surmounting some invidious hill,
 of darkness: the bright Work stood still;
 of its own beauty have been proud,
 as fashioned and to God was vowed
 as that diffused, in every part,
 vine through forms of human art:
 her arch—her arch, when winds blow loud,
 consciousness of safety thrilled;
 e her towers of dread foundation laid
 the grave of things; Hope had her spire
 1, and pointing still to something higher;
 ng I gazed, but heard a voice—it said,
 tes are powerless Phantoms when we build."

XLV.

THE PROJECTED KENDAL AND WINDERMERE RAILWAY.

no nook of English ground secure
 sh assault? Schemes of retirement sown
 , and mid the busy world kept pure
 their earliest flowers of hope were blown,
 ish;—how can they this blight endure?
 t he too the ruthless change bemoan

side.

gree and kind of attachment which many of the
 feel to their small inheritances can scarcely be
 . Near the house of one of them stands a mag-
 ee, which a neighbour of the owner advised him
 profit's sake. "Fell it!" exclaimed the yeoman,
 her fall on my knees and worship it." It happens
 that the intended railway would pass through
 property, and I hope that an apology for the
 ill not be thought necessary by one who enters
 strength of the feeling.

Who scorns a false utilitarian lure
 Mid his paternal fields at random thrown!
 Baffle the threat, bright Scene, from Orreast-head
 Given to the pausing traveller's rapturous glance:
 Plead for thy peace, thou beautiful romance
 Of nature; and, if human hearts be dead,
 Speak, passing winds; ye torrents, with your strong
 And constant voice, protest against the wrong.

October 12th, 1844.

XLVI.

Proud were ye, Mountains, when, in times of old,
 Your patriot sons, to stem invasive war,
 Intrenched your brows; ye gloried in each scar:
 Now, for your shame, a Power, the Thirst of Gold,
 That rules o'er Britain like a baneful star,
 Wills that your peace, your beauty, shall be sold,
 And clear way made for her triumphal car
 Through the beloved retreats your arms enfold!
 Heard ye that Whistle? As her long-linked Train
 Swept onwards, did the vision cross your view?
 Yes, ye were startled;—and, in balance true,
 Weighing the mischief with the promised gain,
 Mountains, and Vales, and Floods, I call on you
 To share the passion of a just disdain.

XLVII.

AT FURNESS ABBEY.

HERE, where, of havoc tired and rash undoing,
 Man left this Structure to become Time's prey
 A soothing spirit follows in the way
 That Nature takes, her counter-work pursuing.
 See how her Ivy clasps the sacred Ruin
 Fall to prevent or beautify decay;
 And, on the mouldered walls, how bright, how gay,
 The flowers in pearly dew their bloom renewing!
 Thanks to the place, blessings upon the hour;
 Even as I speak the rising Sun's first smile
 Gleams on the grass-crowned top of yon tall Tower
 Whose cawing occupants with joy proclaim
 Prescriptive title to the shattered pile
 Where, Cavendish, *thine* seems nothing but a name!

XLVIII.

AT FURNESS ABBEY.

WELL have yon Railway Labourers to THIS ground
 Withdrawn for noontide rest. They sit, they walk
 Among the Ruins, but no idle talk
 Is heard; to grave demeanour all are bound;
 And from one voice a Hymn with tuneful sound
 Hallows once more the long-deserted Quire

And thrills the old sepulchral earth, around.
Others look up, and with fixed eyes admire
That wide-spanned arch, wondering how it was
 raised,
To keep, so high in air, its strength and grace:

All seem to feel the spirit of the place,
And by the general reverence God is praised
Profane Despoilers, stand ye not reproved,
While thus these simple-hearted men are mused
June 21st, 1844.

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

1803.

I.

DEPARTURE

FROM THE VALE OF GRASMERE. AUGUST, 1803.

THE gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains
Might sometimes covet dissoluble chains ;
Even for the tenants of the zone that lies
Beyond the stars, celestial Paradise,
Methinks 'twould heighten joy, to overleap
At will the crystal battlements, and peep
Into some other region, though less fair,
To see how things are made and managed there.
Change for the worse might please, incursion bold
Into the tracts of darkness and of cold ;
O'er Limbo lake with æry flight to steer,
And on the verge of Chaos hang in fear.
Such animation often do I find,
Power in my breast, wings growing in my mind,
Then, when some rock or hill is overpast,
Perchance without one look behind me cast,
Some barrier with which Nature, from the birth
Of things, has fenced this fairest spot on earth.
O pleasant transit, Grasmere ! to resign
Such happy fields, abodes so calm as thine ;
Not like an outcast with himself at strife ;
The slave of business, time, or care for life,
But moved by choice ; or, if constrained in part,
Yet still with Nature's freedom at the heart ;—
To cull contentment upon wildest shores,
And luxuries extract from bleakest moors ;
With prompt embrace all beauty to enfold,
And having rights in all that we behold.
—Then why these lingering steps !—A bright
 adieu,
For a brief absence, proves that love is true ;
Ne'er can the way be irksome or forlorn
That winds into itself for sweet return.

II.

AT THE GRAVE OF BURNS.

1803.

SEVEN YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH.

I SHIVER, Spirit fierce and bold,
At thought of what I now behold :
As vapours breathed from dungeons cold
 Strike pleasure dead,
So sadness comes from out the mould
 Where Burns is laid.

And have I then thy bones so near,
And thou forbidden to appear ?
As if it were thyself that 's here
 I shrink with pain ;
And both my wishes and my fear
 Alike are vain.

Off weight—nor press on weight !—away
Dark thoughts !—they came, but not to stay
With chastened feelings would I pay
 The tribute due
To him, and aught that hides his clay
 From mortal view.

Fresh as the flower, whose modest worth
He sang, his genius 'glinted' forth,
Rose like a star that touching earth,
 For so it seems,
Doth glorify its humble birth
 With matchless beams.

The piercing eye, the thoughtful brow,
The struggling heart, where be they now ?
Full soon the Aspirant of the plough,
 The prompt, the brave,
Slept, with the obscurest, in the low
 And silent grave.

turned with thousands, but as one
 e deeply grieved, for He was gone
 ee light I hailed when first it shone,
 And showed my youth
 Verse may build a princely throne
 On humble truth.

s! where'er the current tends,
 get pursues and with it blends,—
 ge Criffel's hoary top ascends
 By Skiddaw seen,—
 ghbours we were, and loving friends
 We might have been ;

ie friends though diversely inclined ;
 heart with heart and mind with mind,
 ere the main fibres are entwined,
 Through Nature's skill,
 even by contraries be joined
 More closely still.

tear will start, and let it flow ;
 ' poor Inhabitant below,'
 his dread moment—even so—
 Might we together
 ate and talked where gowans blow,
 Or on wild heather.

t treasures would have then been placed
 in my reach ; of knowledge graced
 ncy what a rich repast !
 But why go on !—
 spare to sweep, thou mournful blast,
 His grave grass-grown.

e, too, a Son, his joy and pride,
 three weeks past the Stripling died,)
 gathered to his Father's side,
 Soul-moving sight !
 me to which is not denied
 Some sad delight.

ic is safe, a quiet bed
 early found among the dead,
 oured where none can be misled,
 Wronged, or distrest ;
 surely here it may be said
 That such are blest.

oh for Thee, by pitying grace
 ked oft-times in a devious race,
 He who halloweth the place
 Where Man is laid
 ive thy Spirit in the embrace
 For which it prayed !

Sighing I turned away ; but ere
 Night fell I heard, or seemed to hear,
 Music that sorrow comes not near,
 A ritual hymn,
 Chaunted in love that casts out fear
 By Seraphim.

III.

THOUGHTS

SUGGESTED THE DAY FOLLOWING, ON THE BANKS OF NITH,
 NEAR THE POET'S RESIDENCE.

Too frail to keep the lofty vow
 That must have followed when his brow
 Was wreathed—" The Vision " tells us how—
 With holly spray,
 He faltered, drifted to and fro,
 And passed away.

Well might such thoughts, dear Sister, throng
 Our minds when, lingering all too long,
 Over the grave of Burns we hung
 In social grief—
 Indulged as if it were a wrong
 To seek relief.

But, leaving each unquiet theme
 Where gentlest judgments may misdeem,
 And prompt to welcome every gleam
 Of good and fair,
 Let us beside this limpid Stream
 Breathe hopeful air.

Enough of sorrow, wreck, and blight ;
 Think rather of those moments bright
 When to the consciousness of right
 His course was true,
 When Wisdom prospered in his sight
 And virtue grew.

Yes, freely let our hearts expand,
 Freely as in youth's season bland,
 When side by side, his Book in hand,
 We wont to stray,
 Our pleasure varying at command
 Of each sweet Lay.

How oft inspired must he have trod
 These pathways, yon far-stretching road !
 There lurks his home ; in that Abode,
 With mirth elate,
 Or in his nobly-pensive mood,
 The Rustic sate.

Proud thoughts that Image overawes,
Before it humbly let us pause,
And ask of Nature, from what cause
And by what rules
She trained her Burns to win applause
That shames the Schools.

Through busiest street and loneliest glen
Are felt the flashes of his pen ;
He rules mid winter snows, and when
Bees fill their hives ;
Deep in the general heart of men
His power survives.

What need of fields in some far clime
Where Heroes, Sages, Bards sublime,
And all that fetched the flowing rhyme
From genuine springs,
Shall dwell together till old Time
Folds up his wings !

Sweet Mercy ! to the gates of Heaven
This Minstrel lead, his sins forgiven ;
The rueful conflict, the heart riven
With vain endeavour,
And memory of Earth's bitter leaven,
Effaced for ever.

But why to Him confine the prayer,
When kindred thoughts and yearnings bear
On the frail heart the purest share
With all that live !—
The best of what we do and are,
Just God, forgive !*

TO THE SONS OF BURNS,

AFTER VISITING THE GRAVE OF THEIR FATHER.

* The Poet's grave is in a corner of the churchyard. We
looked at it with melancholy and painful reflections,
repeating to each other his own verses—

"Is there a man whose judgment clear," &c."

Extract from the Journal of my Fellow-traveller.

'MID crowded obelisks and urns
I sought the untimely grave of Burns ;
Sons of the Bard, my heart still mourns
With sorrow true ;
And more would grieve, but that it turns
Trembling to you !

* See note.

Through twilight shades of good and ill
Ye now are pausing up life's bill,
And more than common strength and
Must ye display ;
If ye would give the better will
Its lawful sway.

Hath Nature strung your nerves to bear
Intemperance with less harm, beware !
But if the Poet's wit ye share,
Like him can speed
The social hour—of tenfold care
There will be need ;

For honest men delight will take
To spare your failings for his sake,
Will flatter you,—and fool and rake
Your steps pursue ;
And of your Father's name will make
A snare for you.

Far from their noisy haunts retire,
And add your voices to the quire
That sanctify the cottage fire
With service meet ;
There seek the genius of your Sire,
His spirit greet ;

Or where, 'mid 'lonely heights and how
He paid to Nature unful vows ;
Or wiped his honourable brow
Bedewed with toil,
While reapers strove, or busy ploughs
Upturned the soil ;

His judgment with benignant ray
Shall guide, his fancy cheer, your way ;
But ne'er to a seductive lay
Let faith be given ;
Nor deem that 'light which leads astray
Is light from Heaven.'

Let no mean hope your souls enslave ;
Be independent, generous, brave ;
Your Father such example gave,
And such revere ;
But be admonished by his grave,
And think, and fear !

V.

ELLEN IRWIN :

OR,

THE BRAES OF KIRTLE*.

AT Ellen Irwin, when she sate
 Upon the braes of Kirtle,
 Was lovely as a Grecian maid
 Adorned with wreaths of myrtle ;
 Young Adam Bruce beside her lay,
 And there did they beguile the day
 With love and gentle speeches,
 Beneath the budding beeches.

From many knights and many squires
 He Bruce had been selected ;
 And Gordon, fairest of them all,
 By Ellen was rejected.
 And tidings to that noble Youth !
 For it may be proclaimed with truth,
 That Bruce hath loved sincerely,
 That Gordon loves as dearly.

But what are Gordon's form and face,
 His shattered hopes and crosses,
 To them, 'mid Kirtle's pleasant braes,
 Declined on flowers and mosses !
 As that ever he was born !
 He Gordon, couched behind a thorn,
 Sees them and their caressing ;
 Holds them blest and blessing.

And Gordon, maddened by the thoughts
 That through his brain are travelling,
 Shed forth, and at the heart of Bruce
 Launched a deadly javelin !
 And Ellen saw it as it came,
 Starting up to meet the same,
 With her body cover
 Youth, her chosen lover.

Falling into Bruce's arms,
 Died the beautiful Ellen,
 From the heart of her True-love,
 A mortal spear repelling.
 Bruce, as soon as he had slain
 Gordon, sailed away to Spain ;
 Fought with rage incessant
 At the Moorish crescent.

* Kirtle is a river in the southern part of Scotland,
 Banks of which the events here related took place.

But many days, and many months,
 And many years ensuing,
 This wretched Knight did vainly seek
 The death that he was wooing.
 So, coming his last help to crave,
 Heart-broken, upon Ellen's grave
 His body he extended,
 And there his sorrow ended.

Now ye, who willingly have heard
 The tale I have been telling,
 May in Kirkconnel churchyard view
 The grave of lovely Ellen :
 By Ellen's side the Bruce is laid ;
 And, for the stone upon his head,
 May no rude hand deface it,
 And its forlorn *Epitaph* !

VI.

TO A HIGHLAND GIRL.

(AT INVERSENAID, UPON LOCH LOMOND.)

SWEET Highland Girl, a very shower
 Of beauty is thy earthly dower !
 Twice seven consenting years have shed
 Their utmost bounty on thy head :
 And these grey rocks ; that household lawn ;
 Those trees, a veil just half withdrawn ;
 This fall of water that doth make
 A murmur near the silent lake ;
 This little bay ; a quiet road
 That holds in shelter thy Abode—
 In truth together do ye seem
 Like something fashioned in a dream ;
 Such Forms as from their covert peep
 When earthly cares are laid asleep !
 But, O fair Creature ! in the light
 Of common day, so heavenly bright,
 I bless Thee, Vision as thou art,
 I bless thee with a human heart ;
 God shield thee to thy latest years !
 Thee, neither know I, nor thy peers ;
 And yet my eyes are filled with tears.

With earnest feeling I shall pray
 For thee when I am far away :
 For never saw I mien, or face,
 In which more plainly I could trace
 Benignity and home-bred sense
 Ripening in perfect innocence.
 Here scattered, like a random seed,
 Remote from men, Thou dost not need

The embarrassed look of shy distress,
 And maidenly shamefacedness :
 Thou wear'st upon thy forehead clear
 The freedom of a Mountaineer :
 A face with gladness overspread !
 Soft smiles, by human kindness bred !
 And seemliness complete, that sways
 Thy courtesies, about thee plays ;
 With no restraint, but such as springs
 From quick and eager visitings
 Of thoughts that lie beyond the reach
 Of thy few words of English speech :
 A bondage sweetly brooked, a strife
 That gives thy gestures grace and life !
 So have I, not unmoved in mind,
 Seen birds of tempest-loving kind—
 Thus beating up against the wind.

What hand but would a garland cull
 For thee who art so beautiful !
 O happy pleasure ! here to dwell
 Beside thee in some heathy dell ;
 Adopt your homely ways, and dress,
 A Shepherd, thou a Shepherdess !
 But I could frame a wish for thee
 More like a grave reality :
 Thou art to me but as a wave
 Of the wild sea ; and I would have
 Some claim upon thee, if I could,
 Though but of common neighbourhood.
 What joy to hear thee, and to see !
 Thy elder Brother I would be,
 Thy Father—anything to thee !

Now thanks to Heaven ! that of its grace
 Hath led me to this lonely place.
 Joy have I had ; and going hence
 I bear away my recompence.
 In spots like these it is we prize
 Our Memory, feel that she hath eyes :
 Then, why should I be loth to stir ?
 I feel this place was made for her ;
 To give new pleasure like the past,
 Continued long as life shall last.
 Nor am I loth, though pleased at heart,
 Sweet Highland Girl ! from thee to part ;
 For I, methinks, till I grow old,
 As fair before me shall behold,
 As I do now, the cabin small,
 The lake, the bay, the waterfall ;
 And Thee, the Spirit of them all !

VII.

GLEN-ALMAIN ;

or,

THE NARROW GLEN.

In this still place, remote from men,
 Sleeps Ossian, in the NARROW GLEN ;
 In this still place, where murmurs on
 But one meek streamlet, only one :
 He sang of battles, and the breath
 Of stormy war, and violent death ;
 And should, methinks, when all was past,
 Have rightfully been laid at last
 Where rocks were rudely heaped, and ren
 As by a spirit turbulent ;
 Where sights were rough, and sounds were
 And everything unreconciled ;
 In some complaining, dim retreat,
 For fear and melancholy meet ;
 But this is calm ; there cannot be
 A more entire tranquillity.

Does then the Bard sleep here indeed !
 Or is it but a groundless creed !
 What matters it !—I blame them not
 Whose Fancy in this lonely Spot
 Was moved ; and in such way expressed
 Their notion of its perfect rest.
 A convent, even a hermit's cell,
 Would break the silence of this Dell :
 It is not quiet, is not ease ;
 But something deeper far than these :
 The separation that is here
 Is of the grave ; and of austere
 Yet happy feelings of the dead :
 And, therefore, was it rightly said
 That Ossian, last of all his race !
 Lies buried in this lonely place.

VIII.

STEPPING WESTWARD.

While my Fellow-traveller and I were walking by t
 of Loch Ketterine, one fine evening after sunset,
 road to a Hut where, in the course of our Tour, I
 been hospitably entertained some weeks before, w
 in one of the loneliest parts of that solitary regic
 well-dressed Women, one of whom said to us, I
 of greeting, "What, you are stepping westward ?"
 "WHAT, you are stepping westward ?"—"]
 —'Twould be a wildish destiny,
 If we, who thus together roam
 In a strange Land, and far from home,

Were in this place the guests of Chance :
Yet who would stop, or fear to advance,
Though home or shelter he had none,
With such a sky to lead him on !

The dewy ground was dark and cold ;
Behind, all gloomy to behold ;
And stepping westward seemed to be
A kind of *heavenly* destiny :
I liked the greeting ; 'twas a sound
Of something without place or bound ;
And seemed to give me spiritual right
To travel through that region bright.

The voice was soft, and she who spake
Was walking by her native lake :
The salutation had to me
The very sound of courtesy :
Its power was felt; and while my eye
Was fixed upon the glowing Sky,
The echo of the voice enwrought
A human sweetness with the thought
Of travelling through the world that lay
Before me in my endless way.

IX.

THE SOLITARY REAPER.

BEMOLD her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass !
Reaping and singing by herself ;
Stop here, or gently pass !
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain ;
O listen ! for the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.

No Nightingale did ever chaunt
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travellers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands :
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Will no one tell me what she sings ?—
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago :
Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day ?
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again ?

Whate'er the theme, the Maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending ;
I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending ;—
I listened, motionless and still ;
And, as I mounted up the hill,
The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more.

X.

ADDRESS

TO

KILCHURN CASTLE, UPON LOCH AWE.

'From the top of the hill a most impressive scene opened
'upon our view,—a ruined Castle on an Island (for an
'Island the flood had made it) at some distance from the
'shore, backed by a Cove of the Mountain Cruachan,
'down which came a foaming stream. The Castle
'occupied every foot of the Island that was visible to us,
'appearing to rise out of the water,—mists rested upon
'the mountain side, with spots of sunshine; there was a
'mild desolation in the low grounds, a solemn grandeur
'in the mountains, and the Castle was wild, yet stately—
'not dismantled of turrets—nor the walls broken down,
'though obviously a ruin.'—*Extract from the Journal of
my Companion.*

CHILD of loud-throated War ! the mountain Stream
Roars in thy hearing ; but thy hour of rest
Is come, and thou art silent in thy age ;
Save when the wind sweeps by and sounds are caught
Ambiguous, neither wholly thine nor theirs.
Oh ! there is life that breathes not ; Powers there are
That touch each other to the quick in modes
Which the gross world no sense hath to perceive,
No soul to dream of. What art Thou, from care
Cast off—abandoned by thy rugged Sire,
Nor by soft Peace adopted ; though, in place
And in dimension, such that thou might'st seem
But a mere footstool to yon sovereign Lord,
Huge Cruachan, (a thing that meaner hills
Might crush, nor know that it had suffered harm;) Yet he, not loth, in favour of thy claims
To reverence, suspends his own ; submitting
All that the God of Nature hath conferred,
All that he holds in common with the stars,
To the memorial majesty of Time
Impersonated in thy calm decay !

Take, then, thy seat, Vicegerent unreprieved !
Now, while a farewell gleam of evening light
Is fondly lingering on thy shattered front,
Do thou, in turn, be paramount ; and rule

Over the pomp and beauty of a scene
 Whose mountains, torrents, lake, and woods, unite
 To pay thee homage ; and with these are joined,
 In willing admiration and respect,
 Two Hearts, which in thy presence might be called
 Youthful as Spring.—Shade of departed Power,
 Skeleton of unfleshed humanity,
 The chronicle were welcome that should call
 Into the compass of distinct regard
 The toils and struggles of thy infant years !
 Yon foaming flood seems motionless as ice ;
 Its dizzy turbulence eludes the eye,
 Frozen by distance ; so, majestic Pile,
 To the perception of this Age, appear
 Thy fierce beginnings, softened and subdued
 And quieted in character—the strife,
 The pride, the fury uncontrollable,
 Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades* !

XI.

ROB ROY'S GRAVE.

The history of Rob Roy is sufficiently known ; his grave
 is near the head of Loch Ketterine, in one of those small
 pinfold-like Burial-grounds, of neglected and desolate
 appearance, which the traveller meets with in the High-
 lands of Scotland.

A FAMOUS man is Robin Hood,
 The English ballad-singer's joy !
 And Scotland has a thief as good,
 An outlaw of as daring mood ;
 She has her brave Rob Roy !
 Then clear the weeds from off his Grave,
 And let us chant a passing stave,
 In honour of that Hero brave !

Heaven gave Rob Roy a dauntless heart
 And wondrous length and strength of arm :
 Nor craved he more to quell his foes,
 Or keep his friends from harm.

Yet was Rob Roy as wise as brave ;
 Forgive me if the phrase be strong ;—
 A Poet worthy of Rob Roy
 Must scorn a timid song.

Say, then, that he was wise as brave ;
 As wise in thought as bold in deed :
 For in the principles of things
 He sought his moral creed.

* The tradition is, that the Castle was built by a Lady
 during the absence of her Lord in Palestine.

Said generous Rob, " What need of books
 Burn all the statutes and their shelves :
 They stir us up against our kind ;
 And worse, against ourselves.

We have a passion—make a law,
 Too false to guide us or control !
 And for the law itself we fight
 In bitterness of soul.

And, puzzled, blinded thus, we lose
 Distinctions that are plain and few :
 These find I graven on my heart:
That tells me what to do.

The creatures see of flood and field,
 And those that travel on the wind !
 With them no strife can last ; they live
 In peace, and peace of mind.

For why !—because the good old rule
 Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
 That they should take, who have the power
 And they should keep who can.

A lesson that is quickly learned,
 A signal this which all can see !
 Thus nothing here provokes the strong
 To wanton cruelty.

All freakishness of mind is checked ;
 He tamed, who foolishly aspires ;
 While to the measure of his might
 Each fashions his desires.

All kinds, and creatures, stand and fall
 By strength of prowess or of wit :
 'Tis God's appointment who must sway,
 And who is to submit.

Since, then, the rule of right is plain,
 And longest life is but a day ;
 To have my ends, maintain my rights,
 I'll take the shortest way."

And thus among these rocks he lived,
 Through summer heat and winter snow :
 The Eagle, he was lord above,
 And Rob was lord below.

So was it—*would*, at least, have been
 But through untowardness of fate ;
 For Polity was then too strong—
 He came an age too late ;

Or shall we say an age too soon!
 For, were the bold Man living now,
 How might he flourish in his pride,
 With buds on every bough!

Then rents and factors, rights of chase,
 Sheriffs, and lairds and their domains,
 Would all have seemed but paltry things,
 Not worth a moment's pains.

Rob Roy had never lingered here,
 To these few meagre Vales confined;
 But thought how wide the world, the times
 How fairly to his mind!

And to his Sword he would have said,
 "Do Thou my sovereign will enact
 From land to land through half the earth!
 Judge thou of law and fact!

'Tis fit that we should do our part,
 Becoming, that mankind should learn
 That we are not to be surpassed
 In fatherly concern.

Of old things all are over old,
 Of good things none are good enough:—
 We'll shew that we can help to frame
 A world of other stuff.

I, too, will have my kings that take
 From me the sign of life and death:
 Kingdoms shall shift about, like clouds,
 Obedient to my breath."

And, if the word had been fulfilled,
 As might have been, then, thought of joy!
 France would have had her present Boast,
 And we our own Rob Roy!

Oh! say not so; compare them not;
 I would not wrong thee, Champion brave!
 Would wrong thee nowhere; least of all
 Here standing by thy grave.

For Thou, although with some wild thoughts,
 Wild Chieftain of a savage Clan!
 Hadst this to boast of; thou didst love
 The liberty of man.

And, had it been thy lot to live
 With us who now behold the light,
 Thou would'st have nobly stirred thyself,
 And battled for the Right.

For thou wert still the poor man's stay,
 The poor man's heart, the poor man's hand;
 And all the oppressed, who wanted strength,
 Had thine at their command.

Bear witness many a pensive sigh
 Of thoughtful Herdsman when he strays
 Alone upon Loch Vool's heights,
 And by Loch Lomond's braes!

And, far and near, through vale and hill,
 Are faces that attest the same;
 The proud heart flashing through the eyes,
 At sound of Rob Roy's name.

XII.

SONNET.

COMPOSED AT ——— CASTLE.

DEGENERATE Douglas! oh, the unworthy Lord!
 Whom mere despite of heart could so far please,
 And love of havoc, (for with such disease
 Fame taxes him,) that he could send forth word
 To level with the dust a noble horde,
 A brotherhood of venerable Trees,
 Leaving an ancient dome, and towers like these,
 Beggared and outraged!—Many hearts deplored
 The fate of those old Trees; and oft with pain
 The traveller, at this day, will stop and gaze
 On wrongs, which Nature scarcely seems to heed:
 For sheltered places, bosoms, nooks, and bays,
 And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed,
 And the green silent pastures, yet remain.

XIII.

YARROW UNVISITED.

(See the various Poems the scene of which is laid upon the
 banks of the Yarrow; in particular, the exquisite Ballad
 of Hamilton beginning

'Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny, bonny Bride,
 Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome Marrow!—')

From Stirling castle we had seen
 The mazy Forth unravelled;
 Had trod the banks of Clyde, and Tay,
 And with the Tweed had travelled;
 And when we came to Clovenford,
 Then said my 'winsome Marrow,'
 "Whate'er betide, we'll turn aside,
 And see the Braes of Yarrow."

"Let Yarrow folk, frae Selkirk town,
Who have been buying, selling,
Go back ye Yarrow, 'tis their own;
Each maiden to her dwelling;
On Yarrow's banks let herons feed,
Hares couch, and rabbits burrow;
But we will downward with the Tweed,
Nor turn aside to Yarrow.

There's Galla Water, Leader Haugh,
Both lying right before us;
And Dryborough, where with chiming Tweed
The lintwhites sing in chorus;
There's pleasant Tiviot-dale, a land
Made blithe with plough and harrow:
Why throw away a needful day
To go in search of Yarrow!

What's Yarrow but a river bare,
That glides the dark hills under!
There are a thousand such elsewhere
As worthy of your wonder."
—Strange words they seemed of slight and scorn;
My True-love sighed for sorrow;
And looked me in the face, to think
I thus could speak of Yarrow!

"Oh! green," said I, "are Yarrow's holms,
And sweet is Yarrow flowing!
Fair hangs the apple frae the rock*,
But we will leave it growing.
O'er hilly path, and open Strath,
We'll wander Scotland thorough;
But, though so near, we will not turn
Into the dale of Yarrow.

Let bees and home-bred kine partake
The sweets of Burn-mill meadow;
The swan on still St. Mary's Lake
Float double, swan and shadow!
We will not see them; will not go,
To-day, nor yet to-morrow;
Enough if in our hearts we know
There's such a place as Yarrow.

Be Yarrow stream unseen, unknown!
It must, or we shall rue it:
We have a vision of our own;
Ah! why should we undo it!
The treasured dreams of times long past,
We'll keep them, winsome Marrow!
For when we're there, although 'tis fair,
'Twill be another Yarrow!

* See Hamilton's Ballad as above.

If Care with freezing years should come,
And wandering seem but folly,—
Should we be loth to stir from home,
And yet be melancholy;
Should life be dull, and spirits low,
'Twill soothe us in our sorrow,
That earth has something yet to show,
The bonny holms of Yarrow!"

XIV.

SONNET

IN THE PASS OF KILLICRANKY,

An invasion being expected, October 1862.

Six thousand veterans practised in war's game,
Tried men, at Killicranky were arrayed
Against an equal host that wore the plaid,
Shepherds and herdsmen,—Like a whirlwind on
The Highlanders, the slaughter spread like fire;
And Garry, thundering down his mountain-rail
Was stopped, and could not breathe beneath the
Of the dead bodies.—'Twas a day of shame
For them whom precept and the pedantry
Of cold mechanic battle do enslave.
O for a single hour of that Dundee,
Who on that day the word of onset gave!
Like conquest would the Men of England see;
And her Foes find a like inglorious grave.

XV.

THE MATRON OF JEDBOROUGH AND HER HUSBAND.

At Jedborough, my companion and I went into private lodgings for a few days; and the following Verses were called forth by the character and domestic situation of our Hostess.

Age! twine thy brows with fresh spring flow
And call a train of laughing Hours;
And bid them dance, and bid them sing;
And thou, too, mingle in the ring!
Take to thy heart a new delight;
If not, make merry in despite
That there is One who scorns thy power:—
But dance! for under Jedborough Tower,
A Matron dwells who, though she bears
The weight of more than seventy years,
Lives in the light of youthful glee,
And she will dance and sing with thee.

Nay! start not at that Figure—there!
 Him who is rooted to his chair!
 Look at him—look again! for he
 Hath long been of thy family.
 With legs that move not, if they can,
 And useless arms, a trunk of man,
 He sits, and with a vacant eye;
 A sight to make a stranger sigh!
 Deaf, drooping, that is now his doom:
 His world is in this single room:
 Is this a place for mirthful cheer?
 Can merry-making enter here?

The joyous Woman is the Mate
 Of him in that forlorn estate!
 He breathes a subterraneous damp;
 But bright as Vesper shines her lamp:
 He is as mute as Jedborough Tower:
 She jocund as it was of yore,
 With all its bravery on; in times
 When all alive with merry chimes,
 Upon a sun-bright morn of May,
 It roused the Vale to holiday.

I praise thee, Matron! and thy due
 Is praise, heroic praise, and true!
 With admiration I behold
 Thy gladness unsubdued and bold:
 Thy looks, thy gestures, all present
 The picture of a life well spent:
 This do I see; and something more;
 A strength unthought of heretofore!
 Delighted am I for thy sake;
 And yet a higher joy partake:
 Our Human-nature throws away
 Its second twilight, and looks gay;
 A land of promise and of pride
 Unfolding, wide as life is wide.

Ah! see her helpless Charge! enclosed
 Within himself as seems, composed;
 To fear of loss, and hope of gain,
 The strife of happiness and pain,
 Utterly dead! yet in the guise
 Of little infants, when their eyes
 Begin to follow to and fro
 The persons that before them go,
 He tracks her motions, quick or slow.
 Her buoyant spirit can prevail
 Where common cheerfulness would fail;
 She strikes upon him with the heat
 Of July suns; he feels it sweet;
 An animal delight though dim!
 'Tis all that now remains for him

The more I looked, I wondered more—
 And, while I scanned them o'er and o'er,
 Some inward trouble suddenly
 Broke from the Matron's strong black eye—
 A remnant of uneasy light,
 A flash of something over-bright!
 Nor long this mystery did detain
 My thoughts;—she told in pensive strain
 That she had borne a heavy yoke,
 Been stricken by a twofold stroke;
 Ill health of body; and had pined
 Beneath worse ailments of the mind.

So be it!—but let praise ascend
 To Him who is our lord and friend!
 Who from disease and suffering
 Hath called for thee a second spring;
 Repaid thee for that sore distress
 By no untimely joyousness;
 Which makes of thine a blissful state;
 And cheers thy melancholy Mate!

XVI.

FLY, some kind Harbinger, to Grasmere-dale!
 Say that we come, and come by this day's light;
 Fly upon swiftest wing round field and height,
 But chiefly let one Cottage hear the tale;
 There let a mystery of joy prevail,
 The kitten frolic, like a gamesome sprite,
 And Rover whine, as at a second sight
 Of near-approaching good that shall not fail:
 And from that Infant's face let joy appear;
 Yea, let our Mary's one companion child—
 That hath her six weeks' solitude beguiled
 With intimations manifold and dear,
 While we have wandered over wood and wild—
 Smile on his Mother now with bolder cheer.

XVII.

THE BLIND HIGHLAND BOY.

A TALE TOLD BY THE FIRE-SIDE, AFTER RETURNING TO
 THE VALE OF GRASMERE.

Now we are tired of boisterous joy,
 Have romped enough, my little Boy!
 Jane hangs her head upon my breast,
 And you shall bring your stool and rest;
 This corner is your own.

There ! take your seat, and let me see
That you can listen quietly :
And, as I promised, I will tell
That strange adventure which befel
A poor blind Highland Boy.

A *Highland Boy* !—why call him so ?
Because, my Darlings, ye must know
That, under hills which rise like towers,
Far higher hills than these of ours !
He from his birth had lived.

He ne'er had seen one earthly sight
The sun, the day ; the stars, the night ;
Or tree, or butterfly, or flower,
Or fish in stream, or bird in bower,
Or woman, man, or child.

And yet he neither drooped nor pined,
Nor had a melancholy mind ;
For God took pity on the Boy,
And was his friend ; and gave him joy
Of which we nothing know.

His Mother, too, no doubt, above
Her other children him did love :
For, was she here, or was she there,
She thought of him with constant care,
And more than mother's love.

And proud she was of heart, when clad
In crimson stockings, tartan plaid,
And bonnet with a feather gay,
To Kirk he on the sabbath day
Went hand in hand with her.

A dog too, had he ; not for need,
But one to play with and to feed ;
Which would have led him, if bereft
Of company or friends, and left
Without a better guide.

And then the bagpipes he could blow—
And thus from house to house would go ;
And all were pleased to hear and see,
For none made sweeter melody
Than did the poor blind Boy.

Yet he had many a restless dream ;
Both when he heard the eagles scream,
And when he heard the torrents roar,
And heard the water beat the shore
Near which their cottage stood.

Beside a lake thei
Not small like ou
But one of mighty
That, rough or s
And stirring

For to this lake, l
The great Sea-wa
Through long, lo
And drinks up al
And rivers l

Then hurries bac
Returns, on erra
This did it when
And this for ever
As long as e

And, with the co
Come boats and
Between the woo
And to the sheph
Bring tales

And of those tale
The blind Boy al
Whether of migh
With warmer su
Or wonders

Yet more it plea
When from the
The shouting, an
The bustle of the
In stillness

But what do his
For He must ne
Nor mount the n
In sailor's ship,
Upon the ro

His Mother ofte
What sin would
If she should suf
Whate'er you do
The danger

Thus lived he by
Still sounding wi
And heard the bi
Without a shado
Till he was

When one day (and now mark me well,
Ye soon shall know how this befel)
He in a vessel of his own,
On the swift flood is hurrying down,
Down to the mighty Sea.

In such a vessel never more
May human creature leave the shore !
If this or that way he should stir,
Woe to the poor blind Mariner !
For death will be his doom.

But say what bears him !—Ye have seen
The Indian's bow, his arrows keen,
Rare beasts, and birds with plumage bright ;
Gifts which, for wonder or delight,
Are brought in ships from far.

Such gifts had those seafaring men
Spread round that haven in the glen ;
Each hut, perchance, might have its own ;
And to the Boy they all were known—
He knew and prized them all.

The rarest was a Turtle-shell
Which he, poor Child, had studied well ;
A shell of ample size, and light
As the pearly car of Amphitrite,
That sportive dolphins drew.

And, as a Coracle that braves
On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,
This shell upon the deep would swim,
And gaily lift its fearless brim
Above the tossing surge.

And this the little blind Boy knew :
And he a story strange yet true
Had heard, how in a shell like this
An English Boy, O thought of bliss !
Had stoutly launched from shore ;

Launched from the margin of a bay
Among the Indian isles, where lay
His father's ship, and had sailed far—
To join that gallant ship of war,
In his delightful shell.

Highland Boy oft visited
The house that held this prize ; and, led
By choice or chance, did thither come
One day when no one was at home,
And found the door unbarred.

While there he sate, alone and blind,
That story flashed upon his mind ;—
A bold thought roused him, and he took
The shell from out its secret nook,
And bore it on his head.

He launched his vessel,—and in pride
Of spirit, from Loch Leven's side,
Stepped into it—his thoughts all free
As the light breezes that with glee
Sang through the adventurer's hair

A while he stood upon his feet ;
He felt the motion—took his seat ;
Still better pleased as more and more
The tide retreated from the shore,
And sucked, and sucked him in.

And there he is in face of Heaven.
How rapidly the Child is driven !
The fourth part of a mile, I ween,
He thus had gone, ere he was seen
By any human eye.

But when he was first seen, oh me
What shrieking and what misery !
For many saw ; among the rest
His Mother, she who loved him best,
She saw her poor blind Boy.

But for the child, the sightless Boy,
It is the triumph of his joy !
The bravest traveller in balloon,
Mounting as if to reach the moon,
Was never half so blessed.

And let him, let him go his way,
Alone, and innocent, and gay !
For, if good Angels love to wait
On the forlorn unfortunate,
This Child will take no harm.

But now the passionate lament,
Which from the crowd on shore was sent,
The cries which broke from old and young
In Gaelic, or the English tongue,
Are stifled—all is still.

And quickly with a silent crew
A boat is ready to pursue ;
And from the shore their course they take,
And swiftly down the running lake
They follow the blind Boy.

But soon they move with softer pace ;
 So have ye seen the fowler chase
 On Grasmere's clear unruffled breast
 A youngling of the wild-duck's nest
 With deftly-lifted oar ;

Or as the wily sailors crept
 To seize (while on the Deep it slept)
 The hapless creature which did dwell
 Erewhile within the dancing shell,
 They steal upon their prey.

With sound the least that can be made,
 They follow, more and more afraid,
 More cautious as they draw more near ;
 But in his darkness he can hear,
 And guesses their intent.

"*Lei-gha—Lei-gha*"—he then cried out,
 "*Lei-gha—Lei-gha*"—with eager shout ;
 Thus did he cry, and thus did pray,
 And what he meant was, "Keep away,
 And leave me to myself !"

Alas ! and when he felt their hands——
 You've often heard of magic wands,
 That with a motion overthrow
 A palace of the proudest show,
 Or melt it into air :

So all his dreams—that inward light
 With which his soul had shone so bright——
 All vanished ;—'twas a heartfelt cross
 To him, a heavy, bitter loss,
 As he had ever known.

But hark ! a gratulating voice,
 With which the very hills rejoice :
 'Tis from the crowd, who tremblingly
 Have watched the event, and now can see
 That he is safe at last.

And then, when
 Full sure they
 Which, gatheri
 Of that great V
 And welco

And in the gen
 The blind Boy'
 He leapt about
 His master's h
 With soun

But most of all
 She who had fa
 Rejoiced when
 The Child ; wh
 And touch

She led him ho
 When he was i
 Tears flowed in
 She kissed him
 She was to

Thus, after he
 The perilous D
 And, though hi
 Yet he was ple
 To live in

And in the lon
 Still do they ke
 And long the s
 Of the blind B
 And how l

Note.—It is recorded
 son of the captain of a
 Turtle-shell, and floated
 ship, which lay at anchor
 In deference to the opinion
 such a shell for the late
 Voyager did actually ex
 rent of Loch Leven, as

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

1814.

I.

BY A BEAUTIFUL RUIN UPON ONE OF THE
OF LOCH LOMOND, A PLACE CHOSEN FOR THE
OF A SOLITARY INDIVIDUAL, FROM WHOM THIS
TION ACQUIRED THE NAME OF

THE BROWNIE'S CELL.

I.

On heath, bleak moor, and quaking fen,
Of labyrinthine glen ;
Trackless forest set
Oaks, whose lofty umbrage met ;
Carried Men withdrew of yore ;
Their trust, and prayer their store ;
The wilderness were bound
Apartments as they found ;
A new ambition raised ;
I might suitably be praised.

II.

Guarded the *Warrior*, like a bird of prey ;
The broad waters round him lay :
Wild Ruin is no ghost
Reveries—buried, lost !
His little lonely isle
Good a consecrated Pile ;
Spirits burned, and mass was sung,
Whose timid Spirits clung
For succour, though the tomb
D, for ever fixed, their doom !

III.

See servants of another world
Adding Power her bolts had hurled,
Citation shook ;—it fell,
Shed, save one narrow cell ;
At length, a Wretch retired
Their grovelled nor aspired :
Ggling in the net of pride,
Re scorned, the past defied ;
Pering, from the unguilty forge
Conceit, an iron scourge !

IV.

Remnant was he of a fearless Race,
Ood and flourished face to face

With their perennial hills ;—but Crime,
Hastening the stern decrees of Time,
Brought low a Power, which from its home
Burst, when repose grew wearisome ;
And, taking impulse from the sword,
And, mocking its own plighted word,
Had found, in ravage widely dealt,
Its warfare's bourn, its travel's belt !

V.

All, all were dispossessed, save him whose smile
Shot lightning through this lonely Isle !
No right had he but what he made
To this small spot, his leafy shade ;
But the ground lay within that ring
To which he only dared to cling ;
Renouncing here, as worse than dead,
The craven few who bowed the head
Beneath the change ; who heard a claim
How loud ! yet lived in peace with shame.

VI.

From year to year this shaggy Mortal went
(So seemed it) down a strange descent :
Till they, who saw his outward frame,
Fixed on him an unhallowed name ;
Him, free from all malicious taint,
And guiding, like the Patmos Saint,
A pen unwearied—to indite,
In his lone Isle, the dreams of night ;
Impassioned dreams, that strove to span
The faded glories of his Clan !

VII.

Suns that through blood their western harbour
Sought,
And stars that in their courses fought ;
Towers rent, winds combating with woods,
Lands deluged by unbridled floods ;
And beast and bird that from the spell
Of sleep took import terrible ;—
These types mysterious (if the show
Of battle and the routed foe
Had failed) would furnish an array
Of matter for the dawning day !

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

VIII.

How disappeared He!—ask the newt and toad,
Inheritors of his abode;
The otter crouching undisturbed,
In her dank cleft;—but be thou curbed,
O forward Fancy! 'mid a scene
Of aspect winning and serene;
For those offensive creatures shun
The inquisition of the sun!
And in this region flowers delight,
And all is lovely to the sight.

IX.

Spring finds not here a melancholy breast,
When she applies her annual test
To dead and living; when her breath
Quickens, as now, the withered heath;—
Nor flaunting Summer—when he throws
His soul into the briar-rose;
Or calls the lily from her sleep
Prolonged beneath the bordering deep;
Nor Autumn, when the viewless wren
Is warbling near the Brownie's Den.

X.

Wild Relique! beautiful as the chosen spot
In Nysa's tale, the embellished grot;
Whither, by care of Libyan Jove,
(High Servant of paternal Love)
Young Bacchus was conveyed—to lie
Safe from his step-dame Rhea's eye;
Where bud, and bloom, and fruitage, glowed,
Close-crowding round the infant-god;
All colours,—and the liveliest streak
A foil to his celestial cheek!

II.

COMPOSED AT CORA LINN,
IN SIGHT OF WALLACE'S TOWER.

“How Wallace fought for Scotland, left the name
Of Wallace to be found, like a wild flower,
All over his dear Country, left the deeds
Of Wallace, like a family of ghosts,
To people the steep rocks and river banks,
Her natural sanctuaries, with a local soul
Of independence and stern liberty.”

MS.

Lord of the vale! astounding Flood;
The dullest leaf in this thick wood
Quakes—conscious of thy power;
The caves reply with hollow moan;
And vibrates, to its central stone,
Yon time-cemented Tower!

And yet how fair the rural scene!
For thou, O Clyde, hast ever been
Beneficent as strong;
Pleased in refreshing dews to steep
The little trembling flowers that peep
Thy shelving rocks among.

Hence all who love their country, love
To look on thee—delight to rove
Where they thy voice can hear;
And, to the patriot-warrior's Shade,
Lord of the vale! to Heroes laid
In dust, that voice is dear!

Along thy banks, at dead of night
Sweeps visibly the Wallace Wight;
Or stands, in warlike vest,
Aloft, beneath the moon's pale beam,
A Champion worthy of the stream,
Yon grey tower's living crest!

But clouds and envious darkness hide
A Form not doubtfully deserted:—
Their transient mission o'er,
O say to what blind region flee
These Shapes of awful phantom!
To what untrodden shore!

Less than divine command they spurn;
But this we from the mountains learn,
And this the valleys show;
That never will they deign to hold
Communion where the heart is cold
To human weal and woe.

The man of abject soul in vain
Shall walk the Marathonian plain;
Or thrid the shadowy gloom,
That still invests the guardian Pass,
Where stood, sublime, Leonidas
Devoted to the tomb.

And let no Slave his head incline,
Or kneel, before the votive shrine
By Uri's lake, where Tell
Leapt, from his storm-vext boat, to land,
Heaven's Instrument, for by his hand
That day the Tyrant fell.

III.

EFFUSION,

THE PLEASURE-GROUND ON THE BANKS OF THE BRAN,
NEAR DUNKELD.

The waterfall, by a loud roaring, warned us when we expect it. We were first, however, conducted into an apartment, where the Gardener desired us to look at a picture of Ossian, which, while he was telling the story of the young Artist who executed the work, disappeared, parting in the middle—flying asunder as by the aid of magic—and lo! we are at the entrance of a weird apartment, which was almost dizzy and alive with waterfalls, that tumbled in all directions; the great hall, opposite the window, which faced us, being covered in innumerable mirrors upon the ceiling and on the walls.—*Extract from the Journal of my Fellow-traveller.*

What He—who, mid the kindred throng
Of Heroes that inspired his song,
Doth yet frequent the hill of storms,
The stars dim-twinkling through their forms!
What! Ossian here—a painted Thrall,
A mute fixture on a stuccoed wall;
To serve—an unsuspected screen
To show that must not yet be seen;
And, when the moment comes, to part
And vanish by mysterious art;
Head, harp, and body, split asunder,
To ingress to a world of wonder;
Gay saloon, with waters dancing
On the sight wherever glancing;
A loud cascade in front, and lo!
A bound like it, white as snow—
Streams on the walls, and torrent-foam
Active round the hollow dome,
Five cataracts! of their terrors
Stripped, nor voiceless in the mirrors,
To catch the pageant from the flood
Rushing adown a rocky wood.
It pains to dazzle and confound!
A strife of colour, shape and sound
Is quaint medley, that might seem
Led out of a sick man's dream!
A gay scene, fantastic and uneasy
Never made a maniac dizzy,
And disenchanted from the mood
Loves on sullen thoughts to brood!

Nature—in thy changeful visions,
Though all thy most abrupt transitions
Both, graceful, tender, or sublime—
Are averse to pantomime,

Thee neither do they know nor us
Thy servants, who can trifle thus;
Else verily the sober powers
Of rock that frowns, and stream that roars,
Exalted by congenial sway
Of Spirits, and the undying Lay,
And Names that moulder not away,
Had wakened some redeeming thought
More worthy of this favoured Spot;
Recalled some feeling—to set free
The Bard from such indignity!

* The Effigies of a valiant Wight
I once beheld, a Templar Knight;
Not prostrate, not like those that rest
On tombs, with palms together prest,
But sculptured out of living stone,
And standing upright and alone,
Both hands with rival energy
Employed in setting his sword free
From its dull sheath—stern sentinel
Intent to guard St. Robert's cell;
As if with memory of the affray
Far distant, when, as legends say,
The Monks of Fountain's thronged to force
From its dear home the Hermit's corse,
That in their keeping it might lie,
To crown their abbey's sanctity.
So had they rushed into the grot
Of sense despised, a world forgot,
And torn him from his loved retreat,
Where altar-stone and rock-hewn seat
Still hint that quiet best is found,
Even by the *Living*, under ground;
But a bold Knight, the selfish aim
Defeating, put the Monks to shame,
There where you see his Image stand
Bare to the sky, with threatening brand
Which lingering Nid is proud to show
Reflected in the pool below.

Thus, like the men of earliest days,
Our sires set forth their grateful praise:
Uncouth the workmanship, and rude!
But, nursed in mountain solitude,
Might some aspiring artist dare
To seize whate'er, through misty air,
A ghost, by glimpses, may present
Of imitable lineament,
And give the phantom an array
That less should scorn the abandoned clay;
Then let him hew with patient stroke
An Ossian out of mural rock,

* On the banks of the River Nid, near Knaresborough.

And leave the figurative Man—
 Upon thy margin, roaring Bran!—
 Fixed, like the Templar of the steep,
 An everlasting watch to keep;
 With local sanctities in trust,
 More precious than a hermit's dust;
 And virtues through the mass infused,
 Which old idolatry abused.

What though the Granite would deny
 All fervour to the sightless eye;
 And touch from rising suns in vain
 Solicit a Memnonian strain;
 Yet, in some fit of anger sharp,
 The wind might force the deep-grooved harp
 To utter melancholy moans
 Not unconnected with the tones
 Of soul-sick flesh and weary bones;
 While grove and river notes would lend,
 Less deeply sad, with these to blend!

Vain pleasures of luxurious life,
 For ever with yourselves at strife;
 Through town and country both deranged
 By affectations interchanged,
 And all the perishable gaude
 That heaven-deserted man applauds;
 When will your hapless patrons learn
 To watch and ponder—to discern
 The freshness, the everlasting youth,
 Of admiration sprung from truth;
 From beauty infinitely growing
 Upon a mind with love o'erflowing—
 To sound the depths of every Art
 That seeks its wisdom through the heart?

Thus (where the intrusive Pile, ill-graced
 With baubles of theatric taste,
 O'erlooks the torrent breathing showers
 On motley bands of alien flowers
 In stiff confusion set or sown,
 Till Nature cannot find her own,
 Or keep a remnant of the eod
 Which Caledonian Heroes trod)
 I mused; and, thirsting for redress,
 Recoiled into the wilderness.

17.

YARROW VISITED,

SEPTEMBER, 1814.

(See page 225.)

And is this—Yarrow!—This the Stream
 Of which my fancy cherished,
 So faithfully, a waking dream?
 An image that hath perished!
 O that some Minstrel's harp were near,
 To utter notes of gladness,
 And chase this silence from the air,
 That fills my heart with sadness!

Yet why!—a silvery current flows
 With uncontrolled meanderings;
 Nor have these eyes by greener hills
 Been soothed, in all my wanderings.
 And, through her depths, Saint Mary's La
 Is visibly delighted;
 For not a feature of those hills
 Is in the mirror slighted.

A blue sky bends o'er Yarrow vale,
 Save where that pearly whiteness
 Is round the rising sun diffused,
 A tender hazy brightness;
 Mild dawn of promise! that excludes
 All profitless dejection;
 Though not unwilling here to admit
 A pensive recollection.

Where was it that the famous Flower
 Of Yarrow Vale lay bleeding?
 His bed perchance was yon smooth mound
 On which the herd is feeding:
 And haply from this crystal pool,
 Now peaceful as the morning,
 The Water-wraith ascended thrice—
 And gave his doleful warning.

Delicious is the Lay that sings
 The haunts of happy Lovers,
 The path that leads them to the grove,
 The leafy grove that covers:
 And Pity sanctifies the Verse
 That paints, by strength of sorrow,
 The unconquerable strength of love;
 Bear witness, rueful Yarrow!

But thou, that didst appear so fair
 To fond imagination,
 Dost rival in the light of day
 Her delicate creation :
 Meek loveliness is round thee spread,
 A softness still and holy ;
 The grace of forest charms decayed,
 And pastoral melancholy.

That region left, the vale unfolds
 Rich groves of lofty stature,
 With Yarrow winding through the pomp
 Of cultivated nature ;
 And, rising from those lofty groves,
 Behold a Ruin hoary !
 The shattered front of Newark's Towers,
 Renowned in Border story.

Fair scenes for childhood's opening bloom,
 For sportive youth to stray in ;
 For manhood to enjoy his strength ;
 And age to wear away in !
 Yon cottage seems a bower of bliss,
 A covert for protection
 Of tender thoughts, that nestle there—
 The brood of chaste affection.

How sweet, on this autumnal day,
 The wild-wood fruits to gather,
 And on my True-love's forehead plant
 A crest of blooming heather !
 And what if I enwreathed my own !
 'Twere no offence to reason ;
 The sober Hills thus deck their brows
 To meet the wintry season.

I see—but not by sight alone,
 Loved Yarrow, have I won thee ;
 A ray of fancy still survives—
 Her sunshine plays upon thee !
 Thy ever-youthful waters keep
 A course of lively pleasure ;
 And gladsome notes my lips can breathe,
 Accordant to the measure.

The vapours linger round the Heights,
 They melt, and soon must vanish ;
 One hour is theirs, nor more is mine—
 Sad thought, which I would banish,
 But that I know, where'er I go,
 Thy genuine image, Yarrow !
 Will dwell with me—to heighten joy,
 And cheer my mind in sorrow.

POEMS DEDICATED TO NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY.

PART I.

I.

COMPOSED BY THE SEA-SIDE, NEAR CALAIS,
AUGUST, 1802.

FAIR Star of evening, Splendour of the west,
Star of my Country!—on the horizon's brink
Thou hangest, stooping, as might seem, to sink
On England's bosom; yet well pleased to rest,
Meanwhile, and be to her a glorious crest
Conspicuous to the Nations. Thou, I think,
Should'st be my Country's emblem; and should'st wink,
Bright Star! with laughter on her banners, drest
In thy fresh beauty. There! that dusky spot
Beneath thee, that is England; there she lies.
Blessings be on you both! one hope, one lot,
One life, one glory!—I, with many a fear
For my dear Country, many heartfelt sighs,
Among men who do not love her, linger here.

II.

CALAIS, AUGUST, 1802.

Is it a reed that's shaken by the wind,
Or what is it that ye go forth to see!
Lords, lawyers, statesmen, squires of low degree,
Men known, and men unknown, sick, lame, and
blind,
Post forward all, like creatures of one kind,
With first-fruit offerings crowd to bend the knee
In France, before the new-born Majesty.
'Tis ever thus. Ye men of prostrate mind,
A seemly reverence may be paid to power;
But that's a loyal virtue, never sown
In haste, nor springing with a transient shower:
When truth, when sense, when liberty were flown,
What hardship had it been to wait an hour!
Shame on you, feeble Heads, to slavery prone!

III.

Composed near Calais, on the road to England, August 7, 1802.

JOHN! as from Calais southward you and I
Went pacing side by side, this public Way
Streamed with the pomp of a too-credulous day*,
When faith was pledged to new-born Liberty:
A homeless sound of joy was in the sky:
From hour to hour the antiquated Earth,
Beat like the heart of Man: songs, garlands, mirth,
Banners, and happy faces, far and nigh!
And now, sole register that these things were,
Two solitary greetings have I heard,
'Good morrow, Citizen!' a hollow word,
As if a dead man spake it! Yet despair
Touches me not, though pensive as a bird
Whose vernal coverts winter hath laid bare†.

IV.

1801.

I GRIEVED for Buonaparté, with a vain
And an unthinking grief! The tenderest mood
Of that Man's mind—what can it be! what food
Fed his first hopes! what knowledge could he gain!
'Tis not in battles that from youth we train
The Governor who must be wise and good,
And temper with the sternness of the brain
Thoughts motherly, and meek as womanhood.
Wisdom doth live with children round her knees:
Books, leisure, perfect freedom, and the talk
Man holds with week-day man in the hourly walk
Of the mind's business: these are the degrees
By which true Sway doth mount; this is the staff:
True Power doth grow on; and her rights are
these.

* 14th July, 1790.

† See Note.

V.

CALAIS, AUGUST 15, 1802.

I have I seen that were not names :
 ung Buonaparté's natal day,
 : henceforth an established sway—
 : life. With worship France proclaims
 obation, and with pomps and games.
 rant that other Cities may be gay !
 ot : and I have bent my way
 a-coast, noting that each man frames
 ees as he likes. Far other show
 : here witnessed, in a prouder time ;
 lessness of joy was then sublime !
 he, who, caring not for Pope,
 r King, can sound himself to know
 ny of Man, and live in hope.

VI.

EXTINCTION OF THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC.

She hold the gorgeous east in fee ;
 the safeguard of the west : the worth
 e did not fall below her birth,
 he eldest Child of Liberty.
 : maiden City, bright and free ;
 seduced, no force could violate ;
 n she took unto herself a Mate,
 espouse the everlasting Sea.
 t if she had seen those glories fade,
 les vanish, and that strength decay ;
 some tribute of regret be paid
 r long life hath reached its final day :
 we, and must grieve when even the Shade
 hich once was great, is passed away.

VII.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

se of song from distant lands shall call
 reat King ; shall hail the crowned Youth
 ing counsel of unbending Truth,
 ample hath set forth to all
 y with dignity may stand ; or fall,
 y must. Now, whither doth it tend ?
 t to him and his shall be the end !
 ight is one which neither can appal
 r him ; for the illustrious Swede hath done
 ; which ought to be ; is raised *above*
 quences : work he hath begun
 ide, and piety, and love,
 ll his glorious ancestors approve :
 es bless him, him their rightful son *.

* See note.

VIII.

TO TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

TOUSSAINT, the most unhappy man of men !
 Whether the whistling Rustic tend his plough
 Within thy hearing, or thy head be now
 Pillowed in some deep dungeon's earless den ;—
 O miserable Chieftain ! where and when
 Wilt thou find patience ! Yet die not ; do thou
 Wear rather in thy bonds a cheerful brow :
 Though fallen thyself, never to rise again,
 Live, and take comfort. Thou hast left behind
 Powers that will work for thee ; air, earth, and skies ;
 There's not a breathing of the common wind
 That will forget thee ; thou hast great allies ;
 Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
 And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

IX.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1802.

Among the capricious acts of tyranny that disgraced those times, was the chasing of all Negroes from France by decree of the government : we had a Fellow-passenger who was one of the expelled.

We had a female Passenger who came
 From Calais with us, spotless in array,—
 A white-robed Negro, like a lady gay,
 Yet downcast as a woman fearing blame ;
 Meek, destitute, as seemed, of hope or aim
 She sate, from notice turning not away,
 But on all proffered intercourse did lay
 A weight of languid speech, or to the same
 No sign of answer made by word or face :
 Yet still her eyes retained their tropic fire,
 That, burning independent of the mind,
 Joined with the lustre of her rich attire
 To mock the Outcast—O ye Heavens, be kind !
 And feel, thou Earth, for this afflicted Race !

X.

COMPOSED IN THE VALLEY NEAR DOVER, ON THE
DAY OF LANDING.

HERE, on our native soil, we breathe once more.
 The cock that crows, the smoke that curls, that sound
 Of bells ;—those boys who in yon meadow-ground
 In white-sleeved shirts are playing ; and the roar
 Of the waves breaking on the chalky shore ;—
 All, all are English. Oft have I looked round
 With joy in Kent's green vales ; but never found
 Myself so satisfied in heart before.
 Europe is yet in bonds ; but let that pass,
 Thought for another moment. Thou art free,
 My Country ! and 'tis joy enough and pride
 For one hour's perfect bliss, to tread the grass
 Of England once again, and hear and see,
 With such a dear Companion at my side.

XI.

✓ SEPTEMBER, 1802. NEAR DOVER.

INLAND, within a hollow vale, I stood;
 And saw, while sea was calm and air was clear,
 The coast of France—the coast of France how near!
 Drawn almost into frightful neighbourhood.
 I shrunk; for verily the barrier flood
 Was like a lake, or river bright and fair,
 A span of waters; yet what power is there!
 What mightiness for evil and for good!
 Even so doth God protect us if we be
 Virtuous and wise. Winds blow, and waters roll,
 Strength to the brave, and Power, and Deity;
 Yet in themselves are nothing! One decree
 Spake laws to them, and said that by the soul
 Only, the Nations shall be great and free.

XII.

THOUGHT OF A BRITON ON THE SUBJUGATION OF
SWITZERLAND.

Two Voices are there; one is of the sea,
 One of the mountains; each a mighty Voice:
 In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
 They were thy chosen music, Liberty!
 There came a Tyrant, and with holy glee
 Thou fought'st against him; but hast vainly striven:
 Thou from thy Alpine holds at length art driven,
 Where not a torrent murmurs heard by thee.
 Of one deep bliss thine ear hath been bereft:
 Then cleave, O cleave to that which still is left;
 For, high-souled Maid, what sorrow would it be
 That Mountain floods should thunder as before,
 And Ocean bellow from his rocky shore,
 And neither awful Voice be heard by thee!

XIII.

WRITTEN IN LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1802.

O FRIEND! I know not which way I must look
 For comfort, being, as I am, opprest,
 To think that now our life is only drest
 For show; mean handy-work of craftsman, cook,
 Or groom!—We must run glittering like a brook
 In the open sunshine, or we are unblest:
 The wealthiest man among us is the best:
 No grandeur now in nature or in book
 Delights us. Rapine, avarice, expense,
 This is idolatry; and these we adore:
 Plain living and high thinking are no more:
 The homely beauty of the good old cause
 Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence,
 And pure religion breathing household laws.

XIV.

✓ LONDON, 18

MILTON! thou should'st be liv'
 England hath need of thee: a
 Of stagnant waters: altar, sw
 Fireside, the heroic wealth of
 Have forfeited their ancient I
 Of inward happiness. We ar
 Oh! raise us up, return to us
 And give us manners, virtue,
 Thy soul was like a Star, and
 Thou hadst a voice whose sou
 Pure as the naked heavens, n
 So didst thou travel on life's
 In cheerful godliness; and ye
 The lowliest duties on herself

XV.

GREAT men have been among u
 And tongues that uttered wis
 The later Sidney, Marvel, Ha
 Young Vane, and others who
 These moralists could act and
 They knew how genuine glory
 Taught us how rightfully a m
 In splendour: what strength
 bend

But in magnanimous meekness
 Hath brought forth no such s
 Perpetual emptiness! unceas
 No single volume paramount,
 No master spirit, no determin
 But equally a want of books s

XVI.

It is not to be thought of that
 Of British freedom, which, to
 Of the world's praise, from d
 Hath flowed, 'with pomp of
 Roused though it be full oft
 Which spurns the check of m
 That this most famous Streas
 Should perish; and to evil as
 Be lost for ever. In our hall
 Armoury of the invincible K
 We must be free or die, who
 That Shakspeare spake; the
 Which Milton held.—In ever
 Of Earth's first blood, have t

XVII.

have borne in memory what has tamed
 nations, how ennobling thoughts depart
 when change swords for ledgers, and desert
 a knight's bower for gold, some fears unnamed
 my Country!—am I to be blamed?
 when I think of thee, and what thou art,
 in the bottom of my heart,
 unfilial fears I am ashamed.
 why must we prize thee; we who find
 a bulwark for the cause of men;
 why my affection was beguiled:
 wonder if a Poet now and then,
 the many movements of his mind,
 prize thee as a lover or a child!

XVIII.

OCTOBER, 1803.

ought believe that natural miseries
 wasted France, and made of it a land
 for men; and that in one great band
 we were bursting forth, to dwell at ease.
 a chosen soil, where sun and breeze
 gentle favours: rural works are there,
 ordinary business without care;
 when in all things that can soothe and please!
 it seems then that there should be such dearth
 of rledge; that whole myriads should unite
 to fight against themselves such fell despite:
 to come in phrensy and in drunken mirth,
 not to put out the only light
 of liberty that yet remains on earth!

XIX.

is a bondage worse, far worse, to bear
 a man who breathes, by roof, and floor, and wall,
 a Tyrant's solitary Thrall:
 who walks about in the open air,
 a Nation who, henceforth, must wear
 fetters in their souls. For who could be,
 when the best, in such condition, free
 of self-reproach, reproach that he must share
 of human-nature? Never be it ours
 to see the sun how brightly it will shine,
 nor that noble feelings, manly powers,
 of gathering strength, must droop and pine;
 though with all her pleasant fruits and flowers
 we should participate in man's decline.

XX.

OCTOBER, 1803.

THINK times strike monied worklings with dismay:
 Even rich men, brave by nature, taint the air
 With words of apprehension and despair:
 While tens of thousands, thinking on the affray,
 Men unto whom sufficient for the day
 And minds not stinted or untilled are given,
 Sound, healthy, children of the God of heaven,
 Are cheerful as the rising sun in May.
 What do we gather hence but firmer faith
 That every gift of noble origin
 Is breathed upon by Hope's perpetual breath;
 That virtue and the faculties within
 Are vital,—and that riches are akin
 To fear, to change, to cowardice, and death!

XXI.

ENGLAND! the time is come when thou should'st
 wear

Thy heart from its emasculating food;
 The truth should now be better understood;
 Old things have been unsettled; we have seen
 Fair seed-time, better harvest might have been
 But for thy trespasses; and, at this day,
 If for Greece, Egypt, India, Africa,
 Aught good were destined, thou would'st step
 between.

England! all nations in this charge agree:
 But worse, more ignorant in love and hate,
 Far—far more abject, is thine Enemy:
 Therefore the wise pray for thee, though the freight
 Of thy offences be a heavy weight:
 Oh grief that Earth's best hopes rest all with Thee!

XXII.

OCTOBER, 1803.

WHEN, looking on the present face of things,
 I see one Man, of men the meanest too!
 Raised up to sway the world, to do, undo,
 With mighty Nations for his underlings,
 The great events with which old story rings
 Seem vain and hollow; I find nothing great:
 Nothing is left which I can venerate;
 So that a doubt almost within me springs
 Of Providence, such emptiness at length
 Seems at the heart of all things. But, great God!
 I measure back the steps which I have trod;
 And tremble, seeing whence proceeds the strength
 Of such poor Instruments, with thoughts sublime
 I tremble at the narrow of the time.

XXIII.

TO THE MEN OF KENT. OCTOBER, 1803.

VANGUARD of Liberty, ye men of Kent,
 Ye children of a Soil that doth advance
 Her haughty brow against the coast of France,
 Now is the time to prove your hardiment !
 To France be words of invitation sent !
 They from their fields can see the countenance
 Of your fierce war, may ken the glittering lance,
 And hear you shouting forth your brave intent.
 Left single, in bold parley, ye, of yore,
 Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath ;
 Confirmed the charters that were yours before ;—
 No parleying now ! In Britain is one breath ;
 We all are with you now from shore to shore :—
 Ye men of Kent, 'tis victory or death !

XXIV.

WHAT if our numbers barely could defy
 The arithmetic of babes, must foreign hordes,
 Slaves, vile as ever were befooled by words,
 Striking through English breasts the anarchy
 Of Terror, bear us to the ground, and tie
 Our hands behind our backs with felon cords !
 Yields every thing to discipline of swords !
 Is man as good as man, none low, none high :—
 Nor discipline nor valour can withstand
 The shock, nor quell the inevitable rout,
 When in some great extremity breaks out
 A people, on their own beloved Land
 Risen, like one man, to combat in the night
 Of a just God for liberty and right.

XXV.

LINES ON THE EXPECTED INVASION.

1803.

COME ye—who, if (which Heaven avert !) the Land
 Were with herself at strife, would take your stand,
 Like gallant Falkland, by the Monarch's side,
 And, like Montrose, make Loyalty your pride—
 Come ye—who, not less zealous, might display
 Banners at enmity with regal sway,
 And, like the Pym and Miltons of that day,
 Think that a State would live in sounder health
 If Kingship bowed its head to Commonwealth—
 Ye too—whom no discreditable fear
 Would keep, perhaps with many a fruitless tear,
 Uncertain what to choose and how to steer—
 And ye—who might mistake for sober sense
 And wise reserve the plea of indolence—

Come ye—whate'er your creed—O waken all,
 Whate'er your temper, at your Country's call ;
 Resolving (this a free-born Nation can)
 To have one Soul, and perish to a man,
 Or save this honoured Land from every Lord
 But British reason and the British sword.

XXVI.

ANTICIPATION. OCTOBER, 1803.

Swift, for a mighty Victory is won !
 On British ground the Invaders are laid low ;
 The breath of Heaven has drifted them like sand
 And left them lying in the silent sun,
 Never to rise again !—the work is done.
 Come forth, ye old men, now in peaceful show
 And greet your sons ! drums beat and trumpet blow
 Make merry, wives ! ye little children, stun
 Your grandame's ears with pleasure of your song
 Clap, infants, clap your hands ! Divine must be
 That triumph, when the very worst, the pain,
 And even the prospect of our brethren slain,
 Hath something in it which the heart enjoys :—
 In glory will they sleep and endless sanctity.

XXVII.

NOVEMBER, 1806.

ANOTHER year !—another deadly blow !
 Another mighty Empire overthrown !
 And We are left, or shall be left, alone ;
 The last that dare to struggle with the Foe.
 'Tis well ! from this day forward we shall know
 That in ourselves our safety must be sought ;
 That by our own right hands it must be wrought
 That we must stand unpropped, or be laid low.
 O dastard whom such foretaste doth not cheer !
 We shall exult, if they who rule the land
 Be men who hold its many blessings dear,
 Wise, upright, valiant ; not a servile band,
 Who are to judge of danger which they fear,
 And honour which they do not understand.

XXVIII.

O D E.

Who rises on the banks of Seine,
 And binds her temples with the civic wreath !
 What joy to read the promise of her mien !
 How sweet to rest her wide-spread wings beauteous

But they are ever playing,
 And twinkling in the light,
 And, if a breeze be straying,
 That breeze she will invite ;
 stands on tiptoe, conscious she is fair,
 calls a look of love into her face,
 spreads her arms, as if the general air
 could satisfy her wide embrace.
 felt, Principalities, before her melt !
 love ye hailed—her wrath have felt !
 She through many a change of form hath gone,
 stands amidst you now an armed creature,
 her panoply is not a thing put on,
 the live scales of a portentous nature ;
 having forced its way from birth to birth,
 is round—abhorred by Heaven, a terror to
 the Earth !

II.

marked the breathings of her dragon crest ;
 Soul, a sorrowful interpreter,
 many a midnight vision bowed
 before the ominous aspect of her spear ;
 whether the mighty beam, in scorn upheld,
 threatened her foes,—or, pompously at rest,
 seemed to bisect her orbèd shield,
 stretches a blue bar of solid cloud
 across the setting sun and all the fiery west.

III.

So did she daunt the Earth, and God defy !
 and, wheresoe'er she spread her sovereignty,
 pollution tainted all that was most pure.
 Have we not known—and live we not to tell—
 what Justice seemed to hear her final knell !
 with buried deeper in her own deep breast
 her stores, and sighed to find them insecure !
 and Hope was maddened by the drops that fell
 from shades, her chosen place of short-lived rest.
 shame followed shame, and woe supplanted woe—
 is this the only change that time can show !
 how long shall vengeance sleep ! Ye patient
 Heavens, how long !

Infirm ejaculation ! from the tongue
 of Nations wanting virtue to be strong
 up to the measure of accorded might,
 and daring not to feel the majesty of right !

IV.

Weak Spirits are there—who would ask,
 upon the pressure of a painful thing,
 the lion's sinews, or the eagle's wing ;
 let their wishes loose, in forest-glade,
 Among the lurking powers
 Of herbs and lowly flowers,
 seek, from saints above, miraculous aid—

That Man may be accomplished for a task
 Which his own nature hath enjoined ;—and why ?
 If, when that interference hath relieved him,
 He must sink down to languish
 In worse than former helplessness—and lie
 Till the caves roar,—and, imbecility
 Again engendering anguish, [ceived him.
 The same weak wish returns, that had before de-

V.

But Thou, supreme Disposer ! may'st not speed
 The course of things, and change the creed
 Which hath been held aloft before men's sight
 Since the first framing of societies,
 Whether, as bards have told in ancient song,
 Built up by soft seducing harmonies ;
 Or prest together by the appetite,
 And by the power, of wrong.

PART II.

I.

ON A CELEBRATED EVENT IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

A ROMAN Master stands on Grecian ground,
 And to the people at the Isthmian Games
 Assembled, He, by a herald's voice, proclaims
 THE LIBERTY OF GREECE :—the words rebound
 Until all voices in one voice are drowned ;
 Glad acclamation by which air was rent !
 And birds, high flying in the element,
 Dropped to the earth, astonished at the sound !
 Yet were the thoughtful grieved ; and still that voice
 Haunts, with sad echoes, musing Fancy's ear :
 Ah ! that a *Conqueror's* words should be so dear :
 Ah ! that a *boon* could shed such rapturous joys !
 A gift of that which is not to be given
 By all the blended powers of Earth and Heaven.

II.

UPON THE SAME EVENT.

WHEN, far and wide, swift as the beams of morn
 The tidings passed of servitude repealed,
 And of that joy which shook the Isthmian Field,
 The rough *Ætolians* smiled with bitter scorn.
 " 'Tis known," cried they, "that he, who would adorn
 His envied temples with the Isthmian crown,
 Must either win, through effort of his own,
 The prize, or be content to see it worn
 By more deserving brows.—Yet so ye prop,
 Sons of the brave who fought at Marathon,
 Your feeble spirits ! Greece her head hath bowed,
 As if the wreath of liberty thereon
 Would fix itself as smoothly as a cloud,
 Which, at Jove's will, descends on Pelion's top."

III.

TO THOMAS CLARKSON, ON THE FINAL PASSING OF THE
BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

March, 1807.

CLARKSON ! it was an obstinate hill to climb :
How tollsome—nay, how dire—it was, by thee
Is known ; by none, perhaps, so feelingly :
But thou, who, starting in thy fervent prime,
Didst first lead forth that enterprise sublime,
Hast heard the constant Voice its charge repeat,
Which, out of thy young heart's oracular seat,
First roused thee.—O true yoke-fellow of Time,
Duty's intrepid liegeman, see, the palm
Is won, and by all Nations shall be worn !
The blood-stained Writing is for ever torn ;
And thou henceforth wilt have a good man's calm,
A great man's happiness ; thy zeal shall find
Repose at length, firm friend of human kind !

IV.

A PROPHECY. FEBRUARY, 1807.

HIGH deeds, O Germans, are to come from you !
Thus in your books the record shall be found,
'A watchword was pronounced, a potent sound—
ARMINIUS !—all the people quaked like dew
Stirred by the breeze ; they rose, a Nation, true,
True to herself—the mighty Germany,
She of the Danube and the Northern Sea,
She rose, and off at once the yoke she threw.
All power was given her in the dreadful trance ;
Those new-born Kings she withered like a flame.'
—Woe to them all ! but heaviest woe and shame
To that Bavarian who could first advance
His banner in accursed league with France,
First open traitor to the German name !



COMPOSED BY THE SIDE OF GRASMERE LAKE.

1807.

CLOUDS, lingering yet, extend in solid bars
Through the grey west ; and lo ! these waters, steeled
By breezeless air to smoothest polish, yield
A vivid repetition of the stars ;
Jove, Venus, and the ruddy crest of Mars
Amid his fellows beautifully revealed
At happy distance from earth's groaning field,
Where ruthless mortals wage incessant wars.
Is it a mirror !—or the nether Sphere
Opening to view the abyss in which she feeds
Her own calm fires !—But list ! a voice is near ;
Great Pan himself low-whispering through the
"Be thankful, thou ; for, if unholy deeds [reeds,
Ravage the world, tranquillity is here!"

VI.

Go back to antique ages, if thou
The genuine mien and character
Of the rash Spirit that still holds
Prompting the world's audacious
Go back, and see the Tower of
The pyramid extend its monster
For some Aspirant of our shore
Anxious an airy name to immerse
There, too, ere wiles and politics
Gave specious colouring to air
See the first mighty Hunter led
To chase mankind, with men
For his field-pastime high and
While, to dislodge his game, (

VII.

COMPOSED WHILE THE AUTHOR
WRITING A TRACT, OCCASIONED
BY THE CONQUEST OF CINTRA.

1808.

Nor 'mid the World's vain of
The free-born Soul—that Word
In selfish interest perverts the
Whose factions lead astray the
Not there ; but in dark wood
And hollow vale which foam
With omnipresent murmur
Down their steep beds, that
Here, mighty Nature ! in this
I weigh the hopes and fears
For her consult the auguries
And through the human heart
And look and listen—gather
Triumph, and thoughts no be

VIII.

COMPOSED AT THE SAME TIME
ON THE SAME OCCASION

I DROPPED my pen ; and list
That sang of trees up-torn as
A midnight harmony ; and w
To the general sense of men
Of business, care, or pleasure
To timely sleep. Thought I, the
Which, without aid of number
Like acceptance from the W
Yet some with apprehensive
A dirge devoutly breathed o
And to the attendant promise
The prophecy,—like that of the
Which, while it makes the heart
Tells also of bright calms the

IX.

BOFFER.

ortal parents is the Hero born
 on the undaunted Tyrolean are led !
 Tell's great Spirit, from the dead
 ed to animate an age forlorn !
 ces like Phœbus through the gates of morn
 dreary darkness is discomfited,
 ark his modest state ! upon his head,
 mple crest, a heron's plume, is worn.
 rty ! they stagger at the shock
 ran to rear—and with one mind would flee,
 If their host is buried :—rock on rock
 ds :—beneath this godlike Warrior, see !
 torrents, woods, embodied to besock
 rant, and confound his crutchy.

X.

ce—come forth from thy Tyrolean ground,
 liberty ! stern Nymph of soul untamed ;
 Nymph, O rightly of the mountains named !
 n the long chain of Alps from named to
 named
 er the eternal snows, like Echo, bound ;
 cho, when the hunter train at dawn
 oused her from her sleep : and forest-lawn,
 woods and caves, her viewless steps resound
 bble of her pastime !—On, dread Power !
 uch invisible motion speed thy flight,
 n hanging clouds, from craggy height to
 height,
 n the green vales and through the herds-
 man's bower—
 l the Alps may gladden in thy night,
 here, and in all places at one hour.

XI.

FEELINGS OF THE TYROLESE.

and we from our fathers had in trust,
 our children will transmit, or die :
 our maxim, this our piety ;
 od and Nature say that it is just.
 hich we would perform in arms—we must !
 id the dictate in the infant's eye ;
 wife's smile ; and in the placid sky ;
 t our feet, amid the silent dust
 n that were before us.—Sing aloud
 n, the precious music of the heart !
 erds and flocks, your voices to the wind !
 we go forth, a self-devoted crowd,
 repons grasped in fearless hands, to assert
 rue, and to vindicate mankind.

XII.

ALAS ! what boots the long laborious quest
 Of moral prudence, sought through good and ill ;
 Or pains abstruse—to elevate the will,
 And lead us on to that transcendent rest
 Where every passion shall the sway attest
 Of Reason, seated on her sovereign hill ;
 What is it but a vain and curious skill,
 If sapient Germany must lie deprest,
 Beneath the brutal sword !—Her haughty Schools
 Shall blush ; and may not we with sorrow say,
 A few strong instincts and a few plain rules,
 Among the herdsmen of the Alps, have wrought
 More for mankind at this unhappy day
 Than all the pride of intellect and thought ?

XIII.

AND is it among rude untutored Dales,
 There, and there only, that the heart is true ?
 And, rising to repel or to subdue,
 Is it by rocks and woods that man prevails ?
 Ah no ! though Nature's dread protection fails,
 There is a bulwark in the soul. This knew
 Iberian Burghers when the sword they drew
 In Zaragoza, naked to the gales
 Of fiercely-breathing war. The truth was felt
 By Palafox, and many a brave compeer,
 Like him of noble birth and noble mind ;
 By ladies, meek-eyed women without fear ;
 And wanderers of the street, to whom is dealt
 The bread which without industry they find.

XIV.

O'er the wide earth, on mountain and on plain,
 Dwells in the affections and the soul of man
 A Godhead, like the universal FAN ;
 But more exalted, with a brighter train :
 And shall his bounty be dispensed in vain,
 Showered equally on city and on field,
 And neither hope nor steadfast promise yield
 In these usurping times of fear and pain ?
 Such doom awaits us. Nay, forbid it Heaven !
 We knew the arduous strife, the eternal laws
 To which the triumph of all good is given,
 High sacrifice, and labour without pause,
 Even to the death :—else wherefore should the eye
 Of man converse with immortality ?

XV.

ON THE FINAL SUMMONS OF THE TYROLESE.

It was a cruel end for which they fought;
 Else how, when mighty Thrones were put to shame,
 Could they, poor Shepherds, have preserved an aim,
 A resolution, or enlivening thought?
 Nor hath that moral good been vainly sought;
 For in their magnanimity and fine
 Powers have they left, an impulse, and a claim
 Which neither can be overturned nor bought.
 Sleep, Warriors, sleep! among your hills repose!
 We know that ye, beneath the stern control
 Of awful providence, keep the unvanquished soul:
 And when, impatient of her guile and woe,
 Europe breaks forth; then, Shepherds! shall ye
 rise
 For perfect triumph o'er your Ennemi.

XVI.

HAIL, Zaragoza! If with unwet eye
 We can approach, thy sorrow to behold,
 Yet is the heart not pitiless nor cold;
 Such spectacle demands not tear or sigh.
 These desolate remains are trophies high
 Of more than martial courage in the breast
 Of peaceful civic virtue: they attest
 Thy matchless worth to all posterity.
 Blood flowed before thy sight without remorse;
 Disease consumed thy vitals; War upheaved
 The ground beneath thee with volcanic force:
 Dread trials! yet encountered and sustained
 Till not a wreck of help or hope remained,
 And law was from necessity received.

XVII.

SAY, what is Honour?—'Tis the finest sense
 Of justice which the human mind can frame,
 Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
 And guard the way of life from all offences
 Suffered or done. When lawless violence
 Invades a Realm, so pressed that in the scale
 Of perilous war her weightiest armies fail,
 Honour is hopeful elevation,—whence
 Glory, and triumph. Yet with politic skill
 Endangered States may yield to terms unjust;
 Stoop their proud heads, but not unto the dust—
 A Foe's most favourite purpose to fulfil:
 Happy occasions oft by self-mistrust
 Are forfeited; but infamy doth kill.

XVIII.

THE martial courage of a day is vain,
 An empty noise of death the battle's roar,
 If vital hope be wanting to restore,
 Or fortitude be wanting to sustain,
 Armies or kingdoms. We have heard a strain
 Of triumph, how the labouring Danube bore
 A weight of hostile corpses: drenched with gore
 Were the wide fields, the hamlets heaped with slain
 Yet see (the mighty tumult overpast)
 Austria a Daughter of her Throne hath sold!
 And her Tyrolean Champion we behold
 Murdered, like one ashore by shipwreck cast,
 Murdered without relief. Oh! blind as bold,
 To think that such assurance can stand fast!

XIX.

Brave Schill! by death delivered, take thy flight
 From Prussia's timid region. Go, and rest
 With heroes, 'mid the islands of the Blest,
 Or in the fields of empyrean light.
 A meteor wert thou crossing a dark night:
 Yet shall thy name, conspicuous and sublime,
 Stand in the spacious firmament of time,
 Fixed as a star: such glory is thy right.
 Alas! it may not be: for earthly fame
 Is Fortune's frail dependant; yet there lives
 A Judge, who, as man claims by merit, gives;
 To whose all-pondering mind a noble aim,
 Faithfully kept, is as a noble deed;
 In whose pure sight all virtue doth succeed.

XX.

CALL not the royal Swede unfortunate,
 Who never did to Fortune bend the knee;
 Who slighted fear; rejected steadfastly
 Temptation; and whose kingly name and state
 Have 'perished by his choice, and not his fate!
 Hence lives He, to his inner self endeared;
 And hence, wherever virtue is revered,
 He sits a more exalted Potentate,
 Throned in the hearts of men. Should Heaven
 ordain
 That this great Servant of a righteous cause
 Must still have sad or vexing thoughts to smother
 Yet may a sympathising spirit pause,
 Admonished by these truths, and quench all pain
 In thankful joy and gratulation pure*.

* See Note to Sonnet VII. page 227.

XXI.

W on that Adventurer who hath paid
 To Fortune ; who, in cruel slight
 Loses hope, of liberty, and right,
 Followed wheresoe'er a way was made
 Blind Goddess,—ruthless, undismayed ;
 Hath gained at length a prosperous height,
 Which the elements of worldly might
 Laid his haughty feet, like clouds, are laid.
 A power that stands by lawless force !
 Ere his dire portion, scorn, and hate,
 Darkness and unquiet breath ;
 And judgments keep their sacred course,
 In that height shall Heaven precipitate
 A most ignominious death.

XXII.

A power that can sustain and cheer
 A brave chieftain, by a tyrant's doom,
 To descend into his destined tomb—
 How dark ! where he must waste the year,
 Cut off from all his heart holds dear ;
 Where his injured country is a stage
 On deliberate Valour and the rage
 Of Vengeance side by side appear,
 From morn to night the heroic scene
 Demands of hope and everlasting praise :—
 He think of this with mind serene
 In fetters ? Yes, if visions bright
 In his soul, reflected from the days
 When he himself was tried in open light.

XXIII.

1810.

Where is Palafox ! Nor tongue nor pen
 Can tell of him, his dwelling or his grave !
 Not the unheard-of vessel ride the wave !
 Not be swallowed up, remote from ken
 Of human-nature ! Once again
 Be it that we shall hail thee, Champion brave,
 Ready to baffle that imperial Slave,
 Though all Europe cheer desponding men
 With new-born hope. Unbounded is the might
 Of thy freedom, and fortitude, and right.
 How thy Country triumphs !—Smilingly
 Eternal looks upon her sword that gleams,
 O'er her own lightning, over mountains high,
 In the part, and the banks of all her streams.

XXIV.

In due observance of an ancient rite,
 The rude Biscayans, when their children lie
 Dead in the sinless time of infancy,
 Attire the peaceful corse in vestments white ;
 And, in like sign of cloudless triumph bright,
 They bind the unoffending creature's brows
 With happy garlands of the pure white rose :
 Then do a festal company unite
 In choral song ; and, while the uplifted cross
 Of Jesus goes before, the child is borne
 Uncovered to his grave : 'tis closed,—her loss
 The Mother then mourns, as she needs must mourn ;
 But soon, through Christian faith, is grief subdued ;
 And joy returns, to brighten fortitude.

XXV.

FEELINGS OF A NOBLE BISCAYAN AT ONE OF
THOSE FUNERALS.

1810.

Yet, yet, Biscayans ! we must meet our Foes
 With firmer soul, yet labour to regain
 Our ancient freedom ; else 'twere worse than vain
 To gather round the bier these festal shows.
 A garland fashioned of the pure white rose
 Becomes not one whose father is a slave :
 Oh, bear the infant covered to his grave !
 These venerable mountains now enclose
 A people sunk in apathy and fear.
 If this endure, farewell, for us, all good !
 The awful light of heavenly innocence
 Will fail to illuminate the infant's bier ;
 And guilt and shame, from which is no defence,
 Descend on all that issues from our blood.

XXVI.

THE OAK OF GUERNICA.

The ancient oak of Guernica, says Laborde in his account of Biscay, is a most venerable natural monument. Ferdinand and Isabella, in the year 1476, after hearing mass in the church of Santa Maria de la Antigua, repaired to this tree, under which they swore to the Biscayans to maintain their *fueros* (privileges). What other interest belongs to it in the minds of this people will appear from the following

SUPPOSED ADDRESS TO THE SAME. 1810.

OAK of Guernica ! Tree of holier power
 Than that which in Dodona did enshrine
 (So faith too fondly deemed) a voice divine
 Heard from the depths of its ærial bower—
 How canst thou flourish at this blighting hour !
 What hope, what joy can sunshine bring to thee,
 Or the soft breezes from the Atlantic sea,
 The dews of morn, or April's tender shower !
 Stroke merciful and welcome would that be
 Which should extend thy branches on the ground,

If never more within their shady round
Those lofty-minded Lawgivers shall meet,
Peasant and lord, in their appointed seat,
Guardians of Biscay's ancient liberty.

XXVII.

INDIGNATION OF A HIGH-MINDED SPANIARD.

1810.

WE can endure that He should waste our lands,
Despoil our temples, and by sword and flame
Return us to the dust from which we came ;
Such food a Tyrant's appetite demands :
And we can brook the thought that by his hands
Spain may be overpowered, and he possess,
For his delight, a solemn wilderness
Where all the brave lie dead. But, when of bands
Which he will break for us he dares to speak,
Of benefits, and of a future day
When our enlightened minds shall bless his sway ;
Then, the strained heart of fortitude proves weak ;
Our groans, our blushes, our pale cheeks declare
That he has power to inflict what we lack strength
to bear.

XXVIII.

AVAUNT all specious pliancy of mind
In men of low degree, all smooth pretence !
I better like a blunt indifference,
And self-respecting slowness, disinclined
To win me at first sight : and be there joined
Patience and temperance with this high reserve,
Honour that knows the path and will not swerve ;
Affections, which, if put to proof, are kind ;
And piety towards God. Such men of old
Were England's native growth ; and, throughout
Spain,
(Thanks to high God) forests of such remain :
Then for that Country let our hopes be bold ;
For matched with these shall policy prove vain,
Her arts, her strength, her iron, and her gold.

XXIX.

1810.

O'ERWEENING Statesmen have full long relied
On fleets and armies, and external wealth :
But from *within* proceeds a Nation's health ;
Which shall not fail, though poor men cleave with
pride
To the paternal floor ; or turn aside,
In the thronged city, from the walks of gain,
As being all unworthy to detain
A Soul by contemplation sanctified.

There are who cannot languish in this strife,
Spaniards of every rank, by whom the good
Of such high course was felt and understood ;
Who to their Country's cause have bound a life
Erewhile, by solemn consecration, given
To labour, and to prayer, to nature, and to heaven*.

XXX.

THE FRENCH AND THE SPANISH GUERRILLAS.

HUNGER, and sultry heat, and nipping blast
From bleak hill-top, and length of march by night
Through heavy swamp, or over snow-clad height—
These hardships ill-sustained, these dangers past,
The roving Spanish Bands are reached at last,
Charged, and dispersed like foam : but as a flight
Of scattered quails by signs do reunite,
So these,—and, heard of once again, are chased
With combinations of long-practised art
And newly-kindled hope ; but they are fled—
Gone are they, viewless as the buried dead :
Where now!—Their sword is at the Foeman's heart!
And thus from year to year his walk they thwart,
And hang like dreams around his guilty bed.

XXXI.

SPANISH GUERRILLAS.

1811.

THEY seek, are sought ; to daily battle led,
Shrink not, though far outnumbered by their Foes,
For they have learnt to open and to close
The ridges of grim war ; and at their head
Are captains such as erst their country bred
Or fostered, self-supported chiefs,—like those
Whom hardy Rome was fearful to oppose ;
Whose desperate shock the Carthaginian fled.
In One who lived unknown a shepherd's life
Redoubted Viriatus breathes again ;
And Mina, nourished in the studious shade,
With that great Leader† vies, who, sick of strife
And bloodshed, longed in quiet to be laid
In some green island of the western main.

XXXII.

1811.

THE power of Armies is a visible thing,
Formal, and circumscribed in time and space ;
But who the limits of that power shall trace
Which a brave People into light can bring

* See Laborde's character of the Spanish people ; from him the sentiment of these last two lines is taken.

† Sertorius.

will,—for freedom combating
 enge inflamed! No foot may chase,
 follow, to a fatal place
 , that spirit, whether on the wing
 ong wind, or sleeping like the wind
 awful caves.—From year to year
 indigenous produce far and near;
 is subtle element can bind,
 water from the soil, to find
 ok a lip that it may cheer.

XXXIII.

1811.

the poet claims at least this praise,
 us Liberty hath been the scope
 song, which did not shrink from hope
 t moment of these evil days;
 the paramount duty that Heaven lays,
 honour, on man's suffering heart.
 from our souls one truth depart—
 ursed thing it is to gaze
 us tyrants with a dazzled eye;
 ed with due abhorrence of *their* guilt
 fire ends tears flow, and blood is spilt,
 labours in extremity—
 weakness, upon which is built,
 man, the throne of tyranny!

XXXIV.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN RUSSIA.

1812—13.

delighting to behold
 ction of her own decay,
 d Winter like a traveller old,
 a staff, and, through the sullen day,
 antle, limping o'er the plain,
 is weakness were disturbed by pain:
 er fancy should allow
 ted symbol of command,
 sceptre is a withered bough,
 uped within a palsied hand.
 ems suit the helpless and forlorn;
 Winter the device shall scorn.

as—dread Winter! who beset,
 nd van and rear his ghastly net,
 hen from the regions of the Pole
 k, insane ambition's barren goal—
 a huge and strong as e'er defied
 and placed their trust in human pride!
 persecute rebellious sons,
 ie blossoms of their warrior youth;

He called on Frost's inexorable tooth
 Life to consume in Manhood's firmest hold;
 Nor spared the reverend blood that feebly runs;
 For why—unless for liberty enrolled
 And sacred home—ah! why should hoary Age be
 bold!

Fleet the Tartar's reinless steed,
 But fleetest far the passion of the Wind,
 Which from Siberian caves the Monarch freed,
 And sent him forth, with squadrons of his kind,
 And bade the Snow their ample backs bestride,
 And to the battle ride.

No pitying voice commands a halt,
 No courage can repel the dire assault;
 Distracted, spiritless, benumbed, and blind,
 Whole legions sink—and, in one instant, find
 Burial and death: look for them—and descry,
 When morn returns, beneath the clear blue sky,
 A soundless waste, a trackless vacancy!

XXXV.

ON THE SAME OCCASION.

Ye Storms, resound the praises of your King!
 And ye mild Seasons—in a sunny clime,
 Midway on some high hill, while father Time
 Looks on delighted—meet in festal ring,
 And loud and long of Winter's triumph sing!
 Sing ye, with blossoms crowned, and fruits, and
 flowers,

Of Winter's breath surcharged with sleety showers,
 And the dire flapping of his hoary wing!
 Knit the blithe dance upon the soft green grass;
 With feet, hands, eyes, looks, lips, report your gain;
 Whisper it to the billows of the main,
 And to the aerial zephyrs as they pass,
 That old decrepit Winter—*He* hath slain
 That Host, which rendered all your bounties vain!

XXXVI.

By Moscow self-devoted to a blaze
 Of dreadful sacrifice; by Russian blood
 Lavished in fight with desperate hardihood;
 The unfeeling Elements no claim shall raise
 To rob our Human-nature of just praise
 For what she did and suffered. Pledges sure
 Of a deliverance absolute and pure
 She gave, if Faith might tread the beaten ways
 Of Providence. But now did the Most High
 Exalt his still small voice;—to quell that Host
 Gathered his power, a manifest ally;
 He, whose heaped waves confounded the proud boast
 Of Pharaoh, said to Famine, Snow, and Frost,
 "Finish the strife by deadliest victory!"

XXXVII.

THE GERMANS ON THE HEIGHTS OF HOCK HEIM

ABRUPTLY paused the strife ;—the field throughout
 Resting upon his arms each warrior stood,
 Checked in the very act and deed of blood,
 With breath suspended, like a listening scout.
 O Silence ! thou wert mother of a shout
 That through the texture of yon azure dome
 Cleaves its glad way, a cry of harvest home
 Uttered to Heaven in ecstasy devout ! [smoke,
 The barrier Rhine hath flashed, through battle-
 On men who gaze heart-smitten by the view,
 As if all Germany had felt the shock !
 —Fly, wretched Gauls ! ere they the charge renew
 Who have seen—their selves now casting off the
 yoke—
 The unconquerable Stream his course pursue.

XXXVIII.

NOVEMBER, 1813.

Now that all hearts are glad, all faces bright,
 Our aged Sovereign sits, to the ebb and flow
 Of states and kingdoms, to their joy or woe,
 Insensible. He sits deprived of sight,
 And lamentably wrapt in twofold night,
 Whom no weak hopes deceived ; whose mind ensued,
 Through perilous war, with regal fortitude,
 Peace that should claim respect from lawless Might.
 Dread King of Kings, vouchsafe a ray divine
 To his forlorn condition ! let thy grace
 Upon his inner soul in mercy shine ;
 Permit his heart to kindle, and to embrace
 (Though it were only for a moment's space)
 The triumphs of this hour ; for they are THINE !

XXXIX.

O D E.

1814.

————— Carmina possumus
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneris.
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
 Post mortem ducibus

————— clarius indicant
 Laudes, quam ——— Pierides ; neque,
 Si chartæ sileant quod bene feceris,
 Mercedem tuleris. ——— Hor. Car. 8. Lib. 4.

L

WHEN the soft hand of sleep had closed the latch
 On the tired household of corporeal sense,

And Fancy, keeping u
 Was free her choicest
 I saw, in wondrous pé
 A landscape more aug
 Of pencil ever clothed
 An intermingled pom
 City, and naval strean
 And stately forest wh
 Nor wanted lurking h
 And scattered rural fa
 And, here and there, l
 The azure sea upswell
 Fair prospect, such as
 But not a living creat
 Through its wide circ
 And, even to sadness,
 Lay hushed ; till—thr
 Brighter than brighte
 Opening before the su
 Issued, to sudden view
 Earthward it glided w
 Saint George himself t
 And, ere a thought co
 He sought the regions
 A thrilling voice was l
 City and field and floo

“ Though from m
 “ Like a Champio
 “ On my helm the
 “ And the red cre
 “ I, the Guardian
 “ Speak not now
 “ Well obeyed wa
 “ Whence bright
 “ Haste, Virgins, hast
 mer gave
 “ Have perished :
 “ But the green thicke
 “ Fit garlands for
 “ That will be welcom
 “ Haste, Virgins, has
 grave,
 “ Go forth with rival j
 “ And gather wh
 “ Of hardy laurel and
 “ To deck your stern
 “ Such simple gif
 “ Though they have g
 “ And in due tim
 “ Those palms and an
 “ Unto their martyred
 “ In realms where even

II.

And lo! with crimson banners proudly streaming,
 And upright weapons innocently gleaming,
 Along the surface of a spacious plain
 Advance in order the redoubted Bands,
 And there receive green chaplets from the hands
 Of a fair female train—
 Maids and Matrons, dight
 In robes of dazzling white;
 While from the crowd bursts forth a rapturous noise
 By the cloud-capt hills retorted;
 And a throng of rosy boys
 In loose fashion tell their joys;
 And grey-haired sires, on staffs supported,
 Look round, and by their smiling seem to say,
 Thus strives a grateful Country to display
 The mighty debt which nothing can repay!

III.

Anon before my sight a palace rose
 Built of all precious substances,—so pure
 And exquisite, that sleep alone bestows
 Ability like splendour to endure:
 Entered, with streaming thousands, through the gate,
 I saw the banquet spread beneath a Dome of state,
 A lofty Dome, that dared to emulate
 The heaven of sable night
 With starry lustre; yet had power to throw
 Solemn effulgence, clear as solar light,
 Upon a princely company below,
 While the vault rang with choral harmony,
 Like some Nymph-haunted grot beneath the roar-
 ing sea.
 —No sooner ceased that peal, than on the verge
 Of emulation hung a dirge
 Breathed from a soft and lonely instrument,
 That kindled recollections
 Of agonised affections;
 And, though some tears the strain attended,
 The mournful passion ended
 In peace of spirit, and sublime content!

IV.

But garlands wither; festal shows depart,
 As dreams themselves; and sweetest sound—
 (Albeit of effect profound)
 It was—and it is gone!
 Victorious England! bid the silent Art
 reflect, in glowing hues that shall not fade,
 those high achievements; even as she arrayed
 With second life the deed of Marathon
 Upon Athenian walls;

So may she labour for thy civic halls:

And be the guardian spaces
 Of consecrated places,
 As nobly graced by Sculpture's patient toil;
 And let imperishable Columns rise
 Fixed in the depths of this courageous soil;
 Expressive signals of a glorious strife,
 And competent to shed a spark divine
 Into the torpid breast of daily life;—
 Records on which, for pleasure of all eyes,
 The morning sun may shine
 With gratulation thoroughly benign!

V.

And ye, Pierian Sisters, sprung from Jove
 And sage Mnemosyne,—full long debarred
 From your first mansions, exiled all too long
 From many a hallowed stream and grove,
 Dear native regions where ye wont to rove,
 Chanting for patriot heroes the reward
 Of never-dying song!
 Now (for, though Truth descending from above
 The Olympian summit hath destroyed for aye
 Your kindred Deities, Ye live and move,
 Spared for obeisance from perpetual love
 For privilege redeemed of godlike sway)
 Now, on the margin of some spotless fountain,
 Or top serene of unmolested mountain,
 Strike audibly the noblest of your lyres,
 And for a moment meet the soul's desires!
 That I, or some more favoured Bard, may hear
 What ye, celestial Maids! have often sung
 Of Britain's acts,—may catch it with rapt ear,
 And give the treasure to our British tongue!
 So shall the characters of that proud page
 Support their mighty theme from age to age;
 And, in the desert places of the earth,
 When they to future empires have given birth,
 So shall the people gather and believe
 The bold report, transferred to every clime;
 And the whole world, not envious but admiring,
 And to the like aspiring,
 Own—that the progeny of this fair Isle
 Had power as lofty actions to achieve
 As were performed in man's heroic prime;
 Nor wanted, when their fortitude had held
 Its even tenor, and the foe was quelled,
 A corresponding virtue to beguile
 The hostile purpose of wide-wasting Time—
 That not in vain they laboured to secure,
 For their great deeds, perpetual memory,
 And fame as largely spread as land and sea,
 By Works of spirit high and passion pure!

XL.

FEELINGS OF A FRENCH ROYALIST,

ON THE DISINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF THE DUKE
D'ENGHIEN.

DEAR Reliques! from a pit of vilest mould
Uprisen—to lodge among ancestral kings;
And to inflict shame's salutary stings
On the remorseless hearts of men grown old
In a blind worship; men perversely bold
Even to this hour,—yet, some shall now forsake
Their monstrous Idol if the dead e'er spake,
To warn the living; if truth were ever told
By aught redeemed out of the hollow grave:
O murdered Prince! meek, loyal, pious, brave!
The power of retribution once was given:
But 'tis a rueful thought that willow hands
So often tie the thunder-wielding hands
Of Justice sent to earth from highest Heaven!

XLI.

OCCASIONED BY THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

(The last six lines intended for an Inscription.)

FEBRUARY, 1816.

INTREPID sons of Albion! not by you
Is life despised; ah no, the spacious earth
No'er saw a race who held, by right of birth,
So many objects to which love is due:
Ye slight not life—to God and Nature true;
But death, becoming death, is dearer far,
When duty bids you bleed in open war:
Hence hath your prowess quelled that impious crew,
Heroes!—for instant sacrifice prepared;
Yet filled with ardour and on triumph bent
'Mid direst shocks of mortal accident—
To you who fell, and you whom slaughter spared
To guard the fallen, and consummate the event,
Your Country rears this sacred Monument!

XLII.

SIEGE OF VIENNA RAISED BY JOHN SOBIESKI.

FEBRUARY, 1816.

O, FOR a kindling touch from that pure flame
Which ministered, erewhile, to a sacrifice
Of gratitude, beneath Italian skies,
In words like these: 'Up, Voice of song! proclaim
'Thy saintly rapture with celestial aim:
'For lo! the Imperial City stands released
'From bondage threatened by the embattled East,
'And Christendom respites; from guilt and shame
'Redeemed, from miserable fear set free
'By one day's feat, one mighty victory.

'—Chant the Deliverer's praise in every tongue
'The cross shall spread, the crescent hath waxed
dim;
'He conquering, as in joyful Heaven is sung,
'HE CONQUERING THROUGH GOD, AND GOD BY HIM.

XLIII.

OCCASIONED BY THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

FEBRUARY, 1816.

THE Bard—whose soul is meek as dawning day,
Yet trained to judgments righteously severe,
Fervid, yet conversant with holy fear,
As recognising one Almighty sway:
He—whose experienced eye can pierce the mist
Of past events; to whom, in vision clear,
The aspiring heads of future things appear,
Like mountain-tops whose mists have rolled away
Assailed from all encumbrance of our time;
He only, if such breathe, in strains devout
Shall comprehend this victory sublime;
Shall worthily rehearse the hideous rout,
The triumph hail, which from their peaceful
Angels might welcome with a choral shout!

XLIV.

EMPERORS and Kings, how oft have temples rung
With impious thanksgiving, the Almighty's song
How oft above their altars have been hung
Trophies that led the good and wise to mourn
Triumphant wrong, battle of battle born,
And sorrow that to fruitless sorrow clung!
Now, from Heaven-sanctioned victory, Peace
sprung;
In this firm hour Salvation lifts her horn.
Glory to arms! But, conscious that the nerve
Of popular reason, long mistrusted, freed
Your thrones, ye Powers, from duty fear is swayed
Be just, be grateful; nor, the oppressor's crowd
Reviving, heavier chastisement deserve
Than ever forced unpitied hearts to bleed.

XLV.

ODE.

1816.

L

IMAGINATION—no'er before content,
But aye ascending, restless in her pride
From all that martial feats could yield
To her desires, or to her hopes present—

* See Filicain's Ode.

† 'From all this world's encumbrance did himself set free.'
—Spenser.

the Victory, on that Belgic field,
is closing deed magnificent,
In the embrace was satisfied.
Fly, ministers of Fame,
help that ye from earth and heaven
claim!

In the world these tidings of delight!
Days, and Months, have borne them in
light

hurrying like a sudden shower
land-ward stretches from the sea,
morning's splendours to devour;
It travel scorns the company
change, or threats from saddening
fate.

Victory is given—the Adversaries bleed—
Victory triumphs! Earth is freed!
Victory!—it went forth—
The caverns of the sluggish North—
No barrier on the ridge
Frozen gulphs became its bridge—
Victory gladdens with the freight—
Victory of Asia 'tis bestowed—
Victory desert shapes a willing road
Victory as her burning breast,
Victory washing incense from the West!—
Victory where snakes and lions breed,
Victory as and cities thick as stars appear,
Victory fruits are gathered, and where'er
Victory d soil receives the hopeful seed—
Victory in rules, and cross the shades of night—
Victory in arrow hath pursued its flight!
Victory good men thankfully give heed,
Victory in its sparkling progress read
Victory owned with glory's deathless meed:
Victory It to hear of kingdoms won,
Victory are pleased to learn that mighty feats
Victory lone;
Victory proud Realm, from whose distracted
Victory ers

Victory ger of good was launched in air,
Victory bled France, amid her wild disorders,
Victory hereafter shall the truth declare,
Victory o lacks not reason to rejoice,
Victory England's name with sadly-plausive voice.

II.

glory, pure renown!
Might it beseem that mighty Town
bosom earth's best treasures flow,
All persecuted men retreat;
ample lift her votive brow
The shore of silver Thames—to greet

The peaceful guest advancing from afar.
Bright be the Fabric, as a star
Fresh risen, and beautiful within!—there meet
Dependence infinite, proportion just;
A Pile that Grace approves, and Time can trust
With his most sacred wealth, heroic dust.

III.

But if the valiant of this land
In reverential modesty demand,
That all observance, due to them, be paid
Where their serene progenitors are laid;
Kings, warriors, high-souled poets, saint-like sages,
England's illustrious sons of long, long ages;
Be it not unordained that solemn rites,
Within the circuit of those Gothic walls,
Shall be performed at pregnant intervals;
Commemoration holy that unites
The living generations with the dead;
By the deep soul-moving sense
Of religious eloquence,—
By visual pomp, and by the tie
Of sweet and threatening harmony;
Soft notes, awful as the omen
Of destructive tempests coming,
And escaping from that sadness
Into elevated gladness;
While the white-rob'd choir attendant,
Under mouldering banners pendant,
Provoke all potent symphonies to raise
Songs of victory and praise,
For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled
With medicable wounds, or found their graves
Upon the battle field, or under ocean's waves;
Or were conducted home in single state,
And long procession—there to lie,
Where their sons' sons, and all posterity,
Unheard by them, their deeds shall celebrate!

IV.

Nor will the God of peace and love
Such martial service disapprove.
He guides the Pestilence—the cloud
Of locusts travels on his breath;
The region that in hope was ploughed
His drought consumes, his mildew taints with death;
He springs the hushed Volcano's mine,
He puts the Earthquake on her still design,
Darkens the sun, hath bade the forest sink,
And, drinking towns and cities, still can drink
Cities and towns—'tis Thou—the work is Thine!—
The fierce Tornado sleeps within thy courts—
He hears the word—he flies—
And navies perish in their ports;

For Thou art angry with thine enemies !
 For these, and mourning for our errors,
 And sins, that point their terrors,
 We bow our heads before Thee, and we laud
 And magnify thy name, Almighty God !
 But Man is thy most awful instrument,
 In working out a pure intent ;
 Thou cloth'st the wicked in their dazzling mail,
 And for thy righteous purpose they prevail ;
 Thine arm from peril guards the coasts
 Of them who in thy laws delight :
 Thy presence turns the scale of doubtful fight,
 Tremendous God of battles, Lord of Hosts !

v.

Forbear :—to Thee—
 Father and Judge of all, with fervent tongue
 But in a gentler strain
 Of contemplation, by no sense of wrong,
 (Too quick and keen) incited to disdain
 Of pity pleading from the heart in vain—
 To THEE—To THEE
 Just God of christianised Humanity
 Shall praises be poured forth, and thanks ascend,
 That thou hast brought our warfare to an end,
 And that we need no second victory !
 Blest, above measure blest,
 If on thy love our Land her hopes shall rest,
 And all the Nations labour to fulfil
 Thy law, and live henceforth in peace, in pure
 good will.

XLVI.

O D E.

THE MORNING OF THE DAY APPOINTED FOR A GENERAL
 THANKSGIVING. JANUARY 18, 1816.

I.

HAIL, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night !
 Thou that canst shed the bliss of gratitude
 On hearts howe'er insensible or rude ;
 Whether thy punctual visitations smite
 The haughty towers where monarchs dwell ;
 Or thou, impartial Sun, with presence bright
 Cheer'st the low threshold of the peasant's cell !
 Not unrejoiced I see thee climb the sky
 In naked splendour, clear from mist or haze,
 Or cloud approaching to divert the rays,
 Which even in deepest winter testify
 Thy power and majesty,
 Dazzling the vision that presumes to gaze.
 —Well does thine aspect usher in this Day ;

As aptly suits therewith
 Submitted to the
 That bind thee to the
 That thou shalt
 Till, with the heavens
 Nor less, the stillness
 Their utter stillness, as
 Of yon ethereal summi
 (Whose tranquil pomp
 Report of storm
 To us who treat
 Do with the service of
 —Divinest Object whi
 Of mortal man is suffe
 Thou, who upon the
 Meek lustre, nor forge
 Thou who dost warm
 And for thy bounty we
 By pious men o
 Once more, heart-chee
 Bright be thy course to

'Mid the deep quiet
 All nature seems to he
 By feelings urged that
 Apt language, ready as
 That stream in blithe
 Of birds, in leaf
 Warbling a farewell to
 —There is a radiant t
 That burns for Poets i
 And oft my soul hath
 When the captivity of
 But He who fixed imm
 Of the round world, an
 A solid refuge f
 The towers of r
 He knows that from a
 The quickening spark
 Knows that the source
 The current of
 That deeper
 Than aught dependent

Have we not conquer
 Ah no, by dint of Mag
 That curbed the baser
 A loyal band to follow
 Clear-sighted Honour,
 Along a track of most
 In execution of heroic
 Whose memory, spotle

low upon the untrodden meads,
 rolled above the starry spheres
 concert with an earthly string
 sin's acts would sing,
 enraptured voice will tell
 e spirit no reverse could quell ;
 mid the failing never failed—
 now Britain struggled and prevailed
 nt her labouring with an eye
 mspect humanity ;
 er clothed with strength and skill,
 ial duties to fulfil ;
 ck in stationary fight ;
 pid as the lightning's gleam ;
 ood-gate bursting at mid night
 wicked from their giddy dream—
 all that face her in the field !
 may not be, and cannot yield.

iv.

s is missed the sole true glory
 belong to human story !
 h they only shall arrive
 ough the abyss of weakness dive.
 nblest are too proud of heart ;
 f day is rightly set apart
 o lifteth up and layeth low ;
 ighty God to whom we owe,
 we have vanquished—but that we
 e.

v.

lful the dominion of the impure !
 the Song be tardy to proclaim
 n power unbounded could not tame
 Evil—which, from hell let loose,
 e astonished world with such abuse
 patience only could endure !
 ed regions—cities wrapt in flame—
 ay lift a streaming eye
 —who never saw, may heave a sigh ;
 dation of our nature shakes,
 infinite pain the spirit aches,
 ted countries, towns on fire,
 the avowed attire
 raged with desperate mind
 life of virtue in mankind ;
 ing without ruth
 dels of truth ;
 ur gardens of civility,
 rance defaced,
 ence laid waste,
 ut reprieve for flower or tree !

vi.

A crouching purpose—a distracted will—
 Opposed to hopes that batten'd upon scorn,
 And to desires whose ever-waxing horn
 Not all the light of earthly power could fill ;
 Opposed to dark, deep plots of patient skill,
 And to celerities of lawless force ;
 Which, spurning God, had flung away remorse—
 What could they gain but shadows of redress !
 —So had proceeded propagating worse ;
 And discipline was passion's dire excess.
 Widens the fatal web, its lines extend,
 And deadlier poisons in the chalice blend.
 When will your trials teach you to be wise !
 —O prostrate Lands, consult your agonies !

vii.

No more—the guilt is banish'd,
 And, with the guilt, the shame is fled ;
 And, with the guilt and shame, the Woe hath
 vanish'd,
 Shaking the dust and ashes from her head !
 —No more—these lingerings of distress
 Sully the limpid stream of thankfulness.
 What robe can Gratitude employ
 So seemly as the radiant vest of Joy !
 What steps so suitable as those that move
 In prompt obedience to spontaneous measures
 Of glory, and felicity, and love,
 Surrendering the whole heart to sacred pleasures !

viii.

O Britain ! dearer far than life is dear,
 If one there be
 Of all thy progeny
 Who can forget thy prowess, never more
 Be that ungrateful Son allowed to hear
 Thy green leaves rustle or thy torrents roar.
 As springs the lion from his den,
 As from a forest-brake
 Upstarts a glistening snake,
 The bold Arch-despot re-appeared ;—again
 Wide Europe heaves, impatient to be cast,
 With all her armèd Powers,
 On that offensive soil, like waves upon a
 thousand shores.
 The trumpet blew a universal blast !
 But Thou art foremost in the field :—there stand :
 Receive the triumph destined to thy hand !
 All States have glorified themselves ;—their claims
 Are weighed by Providence, in balance even ;

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

reference to the mightiest names,
 exterminating sword is given,
 mark of approbation, justly gained !
 office, worthily sustained !

serve, O Lord ! within our hearts
 memory of thy favour,
 and also insensibly departs,
 And loses its sweet savour !
 go it within us !—as the power of light
 is inexhaustibly in precious gems,
 fixed on the front of Eastern diadems,
 So shine our thankfulness for — bright !
 What offering, what transcendent monument
 Shall our sincerity to Thee !
 —Not work of hands ; but — — — — —
 reach
 'o highest Heaven—the labour of the Soul ;
 hat builds, as thy unerring precepts teach,
 on the internal conquests made by each,
 — hope of lasting glory for the whole.
 will not heaven disown nor earth gainsay
 outward service of this day ;
 ether the worshippers entreat
 forgiveness from God's mercy-seat ;
 thanks and praises to His throne ascend
 He has brought our warfare to an end,
 — — — — — we need no second victory ! — — —
 — ! what a ghastly sight for man to see ;
 And to the heavenly saints in peace who dwell,
 For a brief moment, terrible ;
 But, to thy sovereign penetration, fair,
 Before whom all things are, that were,
 All judgments that have been, or e'er shall be ;
 Links in the chain of thy tranquillity !
 Along the bosom of this favoured Nation,
 Breathe Thou, this day, a vital undulation !
 Let all who do this land inherit
 Be conscious of thy moving spirit !
 Oh, 'tis a goodly Ordinance,—the sight,
 Though sprung from bleeding war, is one of pure
 delight ;
 Bless Thou the hour, or ere the hour arrive,
 When a whole people shall kneel down in prayer,
 And, at one moment, in one rapture, strive
 With lip and heart to tell their gratitude
 For thy protecting care,

Their solemn joy—praising thee
 For tyranny subdued,
 And for the sway of equity run
 For liberty confirmed, and pen

But hark—the summons !—
 Floats the soft cadence of the —
 Bright shines the Sun, as if he
 The tender insects sleeping in
 Bright shines the Sun—and —
 The drops that tip the melting
 O, enter now his temple go
 Inviting words—perchance all
 (As the crowd press devoutly
 Of some old Minister's venerable
 From voices into zealous pass
 While the tubed engine feels
 And has begun—its clouds of
 Forth towards empyreal
 As if the fretted roof were
 Us, humbler ceremonies now
 But in the bosom, with devout
 The banner of our joy we will
 And strength of love our soul
 For to a few collected in his
 Their heavenly Father will be
 Gracious to service hallowed
 Awake ! the majesty of God
 Go—and with foreheads
 Present your prayers—go—
 The Holy One will
 And what, 'mid silence deep,
 Ye, in your low and undisturbed
 Shall simply feel and purely
 Of warnings—from the unperceived
 Which, in our time, the impious
 And of more arduous duties
 Upon the future advocates of
 Of mysteries reveal
 And judgments unperceived
 Of earthly revolutions
 And final retributions
 To his omniscience will
 An offering not unworthy to
 On this high DAY of THANKS
 of Grace !

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR ON THE CONTINENT.

1820.

DEDICATION.

(SENT WITH THESE POEMS, IN MS., TO —).

Fellow-travellers! think not that the Muse,
 On presenting these memorial Lays,
 Hopes the general eye thereon would gaze,
 As a mirror that gives back the hues
 Of living Nature; no—though free to choose
 Greenest bowers, the most inviting ways,
 Finest landscapes and the brightest days—

DALMOUNT, Nov. 1821.

Her skill she tried with less ambitious views.
 For You she wrought: Ye only can supply
 The life, the truth, the beauty: she confides
 In that enjoyment which with You abides,
 Trusts to your love and vivid memory;
 Thus far contented, that for You her verse
 Shall lack not power the 'meeting soul to pierce!'

W. WORDSWORTH.

I.

FISH-WOMEN.—ON LANDING AT CALAIS.

Mid, fantastic ocean doth enfold
 The likeness of whate'er on land is seen;
 Of the Nereid Sisters and their Queen,
 Whose heads the tide so long hath rolled,
 Names resemble whom we here behold,
 Fearful were it down through opening waves
 To look, and meet them in their fretted caves,
 Red, grotesque, immeasurably old,
 Harsh and fierce in accent!—Fear it not:
 May Earth's fairest daughters do excel;
 Undecaying beauty is their lot;
 Their voices into liquid music swell,
 Ringing each pearly cleft and sparry grot,
 Undisturbed abodes where Sea-nymphs dwell!

II.

BRUGÈS.

As I saw attired with golden light
 (amed from the west) as with a robe of power:
 Splendour fled; and now the sunless hour,
 Slowly making way for peaceful night,
 Sits with fallen grandeur, to my sight
 The beauty, the magnificence,
 Ober graces, left her for defence
 At the injuries of time, the spite
 Of time, and the desolating storms
 Of war. Advance not—spare to hide,
 O Power of darkness! these mild hues;
 Ere not yet these silent avenues
 Of beliest architecture, where the Forms
 Of like females, with soft motion, glide!

III.

BRUGÈS.

THE Spirit of Antiquity—enshrined
 In sumptuous buildings, vocal in sweet song,
 In picture, speaking with heroic tongue,
 And with devout solemnities entwined—
 Mounts to the seat of grace within the mind:
 Hence Forms that glide with swan-like ease along,
 Hence motions, even amid the vulgar throng,
 To an harmonious decency confined:
 As if the streets were consecrated ground,
 The city one vast temple, dedicate
 To mutual respect in thought and deed;
 To leisure, to forbearances sedate;
 To social cares from jarring passions freed;
 A deeper peace than that in deserts found!

IV.

INCIDENT AT BRUGÈS.

In Brugès town is many a street
 Whence busy life hath fled;
 Where, without hurry, noiseless feet,
 The grass-grown pavement tread.
 There heard we, hailing in the shade
 Flung from a Convent-tower,
 A harp that tuneful prelude made
 To a voice of thrilling power.

The measure, simple truth to tell,
 Was fit for some gay throng ;
 Though from the same grim turret fell
 The shadow and the song.
 When silent were both voice and chords,
 The strain seemed doubly dear,
 Yet sad as sweet,—for *English* words
 Had fallen upon the ear.

It was a breezy hour of eve ;
 And pinnacle and spire
 Quivered and seemed almost to heave,
 Clothed with innocuous fire ;
 But, where we stood, the setting sun
 Showed little of his state ;
 And, if the glory reached the Nun,
 'Twas through an iron grate.

Not always is the heart unwise,
 Nor pity idly born,
 If even a passing Stranger sighs
 For them who do not mourn.
 Sad is thy doom, self-solaced dove,
 Captive, whoe'er thou be !
 Oh ! what is beauty, what is love,
 And opening life to thee !

Such feeling pressed upon my soul,
 A feeling sanctified
 By one soft trickling tear that stole
 From the Maiden at my side ;
 Less tribute could she pay than this,
 Borne gaily o'er the sea,
 Fresh from the beauty and the bliss
 Of English liberty !

V.

AFTER VISITING THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

A WINGED Goddess—clothed in vesture wrought
 Of rainbow colours ; One whose port was bold,
 Whose overburthened hand could scarcely hold
 The glittering crowns and garlands which it
 brought—

Hovered in air above the far-famed Spot.
 She vanished ; leaving prospect blank and cold
 Of wind-swept corn that wide around us rolled
 In dreary billows, wood, and meagre cot,
 And monuments that soon must disappear :
 Yet a dread local recompence we found ;
 While glory seemed betrayed, while patriot-zeal
 Sank in our hearts, we felt as men *should* feel
 With such vast hoards of hidden carnage near,
 And horror breathing from the silent ground !

BETWEEN

WHAT lovelier home
 Is this the stream, w
 War's favourite play
 Familiar, as the Mo
 The Morn, that now
 Spreading her peace
 To tend their silent
 Or strip the bough w
 The ripening corn b
 Turn from the fortif
 How sweet the prosp
 With its grey rocks
 That, shaped like ol
 From the smooth me

AIX-

WAS it to disenchan
 That we approached
 To sweep from many
 That faith which no
 Why does this puny
 Her feeble columns ?
 This sword that one
 Objects of false pret
 If from a traveller's
 A palpable memoria
 Then would I seek t
 That ROLAND clove
 And to the enormou
 Where unremitting f

IN THE CAT

O FOR the help of A
 This Temple—Ange
 Thus far pursued (b
 Studious that *He mi*
 Who dwells in heav
 Hath failed ; and no
 wings
 And splendid aspect
 But faintly picture,
 For you, on these w
 The midnight virtue
 This vast design mig
 Strains that call fort
 Immortal Fabrica, r
 Of penetrating harp

IX.

MARRIAGE, UPON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE.

is dance of objects sadness steals
 defrauded heart—while sweeping by,
 fit of Thespian jollity,
 her vine-leaf crown the green Earth reels :
 rd, in rapid evanescence, wheels
 erable pageantry of Time,
 etling rampart, and each tower sublime,
 at the Dell unwillingly reveals
 ng cloistral arch, through trees espied
 e bright River's edge. Yet why repine !
 e, to creep, to halt at will, to gaze—
 sweet way-faring—of life's spring the pride,
 mmer's faithful joy—that still is mine,
 fit measure cheers autumnal days.

X.

HYMN,

THE BOATMEN, AS THEY APPROACH THE RAPIDS
UNDER THE CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG.

BOAT! bless our slender Boat,
 By the current swept along ;
 and its threatenings—let them not
 Drown the music of a song
 hatched thy mercy to implore,
 ere these troubled waters roar !

OUR, for our warning, seen
 eeding on that precious Rood ;
 hile through the meadows green
 hatly wound the peaceful flood,
 'orgot Thee, do not Thou
 'gard thy Suppliants now !

ER, like yon ancient Tower
 atching o'er the River's bed,
 the shadow of thy power,
 we sleep among the dead ;
 who trod'st the billowy sea,
 us in our jeopardy !

our Bark among the waves ;
 rough the rocks our passage smooth ;
 the whirlpool frets and raves
 thy love its anger soothe :
 our hope is placed in Thee ;
 Domine * /

* See Note.

XI.

THE SOURCE OF THE DANUBE.

NOT, like his great Compeers, indignantly
 Doth DANUBE spring to life * ! The wandering
 Stream
 (Who loves the Cross, yet to the Crescent's gleam
 Unfolds a willing breast) with infant glee
 Slips from his prison walls : and Fancy, free
 To follow in his track of silver light,
 Mounts on rapt wing, and with a moment's flight
 Hath reached the encincture of that gloomy sea
 Whose waves the Orphean lyre fortied to meet
 In conflict ; whose rough winds forgot their jars
 To waft the heroic progeny of Greece ;
 When the first Ship sailed for the Golden Fleece—
 ARGO—exalted for that daring feat
 To fix in heaven her shape distinct with stars.

XII.

ON APPROACHING THE STAUB-BACH, LACTERBRUNNEN.

UTTERED by whom, or how inspired—designed
 For what strange service, does this concert reach
 Our ears, and near the dwellings of mankind !
 Mid fields familiarized to human speech !—
 No Mermaids warble—to allay the wind
 Driving some vessel toward a dangerous beach—
 More thrilling melodies ; Witch answering Witch,
 To chant a love-spell, never intertwined
 Notes shrill and wild with art more musical :
 Alas ! that from the lips of abject Want
 Or Idleness in tatters mendicant
 The strain should flow—free Fancy to enthrall,
 And with regret and useless pity haunt
 This bold, this bright, this sky-born, WATERFALL † !

XIII.

THE FALL OF THE AAR—HANDEC.

FROM the fierce aspect of this River, throwing
 His giant body o'er the steep rock's brink,
 Back in astonishment and fear we shrink :
 But, gradually a calmer look bestowing,
 Flowers we espy beside the torrent growing ;
 Flowers that peep forth from many a cleft and
 chink,
 And, from the whirlwind of his anger, drink
 Hues ever fresh, in rocky fortress blowing :
 They suck—from breath that, threatening to
 destroy,

* See Note.

† See Note.

Is more benignant than the dewy eve—
Beauty, and life, and motions as of joy :
Nor doubt but He to whom yon Pine-trees nod
Their heads in sign of worship, Nature's God,
These humbler adorations will receive.

XIV.

MEMORIAL,

NEAR THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE OF THUN.

'DIE
ANDENKEN
MEINER FREUNDE
ALOYS REDING
MDCCCXVIII.'

Aloys Reding, it will be remembered, was Captain-General of the Swiss forces, which, with a courage and perseverance worthy of the cause, opposed the flagitious and too successful attempt of Buonaparte to subjugate their country.

AROUND a wild and woody hill
A gravelled pathway treading,
We reached a votive Stone that bears
The name of Aloys Reding.

Well judged the Friend who placed it there
For silence and protection ;
And haply with a finer care
Of dutiful affection.

The Sun regards it from the West ;
And, while in summer glory
He sets, his sinking yields a type
Of that pathetic story :

And oft he tempts the patriot Swiss
Amid the grove to linger ;
Till all is dim, eave this bright Stone
Touched by his golden finger.

COMPOSED IN ONE OF THE CATHOLIC CANTONS.

Doomed as we are our native dust
To wet with many a bitter shower,
It ill befits us to disdain
The altar, to deride the fane,
Where simple Sufferers bend, in trust
To win a happier hour.

I love, where spreads the village lawn,
Upon some knee-worn cell to gaze :
Hail to the firm unmoving cross,
Aloft, where pines their branches toss !
And to the chapel far withdrawn,
That lurks by lonely ways !

Where'er we roam—along the brink
Of Rhine—or by the sweeping Po,
Through Alpine vale, or champain wild,
Whate'er we look on, at our side
Be Charity !—to bid us think,
And feel, if we would know.

XVI.

AFTER-THOUGHT.

Oh Life ! without thy chequered scene—
Of right and wrong, of weal and woe,
Success and failure, could a ground
For magnanimity be found ;
For faith, 'mid ruined hopes, serene !
Or whence could virtue flow !

Pain entered through a ghastly breach—
Nor while sin lasts must effort cease ;
Heaven upon earth's an empty boat ;
But, for the bowers of Eden lost,
Mercy has placed within our reach
A portion of God's peace.

XVII.

SCENE ON THE LAKE OF BRIENNE.

'WHAT know we of the Blest above
But that they sing and that they love ?
Yet, if they ever did inspire
A mortal hymn, or shaped the choir,
Now, where those harvest Damsels flow
Homeward in their rugged Boat,
(While all the ruffling winds are fled—
Each slumbering on some mountain's side
Now, surely, hath that gracious aid
Been felt, that influence is displayed.
Pupils of Heaven, in order stand
The rustic Maidens, every hand
Upon a Sister's shoulder laid,—
To chant, as glides the boat along,
A simple, but a touching, song ;
To chant, as Angels do above,
The melodies of Peace in love !

XVIII.

ENGELBERG, THE HILL OF ANGELS*.

lest uses, oft-times Nature takes
 of Fancy from her willing hands;
 a beautiful creation makes
 rs needless spells and magic wands,
 he boldest tale belief commands.
 st mine eyes beheld that famous Hill
 d ENGELBERG, celestial Bands,
 mingling motions soft and still,
 nd its top, on wings that changed their
 es at will.

o not name those Visitants; they were
 Angels whose authentic lays,
 m that heavenly ground in middle air,
 own the spot where piety should raise
 structure to the Almighty's praise.
 dent Apparition! if in vain
 did listen, 'twas enough to gaze;
 tch the slow departure of the train,
 skirts the glowing Mountain thirsted to
 retain.

XIX.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOW.

ER Virgin Mother, more benign
 an fairest Star, upon the height
 thy own mountain †, set to keep
 e vigils through the hours of sleep,
 at eye can look upon thy shrine
 roused at the sight!

e crowded offerings as they hang
 n of misery relieved,
 these, without intent of theirs,
 t of comfortless despairs,
 any a deep and cureless pang
 Confidence deceived.

Thee, in this ærial cleft,
 a common centre, tend
 sufferers that no more rely
 mortal succour—all who sigh
 pine, of human hope bereft,
 wish for earthly friend.

Note.

† Mount Righi.

And hence, O Virgin Mother mild!
 Though plenteous flowers around thee blow,
 Not only from the dreary strife
 Of Winter, but the storms of life,
 Thee have thy Votaries aptly styled,
 OUR LADY OF THE SNOW.

Even for the Man who stops not here,
 But down the irriguous valley hies,
 Thy very name, O Lady! flings,
 O'er blooming fields and gushing springs
 A tender sense of shadowy fear,
 And chastening sympathies!

Nor falls that intermingling shade
 To summer-gladsomeness unkind:
 It chastens only to requite
 With gleams of fresher, purer, light;
 While, o'er the flower-enamelled glade,
 More sweetly breathes the wind.

But on!—a tempting downward way,
 A verdant path before us lies;
 Clear shines the glorious sun above;
 Then give free course to joy and love,
 Deeming the evil of the day
 Sufficient for the wise.

XX.

EFFUSION,

IN PRESENCE OF THE PAINTED TOWER OF TELL,
 AT ALTORF.

This Tower stands upon the spot where grew the Linden
 Tree against which his Son is said to have been placed,
 when the Father's archery was put to proof under cir-
 cumstances so famous in Swiss Story.

WHAT though the Italian pencil wrought not here,
 Nor such fine skill as did the meed bestow
 On Marathonian valour, yet the tear
 Springs forth in presence of this gaudy show,
 While narrow cares their limits overflow.
 Thrice happy, burghers, peasants, warriors old,
 Infants in arms, and ye, that as ye go
 Home-ward or school-ward, ape what ye behold;
 Heroes before your time, in frolic fancy bold!

And when that calm Spectatress from on high
 Looks down—the bright and solitary Moon,
 Who never gazes but to beautify;
 And snow-fed torrents, which the blaze of noon
 Roused into fury, murmur a soft tune
 That fosters peace, and gentleness recalls;

Then might the passing Monk receive a boon
Of saintly pleasure from these pictured walls,
While, on the warlike groups, the mellowing lustre
falls.

How blest the souls who when their trials come
Yield not to terror or despondency,
But face like that sweet Boy their mortal doom,
Whose head the ruddy apple tops, while he
Expectant stands beneath the linden tree :
He quakes not like the timid forest game,
But smiles—the hesitating shaft to free ;
Assured that Heaven its justice will proclaim,
And to his Father give its own unerring aim.

XXI.

THE TOWN OF SCHWYTZ.

By antique Fancy trimmed—though lowly, bred
To dignity—in thee, O SCHWYTZ ! are seen
The genuine features of the golden mean ;
Equality by Prudence governèd,
Or jealous Nature ruling in her stead ;
And, therefore, art thou blest with peace, serene
As that of the sweet fields and meadows green
In unambitious compass round thee spread.
Majestic BERNE, high on her guardian steep,
Holding a central station of command,
Might well be styled this noble body's HEAD ;
Thou, lodged 'mid mountainous entrenchments deep,
Its HEART ; and ever may the heroic Land
Thy name, O SCHWYTZ, in happy freedom keep * !

XXII.

ON HEARING THE " RANZ DES VACHES " ON THE TOP
OF THE PASS OF ST. GOTHARD.

I LISTEN—but no faculty of mine
Avails those modulations to detect,
Which, heard in foreign lands, the Swiss affect
With tenderest passion ; leaving him to pine
(So fame reports) and die,—his sweet-breath'd
kine
Remembering, and green Alpine pastures decked
With vernal flowers. Yet may we not reject
The tale as fabulous.—Here while I recline,
Mindful how others by this simple Strain

* Nearly 500 years (says Ebel, speaking of the French Invasion,) had elapsed, when, for the first time, foreign soldiers were seen upon the frontiers of this small Canton. to impose upon it the laws of their governors.

Are moved, for me—
Of God himself from
Aspiring thoughts, b
Yield to the Music's
And joys of distant l

FOR

The Ruins of Fort F
eminence that rises from
of Como, commanding v
the town of Chiavenna.
is characterised by me
at being favoured with
heights ; not, as we had
the storm, steeped in
with clouds floating or at
The Ruin is interesting
Inscription, upon elabor
the ground, records th
Count Fuentes in the ye
the Third ; and the Cl
one of his Descendants
yet standing, and a con
a smooth green turf has
we could see no trace of
something to remind
devastation and tumult
abundance of wild vine
the ruins were some f
and rock, turf, and frag
or adorned with a va
rose-coloured pink wa
descending, we discover
path, and at a considera
a statue of a Child in p
explosion that had driv
little," we exclaimed,
Could we but transpo
garden !"—Yet it seems
should remove it from
may be its own for h
Journal.

DREAD hour ! when,
blast,
This sweet-visage
So far from the holy
To couch in this t

To rest where the li
Of his half-open ha
And the green, gilde
calm
Of the beautiful cou

haply (kind service to Piety due!)
 n winter the grove of its mantle bereaves,
 ird (like our own honoured redbreast) may
 strew
 lesolate Slumberer with moss and with leaves.

is once harboured the good and the brave,
 o her was the dance of soft pleasure unknown;
 nners for festal enjoyment did wave
 le the thrill of her fifes thro' the mountains
 was blown:

ids the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent;—
 ence of Nature, how deep is thy sway,
 the whirlwind of human destruction is spent,
 tumults appeased, and our strifes passed away!

XXIV.

CHURCH OF SAN SALVADOR, SEEN FROM THE
LAKE OF LUGANO.

Church was almost destroyed by lightning a few years
 but the altar and the image of the Patron Saint
 untouched. The Mount, upon the summit of
 which the Church is built, stands amid the intricacies
 of Lake of Lugano; and is, from a hundred points
 of view, its principal ornament, rising to the height of
 1000 feet, and, on one side, nearly perpendicular. The
 ascent is toilsome; but the traveller who performs it
 is amply rewarded. Splendid fertility, rich woods
 and sparkling waters, seclusion and confinement of view
 contrasted with sea-like extent of plain fading into the
 distance; and this again, in an opposite quarter, with an
 aspect of the loftiest and boldest Alps—unite in com-
 ing a prospect more diversified by magnificence,
 variety, and sublimity, than perhaps any other point
 of Europe, of so inconsiderable an elevation, commands.

How sacred Pile! whose turrets rise
 from yon steep mountain's loftiest stage,
 guarded by lone San Salvador;
 think (if thou must) as heretofore,
 of sulphurous bolts a sacrifice,
 at ne'er to human rage!

How Horeb's top, on Sinai, deigned
 to rest the universal Lord:
 Why leap the fountains from their cells
 Where everlasting Bounty dwells!—
 That, while the Creature is sustained,
 his God may be adored.

And fountains, rivers, seasons, times—
 All remind the soul of heaven;
 If slack devotion needs them all;
 And Faith—so oft of sense the thrall,

While she, by aid of Nature, climbs—
 May hope to be forgiven.

Glory, and patriotic Love,
 And all the Poms of this frail 'spot
 Which men call Earth,' have yearned to seek,
 Associate with the simply meek,
 Religion in the sainted grove,
 And in the hallowed grot.

Thither, in time of adverse shocks,
 Of fainting hopes and backward wills,
 Did mighty Tell repair of old—
 A Hero cast in Nature's mould,
 Deliverer of the stedfast rocks
 And of the ancient hills!

He, too, of battle-martyrs chief!
 Who, to recal his daunted peers,
 For victory shaped an open space,
 By gathering with a wide embrace,
 Into his single breast, a sheaf
 Of fatal Austrian spears*.

XXV.

THE ITALIAN ITINERANT, AND THE SWISS GOATHERD.

PART I.

I.

Now that the farewell tear is dried,
 Heaven prosper thee, be hope thy guide!
 Hope be thy guide, adventurous Boy;
 The wages of thy travel, joy!
 Whether for London bound—to trill
 Thy mountain notes with simple skill;
 Or on thy head to poise a show
 Of Images in seemly row;
 The graceful form of milk-white Steed,
 Or Bird that soared with Ganymede;
 Or through our hamlets thou wilt bear
 The sightless Milton, with his hair
 Around his placid temples curled;
 And Shakspeare at his side—a freight,
 If clay could think and mind were weight,
 For him who bore the world!
 Hope be thy guide, adventurous Boy;
 The wages of thy travel, joy!

* Arnold Winkelried, at the battle of Sempach, broke
 an Austrian phalanx in this manner. The event is one of
 the most famous in the annals of Swiss heroism; and
 pictures and prints of it are frequent throughout the
 country.

ii.

But thou, perhaps, (alert as free
 Though serving sage philosophy)
 Wilt ramble over hill and dale,
 A Vender of the well-wrought Scale,
 Whose sentient tube instructs to time
 A purpose to a fickle clime:
 Whether thou choose this useful part,
 Or minister to finer art,
 Though robbed of many a cherished dream,
 And crossed by many a shattered scheme,
 What stirring wonders wilt thou see
 In the proud Isle of liberty!
 Yet will the Wanderer sometimes pine
 With thoughts which no delights can chase,
 Recall a Sister's last embrace,
 His Mother's neck entwine;
 Nor shall forget the Maiden coy
 That would have loved the bright-haired Boy!

iii.

My Song, encouraged by the grace
 That beams from his ingenuous face,
 For this Adventurer scruples not
 To prophesy a golden lot;
 Due recompence, and safe return
 To Como's steep—his happy bourns!
 Where he, aloft in garden glade,
 Shall tend, with his own dark-eyed Maid,
 The towering maize, and prop the twig
 That ill supports the luscious fig;
 Or feed his eye in paths sun-proof
 With purple of the trellis-roof,
 That through the jealous leaves escapes
 From Cadenabbia's pendent grapes.
 —Oh might he tempt that Goatherd-child
 To share his wanderings! him whose look
 Even yet my heart can scarcely brook,
 So touchingly he smiled—
 As with a rapture caught from heaven—
 For unasked alms in pity given.

PART II.

i.

With nodding plumes, and lightly drest
 Like foresters in leaf-green vest,
 The Helvetian Mountaineers, on ground
 For Tell's dread archery renowned,
 Before the target stood—to claim
 The guardon of the steadiest aim.
 Loud was the rifle-gun's report—
 A startling thunder quick and short!

But, flying through the heights around,
 Echo prolonged a tell-tale sound
 Of hearts and hands alike 'prepared
 The treasures they enjoy to guard!
 And, if there be a favoured hour
 When Heroes are allowed to quit
 The tomb, and on the clouds to sit
 With tutelary power,
 On their Descendants shedding grace—
 This was the hour, and that the place.

ii.

But Truth inspired the Bards of old
 When of an iron age they told,
 Which to unequal laws gave birth,
 And drove Astraea from the earth.
 —A gentle Boy (perchance with blood
 As noble as the best endued,
 But seemingly a Thing despised;
 Even by the sun and air unpriized;
 For not a tinge or flowery streak
 Appeared upon his tender cheek)
 Heart-deaf to those rebounding notes,
 Apart, beside his silent goats,
 Sat watching in a forest shed,
 Pale, ragged, with bare feet and head;
 Mute as the snow upon the hill,
 And, as the saint he prays to, still.
 Ah, what avails heroic deed!
 What liberty! if no defence
 Be won for feeble Innocence.
 Father of all! though wilful Manhood read
 His punishment in soul-distress,
 Grant to the morn of life its natural blessed

XXVI.

THE LAST SUPPER, BY LEONARDO DA VINCI,
 REFECTORY OF THE CONVENT OF MARIA
 GRAZIA—MILAN.

Tho' searching damps and many an envious
 Have marred this Work; the calm ethereal
 The love deep-seated in the Saviour's face,
 The mercy, goodness, have not failed to awe
 The Elements; as they do melt and thaw
 The heart of the Beholder—and erase
 (At least for one rapt moment) every trace
 Of disobedience to the primal law.
 The announcement of the dreadful truth
 Made to the Twelve, survives: lip, forehead,

* See Note.

sing on the board in ruth
ra, while the unguilty seek
meanings—still bespeak
y of eternal youth!

XXVII.

CLIPSE OF THE SUN, 1820.

speculative tower
e waiting for the hour
as destined to endure
ng of his radiant face
stitution strove to chase,
th rites impure.

th Italian skies,
ions fair as Paradise
sed,—till Nature wrought
unlooked-for change,
l the desultory range
prightly thought.

s dipped the toiling oar,
anced round us as before,
ough of altered hue,
oolness, such as falls
from umbrageous walls
the morning dew.

retched its wings; no cloud
ear a murky shroud;
zure field displayed;
it sheathed and gently charmed,
rklng rays disarmed,
umber laid,—

; night and day between,
ine—but the hue was green;
ne, without shadow, spread
ck, and curvèd shore,
the peasant from his door
ountain's head.

Julian steeps—it lay,
thy ample bay;
ing veil was drawn
races, and towers;
's olive bowers,
rdant lawn.

But Fancy with the speed of fire
Hath past to Milan's loftiest spire,
And there alights 'mid that aërial host
Of Figures human and divine*,
White as the snows of Apennine
Indurated by frost.

Awe-stricken she beholds the array
That guards the Temple night and day;
Angels she sees—that might from heaven have
flown,
And Virgin-saints, who not in vain
Have striven by purity to gain
The beatific crown—

Sees long-drawn files, concentric rings
Each narrowing above each;—the wings,
The uplifted palms, the silent marble lips
The starry zone of sovereign height†—
All steeped in this portentous light!
All suffering dim eclipse!

Thus after Man had fallen (if aught
These perishable spheres have wrought
May with that issue be compared)
Throngs of celestial visages,
Darkening like water in the breeze,
A holy sadness shared.

Lo! while I speak, the labouring Sun
His glad deliverance has begun:
The cypress waves her sombre plume
More cheerily; and town and tower,
The vineyard and the olive-bower,
Their lustre re-assume!

O Ye, who guard and grace my home
While in far-distant lands we roam,
What countenance hath this Day put on for you!
While we looked round with favoured eyes,
Did sullen mists hide lake and skies
And mountains from your view!

Or was it given you to behold
Like vision, pensive though not cold,
From the smooth breast of gay Winandermere!
Saw ye the soft yet awful veil
Spread over Grasmere's lovely dale,
Helvellyn's brow severe?

* See Note.

† Above the highest circle of figures is a zone of metallic stars.

I ask in vain—and know far less
 If sickness, sorrow, or distress
 Have spared my Dwelling to this hour;
 Sad blindness! but ordained to prove
 Our faith in Heaven's unfailing love
 And all-controlling power.

XXVIII.

THE THREE COTTAGE GIRLS.

I.

How blest the Maid whose heart—yet free
 From Love's uneasy sovereignty—
 Beats with a fancy running high,
 Her simple cares to magnify;
 Whom Labour, never urged to toil,
 Hath cherished on a healthful soil;
 Who knows not pomp, who heeds not pelf;
 Whose heaviest sin it is to look
 Askance upon her pretty Self
 Reflected in some crystal brook;
 Whom grief hath spared—who sheds no tear
 But in sweet pity; and can hear
 Another's praise from envy clear.

II.

Such (but O lavish Nature! why
 That dark unfathomable eye,
 Where lurks a Spirit that replies
 To stillest mood of softest skies,
 Yet hints at peace to be o'erthrown,
 Another's first, and then her own?)
 Such, haply, yon ITALIAN Maid,
 Our Lady's laggard Votaress,
 Halting beneath the chestnut shade
 To accomplish there her loveliness:
 Nice aid maternal fingers lend;
 A Sister serves with slacker hand;
 Then, glittering like a star, she joins the festal band.

III.

How blest (if truth may entertain
 Coy fancy with a bolder strain)
 The HELVETIAN Girl—who daily braves,
 In her light skiff, the tossing waves,
 And quits the bosom of the deep
 Only to climb the rugged steep!
 —Say whence that modulated shout!
 From Wood-nymph of Diana's throng?
 Or does the greeting to a rout
 Of giddy Bacchanals belong?
 Jubilant outcry! rock and glade
 Resounded—but the voice obeyed
 The breath of an Helvetic Maid.

IV.

Her beauty dazzles the thick wood;
 Her courage animates the flood;
 Her steps the elastic green-sward meets
 Returning unreluctant sweets;
 The mountains (as ye heard) rejoice
 Aloud, saluted by her voice!
 Blithe Paragon of Alpine grace,
 Be as thou art—for through thy veins
 The blood of Heroes runs its race!
 And nobly wilt thou brook the chains
 That, for the virtuous, Life prepares;
 The fetters which the Matron wears;
 The patriot Mother's weight of anxious cares!

V.

* 'Sweet HIGHLAND Girl! a very shower
 Of beauty was thy earthly dower,'
 When thou didst flit before mine eyes,
 Gay Vision under sullen skies,
 While Hope and Love around thee played,
 Near the rough falls of Inversneyd!
 Have they, who nursed the blossom, seen
 No breach of promise in the fruit?
 Was joy, in following joy, as keen
 As grief can be in grief's pursuit?
 When youth had flown did hope still bless
 Thy goings—or the cheerfulness
 Of innocence survive to mitigate distress!

VI.

But from our course why turn—to tread
 A way with shadows overspread;
 Where what we gladliest would believe
 Is feared as what may most deceive!
 Bright Spirit, not with amaranth crowned
 But heath-bells from thy native ground.
 Time cannot thin thy flowing hair,
 Nor take one ray of light from Thee;
 For in my Fancy thou dost share
 The gift of immortality;
 And there shall bloom, with Thee allied,
 The Votaress by Lugano's side;
 And that intrepid Nymph, on Uri's steep, descri

XXIX.

THE COLUMN INTENDED BY BUONAPARTE FOR A
 UMPHAL EDIFICE IN MILAN, NOW LYING BY
 WAY-SIDE IN THE SIMPLON PASS.

AMBITION—following down this far-famed slope
 Her Pioneer, the snow-dissolving Sun,
 While clarions prate of kingdoms to be won—
 Perchance, in future ages, here may stop;

* See address to a Highland Girl, p. 221.

o mistrust her flattering horoscope
 onition from this prostrate Stone !
 o unincubed of Pride o'erthrown ;
 hieroglyphic ; a choice trope
 me's rhetoric. Daughter of the Rock,
 ere thy course was stayed by Power divine !
 I transported sees, from hint of thine,
 which the great Avenger's hand provoke,
 mbats whistling o'er the ensanguined heath :
 roans ! what shrieks ! what quietness in
 eath !

XXX.

STANZAS,

COMPOSED IN THE SIMPLON PASS.

BROSA ! I longed in thy shadiest wood
 ber, reclined on the moss-covered floor,
 n to ANIO's precipitous flood,
 e stillness of evening hath deepened its roar ;
 e through the Temples of PÆSTUM, to muse
 PEII preserved by her burial in earth ;
 res to gaze where they drank in their hues ;
 mur sweet songs on the ground of their
 irth !

aty of Florence, the grandeur of Rome,
 leave them unseen, and not yield to regret !
 hope (and no more) for a season to come,
 ne'er may discharge the magnificent debt !
 rtunate Region ! whose Greatness inurned
 to new life from its ashes and dust ;
 lorified fields ! if in sadness I turned
 our infinite marvels, the sadness was just.

en ere the light-footed Chamois retires
 ew-sprinkled grass to heights guarded with
 now,
 the mists that hang over the land of my Sires,
 e climate of myrtles contented I go.
 ghts become bright like yon edging of Pines
 steep's lofty verge : how it blacken'd the
 ir !
 ched from behind by the Sun, it now shines
 reads that seem part of his own silver hair.

the toil of the way with dear Friends we
 livide,
 by the same zephyr our temples be fanned
 est in the cool orange-bower side by side,
 ing survives which few hearts shall with-
 stand :

Each step hath its value while homeward we move ;—
 O joy when the girdle of England appears !
 What moment in life is so conscious of love,
 Of love in the heart made more happy by tears !

XXXI.

ECHO, UPON THE GEMMI.

WHAT beast of chase hath broken from the cover !
 Stern GEMMI listens to as full a cry,
 As multitudinous a harmony
 Of sounds as rang the heights of Latmos over,
 When, from the soft couch of her sleeping Lover,
 Up-starting, Cynthia skimmed the mountain-dew
 In keen pursuit—and gave, where'er she flew,
 Impetuous motion to the Stars above her.
 A solitary Wolf-dog, ranging on
 Through the bleak concave, wakes this wondrous
 chime
 Of æry voices locked in unison,—
 Faint—far-off—near—deep—solemn and sublime !—
 So, from the body of one guilty deed,
 A thousand ghostly fears, and haunting thoughts,
 proceed !

XXXII.

PROCESSIONS.

SUGGESTED ON A SABBATH MORNING IN THE VALE OF CHAMOUNT.

To appease the Gods ; or public thanks to yield ;
 Or to solicit knowledge of events,
 Which in her breast Futurity concealed ;
 And that the past might have its true intents
 Feelingly told by living monuments—
 Mankind of yore were prompted to devise
 Rites such as yet Persepolis presents
 Graven on her cankered walls, solemnities
 That moved in long array before admiring eyes.

The Hebrews thus, carrying in joyful state
 Thick boughs of palm, and willows from the brook,
 Marched round the altar—to commemorate
 How, when their course they through the desert
 took,
 Guided by signs which ne'er the sky forsook,
 They lodged in leafy tents and cabins low ;
 Green boughs were borne, while, for the blast that
 shook
 Down to the earth the walls of Jericho,
 Shouts rise, and storms of sound from lifted trum-
 pets blow !

And thus, in order, 'mid the sacred grove
 Fed in the Libyan waste by gushing wells,
 The priests and damsels of Ammonian Jove
 Provoked responses with shrill canticles ;
 While, in a ship begirt with silver bells,
 They round his altar bore the hornèd God,
 Old Cham, the solar Deity, who dwells
 Aloft, yet in a tilting vessel rode,
 When universal sea the mountains overflowed.

Why speak of Roman Poms! the haughty claims
 Of Chiefs triumphant after ruthless wars ;
 The feast of Neptune—and the Cereal Games,
 With images, and crowns, and empty cars ;
 The dancing Salii—on the shields of Mars
 Smiting with fury ; and a deeper dread
 Scattered on all sides by the hideous jars
 Of Corybantian cymbals, while the head
 Of Cybelè was seen, sublimely turreted !

At length a Spirit more subdued and soft
 Appeared—to govern Christian pageantries :
 The Cross, in calm procession, borne aloft
 Moved to the chant of sober litanies.
 Even such, this day, came wafted on the breeze
 From a long train—in hooded vestments fair
 Enwrapt—and winding, between Alpine trees
 Spiry and dark, around their House of prayer,
 Below the icy bed of bright ARGENTIERE.

Still in the vivid freshness of a dream,
 The pageant haunts me as it met our eyes !
 Still, with those white-robed Shapes—a living
 Stream,
 The glacier Pillars join in solemn guise •
 For the same service, by mysterious ties ;
 Numbers exceeding credible account
 Of number, pure and silent Votaries
 Issuing or issued from a wintry fount ;
 The impenetrable heart of that exalted Mount !

They, too, who send so far a holy gleam
 While they the Church engird with motion slow,
 A product of that awful Mountain seem,
 Poured from his vaults of everlasting snow ;
 Not virgin lilies marshalled in bright row,
 Not swans descending with the stealthy tide,
 A livelier sisterly resemblance show
 Than the fair Forms, that in long order glide,
 Bear to the glacier band—those Shapes aloft
 descried.

* See Note.

Trembling, I look upon the
 Of that licentious craving :
 To act the God among ext
 To bind, on apt suggestion
 And marvel not that antiq
 To crowd the world with :
 Vouchsafed in pity or in v
 Such insolent temptations
 Avoid these sights ; nor
 abyss !

XXX

ELEGIAC !

The lamented Youth whose
 sion to these elegiac verses, v
 dard, from Boston in North
 twentieth year, and had re
 clergyman in the neighbourh
 pletion of his education. Acc
 a native of Scotland, he had
 when it was his misfortune to
 who was hastening to join our
 spending a day together on
 Soleure, took leave of each of
 having intended to proceed di
 in the morning my friend to
 who were informed of the of
 friends he was in pursuit of, e
 We met at Lucerne the sun
 and his fellow-student becam
 ling companions for a coup
 Right together ; and, after our
 that noble mountain, we sepa
 spot well suited to the parting
 no more. Our party descend
 Lady of the Snow, and our la
 had hoped to meet in a few w
 third succeeding day (on the
 perished, being overæet in a be
 Zurich. His companion save
 was hospitably received in th
 man (M. Keller) situated on t
 The corpse of poor Goddard v
 of the same gentleman, who g
 rites of hospitality which cou
 well as to the living. He cam
 ment to be erected in the e
 records the premature fate of
 the shores too of the lake the t
 tion pointing out the spot w
 by the waves.

LULLED by the sound of
 Rude Nature's Pilgrims
 From the dread summit
 Of mountains, through
 Where, in her holy cha
 'Our Lady of the Snow

* Mount Right—J

as blue, the air was mild ;
the streams and green the bowers ;
ough assaults unknown,
spot had ever shown
nce that as sweetly smiled—
'summer-hours.

re gay, our hearts at ease ;
re dancing through the frame
ed ; all we knew of care—
at straggled here and there ;
—but the fluttering breeze ;
—but a name.

could have rent the veil
ort days—but hush—no more !
grave, and calmer none
o which thy cares are gone,
n of the stormy gale ;
ZURICH's shore !

nd ! what art thou !—a name—
followed by a shade !
for aught that time supplies,
the experienced, and the wise :
rom this frail earth we claim,
ore are betrayed.

hile festive mirth ran wild,
m a deep lake's mighty urn,
, like an enfranchised slave,
river, proud to lave,
nt swift and undefiled,
of old LUCERNE.

upon solemn ground
owards the unfading sky ;
thoughts were *then* of Earth,
to common pleasures birth ;
g in our hearts we found
oted even a sigh.

pathising Powers of air,
hat post o'er seas and lands,
stened by Virginian dew,
imely grave to strew,
may never know the care
human hands !

every gentle Muse
Transatlantic home :
realised romance,
d on his eager glance ;
ent bliss !—what golden views !
as for years to come !

Though lodged within no vigorous frame,
His soul her daily tasks renewed,
Blithe as the lark on sun-gilt wings
High poised—or as the wren that sings
In shady places, to proclaim
Her modest gratitude.

Not vain is sadly-uttered praise ;
The words of truth's memorial vow
Are sweet as morning fragrance shed
From flowers mid GOLDAU's ruins bred ;
As evening's fondly-lingering rays,
On RIGHI's silent brow.

Lamented Youth ! to thy cold clay
Fit obsequies the Stranger paid ;
And piety shall guard the Stone
Which hath not left the spot unknown
Where the wild waves resigned their prey—
And *that* which marks thy bed.

And, when thy Mother weeps for Thee,
Lost Youth ! a solitary Mother ;
This tribute from a casual Friend
A not unwelcome aid may lend,
To feed the tender luxury,
The rising pang to smother *.

XXXIV.

SKY-PROSPECT—FROM THE PLAIN OF FRANCE.

Lo ! in the burning west, the craggy nape
Of a proud Ararat ! and, thereupon,
The Ark, her melancholy voyage done !
Yon rampant cloud mimics a lion's shape ;
There, combats a huge crocodile—agape
A golden spear to swallow ! and that brown
And massy grove, so near yon blazing town,
Stirs and recedes—destruction to escape !
Yet all is harmless—as the Elysian shades
Where Spirits dwell in undisturbed repose—
Silently disappears, or quickly fades :
Meek Nature's evening comment on the shows
That for oblivion take their daily birth
From all the fuming vanities of Earth !

* The persuasion here expressed was not groundless. The first human consolation that the afflicted Mother felt, was derived from this tribute to her son's memory, a fact which the author learned, at his own residence, from her Daughter, who visited Europe some years afterwards.—Goldau is one of the villages desolated by the fall of part of the Mountain Rosberg.

XXXV.

ON BEING STRANDED NEAR THE HARBOUR OF
BOULOGNE*.

WHY cast ye back upon the Gallic shore
Ye furious waves! a patriotic Son
Of England—who in hope her coast had won,
His project crowned, his pleasant travel o'er?
Well—let him pace this noted beach once more,
That gave the Roman his triumphal shells;
That saw the Corsican his cap and bells
Haughtily shake, a dreaming Conqueror!—
Enough: my Country's cliffs I can behold,
And proudly think, beside the chafing sea,
Of checked ambition, tyranny controlled,
And folly cursed with endless memory.
These local recollections ne'er can cloy;
Such ground I from my very heart enjoy!

XXXVI.

AFTER LANDING—THE VALLEY OF DOVER.
Nov. 1820.

WHERE be the noisy followers of the game [passed
Which faction breeds; the turmoil where? that
Through Europe, echoing from the newsman's blast,
And filled our hearts with grief for England's shame.
Peace greets us;—rambling on without an aim
We mark majestic herds of cattle, free
To ruminate, couched on the grassy lea;
And hear far-off the mellow horn proclaim
The Season's harmless pastime. Ruder sound
Stir not; enrapt I gaze with strange delight,
While consciousnesses, not to be disowned,
Here only serve a feeling to invite
That lifts the spirit to a calmer height,
And makes this rural stillness more profound.

XXXVII.

AT DOVER.

FROM the Pier's head, musing, and with increase
Of wonder, I have watched this sea-side Town,
Under the white cliff's battlemented crown,
Hushed to a depth of more than Sabbath peace:
The streets and quays are thronged, but why disown
Their natural utterance: whence this strange
release

From social noise—silence elsewhere unknown!—
A Spirit whispered, "Let all wonder cease;
Ocean's overpowering murmurs have set free
Thy sense from pressure of life's common din;
As the dread Voice that speaks from out the sea
Of God's eternal Word, the Voice of Time
Doth deaden, shocks of tumult, shrieks of crime,
The shouts of folly, and the groans of sin."

* See Note.

XXXVIII.

DESULTORY STANZAS,

UPON RECEIVING THE PRECEDING SHEETS FROM THE PRESS.

Is then the final page before me spread,
Nor further outlet left to mind or heart!
Presumptuous Book! too forward to be read,
How can I give thee licence to depart!
One tribute more: unbidden feelings start
Forth from their coverts; slighted objects rise;
My spirit is the scene of such wild art
As on Parnassus rules, when lightning flies,
Visibly leading on the thunder's harmonies.

All that I saw returns upon my view,
All that I heard comes back upon my ear,
All that I felt this moment doth renew;
And where the foot with no unmanly fear
Recoiled—and wings alone could travel—there
I move at ease; and meet contending themes
That press upon me, crossing the career
Of recollections vivid as the dreams [streams
Of midnight,—cities, plains, forests, and mighty

Where Mortal never breathed I dare to sit
Among the interior Alps, gigantic crew,
Who triumphed o'er diluvian power!—and yet
What are they but a wreck and residue,
Whose only business is to perish!—true
To which sad course, these wrinkled Sons of Time
Labour their proper greatness to subdue;
Speaking of death alone, beneath a chime
Where life and rapture flow in plenitude sublime.

Fancy hath flung for me an airy bridge
Across thy long deep Valley, furious Rhone!
Arch that *here* rests upon the granite ridge
Of Monte Rosa—*there* on frailer stone
Of secondary birth, the Jung-frau's come;
And, from that arch, down-looking on the Vale
The aspect I behold of every zone;
A sea of foliage, tossing with the gale,
Blithe Autumn's purple crown, and Winter's icy
mail!

FAR as ST. MAURICE, from yon eastern FORTS*,
Down the main avenue my sight can range:
And all its branchy vales, and all that lurks
Within them, church, and town, and hut, and grange,
For my enjoyment meet in vision strange;
Snows, torrents;—to the region's utmost bound,
Life, Death, in amicable interchange;—

* At the head of the Vallée. See Note.

: List! the avalanche—the hush profound
 at follows—yet more awful than that awful sound!

not the chamois suited to his place?
 the eagle worthy of her ancestry!
 Let Empires fall; but ne'er shall Ye disgrace
 your noble birthright, ye that occupy
 your council-seats beneath the open sky,
 On Samen's Mount*, there judge of fit and right,
 In simple democratic majesty;
 Soft breezes fanning your rough brows—the might
 And purity of nature spread before your sight!

From this appropriate Court, renowned LUCERNE
 Calls me to pace her honoured Bridge*—that cheers
 The Patriot's heart with pictures rude and stern,
 An uncouth Chronicle of glorious years.
 Like portraiture, from loftier source, endears
 That work of kindred frame, which spans the lake
 Just at the point of issue, where it fears
 The form and motion of a stream to take;
 Where it begins to stir, yet voiceless as a snake.

Volumes of sound, from the Cathedral rolled,
 This long-roofed Vista penetrate—but see,

* See Notes.

One after one, its tablets, that unfold
 The whole design of Scripture history;
 From the first tasting of the fatal Tree,
 Till the bright Star appeared in eastern skies,
 Announcing, ONE was born mankind to free;
 His acts, his wrongs, his final sacrifice;
 Lessons for every heart, a Bible for all eyes.

Our pride misleads, our timid likings kill
 —Long may these homely Works devised of old,
 These simple efforts of Helvetian skill,
 Aid, with congenial influence, to uphold
 The State,—the Country's destiny to mould;
 Turning, for them who pass, the common dust
 Of servile opportunity to gold;
 Filling the soul with sentiments august—
 The beautiful, the brave, the holy, and the just!

No more; Time halts not in his noiseless march—
 Nor turns, nor winds, as doth the liquid flood;
 Life slips from underneath us, like that arch
 Of airy workmanship whereon we stood,
 Earth stretched below, heaven in our neighbourhood.
 Go forth, my little Book! pursue thy way;
 Go forth, and please the gentle and the good;
 Nor be a whisper stifled, if it say
 That treasures, yet untouched, may grace some
 future Lay.

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN ITALY

1837.

TO HENRY CRABB ROBINSON.

COMPANION ! by whose buoyant Spirit cheered,
In whose experience trusting, day by day
Treasures I gained with zeal that neither feared
The toils nor felt the crosses of the way,

These records take, and h
Were but the Gift a meet
For kindnesses that never
And prompt self-sacrifice
Far more than any heart

RYDAL MOUNT, Feb. 14th, 1842

THE Tour of which the following Poems are very inadequate remembrances was sh
founded, of the prevalence of Cholera at Naples. To make some amends for what was rel
South of Italy, we visited the Tuscan Sanctuaries among the Apennines, and the principl
Alps. Neither of those lakes, nor of Venice, is there any notice in these Poems, chiefly be
them elsewhere. See, in particular, "Descriptive Sketches," "Memorials of a Tour on the
Sonnet upon the extinction of the Venetian Republic.

I.

MUSINGS NEAR AQUAPENDENTE.

April, 1837.

YE Apennines ! with all your fertile vales
Deeply embosomed, and your winding shores
Of either sea, an Islander by birth,
A Mountaineer by habit, would resound
Your praise, in meet accordance with your claims
Bestowed by Nature, or from man's great deeds
Inherited :—presumptuous thought !—it fled
Like vapour, like a towering cloud, dissolved.
Not, therefore, shall my mind give way to sadness ;—
Yon snow-white torrent-fall, plumb down it drops
Yet ever hangs or seems to hang in air,
Lulling the leisure of that high perched town,
AQUAPENDENTE, in her lofty site
Its neighbour and its namesake—town, and flood
Forth flashing out of its own gloomy chasm
Bright sunbeams—the fresh verdure of this lawn
Strewn with grey rocks, and on the horizon's verge,
O'er intervenient waste, through glimmering haze,
Unquestionably kenned, that cone-shaped hill
With fractured summit, no indifferent sight
To travellers, from such comforts as are thine,
Bleak Radicofani ! escaped with joy—
These are before me ; and the varied scene
May well suffice, till noon-tide's sultry heat

Relax, to fix and satisfy th
Passive yet pleased. Wh
flower

Close at my side ! She bid
Her sisters, soon like her t
With golden blossoms open
Of my own Fairfield. Th
Given with a voice and by
Of old companionship, Tim
Ere, from accustomed pat
The local Genius hurries r
Transported over that clot
Seat Sandal, a fond suitor
With dream-like smoothne
There to alight upon crisp
Obtaining ampler boon, at
Of visual sovereignty—hill
(Not Apennine can boast
Pride of two nations, wood
And prospect right below
By skeleton arms, that, fro
Extended, clasp the winds
Struggling for liberty, whi
The shepherd struggles wi
And downward by the sk
And by Glenridding-screa
Places forsaken now, thou
The muses, as they loved t

Of the old minstrels and the border bards.—
 But here am I fast bound ; and let it pass,
 The simple rapture ;—who that travels far
 To feed his mind with watchful eyes could share
 Or wish to share it ?—One there surely was,
 “The Wizard of the North,” with anxious hope
 Brought to this genial climate, when disease
 Preyed upon body and mind—yet not the less
 Had his sunk eye kindled at those dear words
 That spake of bards and minstrels ; and his spirit
 Had flown with mine to old Helvellyn’s brow,
 Where once together, in his day of strength,
 We stood rejoicing, as if earth were free
 From sorrow, like the sky above our heads.

Years followed years, and when, upon the eve
 Of his last going from Tweed-side, thought turned,
 Or by another’s sympathy was led,
 To this bright land, Hope was for him no friend,
 Knowledge no help ; Imagination shaped
 No promise. Still, in more than ear-deep seats,
 Survives for me, and cannot but survive
 The tone of voice which wedded borrowed words
 To sadness not their own, when, with faint smile
 Forced by intent to take from speech its edge,
 He said, “When I am there, although ’tis fair,
 ’Twill be another Yarrow.” Prophecy
 More than fulfilled, as gay Campania’s shores
 Seen witnessed, and the city of seven hills,
 Her sparkling fountains, and her mouldering tombs ;
 And more than all, that Eminence which showed
 Her splendours, seen, not felt, the while he stood
 A few short steps (painful they were) apart
 From Tasso’s Convent-haven, and retired grave.

Peace to their Spirits ! why should Poesy
 Yield to the lure of vain regret, and hover
 In gloom on wings with confidence outspread
 To move in sunshine ?—Utter thanks, my Soul !
 Tempered with awe, and sweetened by compassion
 For them who in the shades of sorrow dwell,
 That I—so near the term to human life
 Appointed by man’s common heritage,
 Frail as the frailest, one withal (if that
 Deserve a thought) but little known to fame—
 Am free to rove where Nature’s loveliest looks,
 Art’s noblest relics, history’s rich bequests,
 Failed to reanimate and but feebly cheered
 The whole world’s Darling—free to rove at will
 O’er high and low, and if requiring rest,
 Rest from enjoyment only.

Thanks poured forth
 For what thus far hath blessed my wanderings,
 thanks

Fervent but humble as the lips can breathe
 Where gladness seems a duty—let me guard
 Those seeds of expectation which the fruit
 Already gathered in this favoured Land
 Enfolds within its core. The faith be mine,
 That He who guides and governs all, approves
 When gratitude, though disciplined to look
 Beyond these transient spheres, doth wear a crown
 Of earthly hope put on with trembling hand ;
 Nor is least pleased, we trust, when golden beams,
 Reflected through the mists of age, from hours
 Of innocent delight, remote or recent,
 Shoot but a little way—’tis all they can—
 Into the doubtful future. Who would keep
 Power must resolve to cleave to it through life,
 Else it deserts him, surely as he lives.
 Saints would not grieve nor guardian angels frown
 If one—while tossed, as was my lot to be,
 In a frail bark urged by two slender oars
 Over waves rough and deep, that, when they broke,
 Dashed their white foam against the palace walls
 Of Genoa the superb—should there be led
 To meditate upon his own appointed tasks,
 However humble in themselves, with thoughts
 Raised and sustained by memory of Him
 Who oftentimes within those narrow bounds
 Rocked on the surge, there tried his spirit’s strength
 And grasp of purpose, long ere sailed his ship
 To lay a new world open.

Nor less prized
 Be those impressions which incline the heart
 To mild, to lowly, and to seeming weak,
 Bend that way her desires. The dew, the storm—
 The dew whose moisture fell in gentle drops
 On the small hyssop destined to become,
 By Hebrew ordinance devoutly kept,
 A purifying instrument—the storm
 That shook on Lebanon the cedar’s top,
 And as it shook, enabling the blind roots
 Further to force their way, endowed its trunk
 With magnitude and strength fit to uphold
 The glorious temple—did alike proceed
 From the same gracious will, were both an offspring
 Of bounty infinite.

Between Powers that aim
 Higher to lift their lofty heads, impelled
 By no profane ambition, Powers that thrive
 By conflict, and their opposites, that trust
 In lowliness—a mid-way tract there lies
 Of thoughtful sentiment for every mind
 Pregnant with good. Young, Middle-aged, and Old,
 From century on to century, must have known
 The emotion—nay, more fitly were it said—
 The blest tranquillity that sunk so deep

Into my spirit, when I paced, enclosed
 In Pisa's Campo Santo, the smooth floor
 Of its Arcades paved with sepulchral slabs,
 And through each window's open fret-work looked
 O'er the blank Area of sacred earth
 Fetched from Mount Calvary, or haply delved
 In precincts nearer to the Saviour's tomb,
 By hands of men, humble as brave, who fought
 For its deliverance—a capacious field
 That to descendants of the dead it holds
 And to all living mute memento breathes,
 More touching far than aught which on the walls
 Is pictured, or their epitaphs can speak,
 Of the changed City's long-departed power,
 Glory, and wealth, which, perilous as they are,
 Here did not kill, but nourished, Piety.
 And, high above that length of cloistral roof,
 Peering in air and backed by azure sky,
 To kindred contemplations ministers
 The Baptistery's dome, and that which swells
 From the Cathedral pile; and with the twain
 Conjoined in prospect mutable or fixed
 (As hurry on in eagerness the feet,
 Or pause) the summit of the Leaning-tower.
 Nor less remuneration waits on him
 Who having left the Cemetery stands
 In the Tower's shadow, of decline and fall
 Admonished not without some sense of fear,
 Fear that soon vanishes before the sight
 Of splendor unextinguished, pomp unscathed,
 And beauty unimpaired. Grand in itself,
 And for itself, the assemblage, grand and fair
 To view, and for the mind's consenting eye
 A type of age in man, upon its front
 Bearing the world-acknowledged evidence
 Of past exploits, nor fondly after more
 Struggling against the stream of destiny,
 But with its peaceful majesty content.
 Oh what a spectacle at every turn
 The Place unfolds, from pavement skinned with
 moss,
 Or grass-grown spaces, where the heaviest foot
 Provokes no echoes, but must softly tread;
 Where Solitude with Silence paired stops short
 Of Desolation, and to Ruin's scythe
 Decay submits not.

But where'er my steps
 Shall wander, chiefly let me cull with care
 Those images of genial beauty, oft
 Too lovely to be pensive in themselves
 But by reflexion made so, which do best
 And fittest serve to crown with fragrant wreaths
 Life's cup when almost filled with years, like mine.
 —How lovely robed in forenoon light and shade,

Each ministering to each, didst thou appear
 Savona, Queen of territory fair
 As aught that marvellous coast thro' all its length
 Yields to the Stranger's eye. Remembrance holds
 As a selected treasure thy one cliff,
 That, while it wore for melancholy crest
 A shattered Convent, yet rose proud to have
 Clinging to its steep sides a thousand herbs
 And shrubs, whose pleasant looks gave proof how
 kind

The breath of air can be where earth had else
 Seemed churlish. And behold, both far and near,
 Garden and field all decked with orange bloom,
 And peach and citron, in Spring's mildest breeze
 Expanding; and, along the smooth shore curved
 Into a natural port, a tideless sea,
 To that mild breeze with motion and with voice
 Softly responsive; and, attuned to all
 Those vernal charms of sight and sound, appeared
 Smooth space of turf which from the guardian fort
 Sloped seaward, turf whose tender April green,
 In coolest climes too fugitive, might even here
 Plead with the sovereign Sun for longer stay
 Than his unmitigated beams allow,
 Nor plead in vain, if beauty could preserve,
 From mortal change, aught that is born on earth
 Or doth on time depend.

While on the brink
 Of that high Convent-crested cliff I stood,
 Modest Savona! over all did brood
 A pure poetic Spirit—as the breeze,
 Mild—as the verdure, fresh—the sunshine, bright—
 Thy gentle Chiabrera!—not a stone,
 Mural or level with the trodden floor,
 In Church or Chapel, if my curious quest
 Missed not the truth, retains a single name
 Of young or old, warrior, or saint, or sage,
 To whose dear memories his sepulchral verse
 Paid simple tribute, such as might have flowed
 From the clear spring of a plain English heart,
 Say rather, one in native fellowship
 With all who want not skill to couple grief
 With praise, as genuine admiration prompts
 The grief, the praise, are severed from their dust,
 Yet in his page the records of that worth
 Survive, uninjured;—glory then to words,
 Honour to word-preserving Arts, and hail
 Ye kindred local influences that still,
 If Hope's familiar whispers merit faith,
 Await my steps when they the breezy height
 Shall range of philosophic Tusculum;
 Or Sabine vales explored inspire a wish
 To meet the shade of Horace by the side
 Of his Bandusian fount; or I invoke

presence to point out the spot where once
ate, and eulogized with earnest pen
e, leisure, freedom, moderate desires ;
all the immunities of rural life
lled, behind Vacuna's crumbling fane.
t me loiter, soothed with what is given
asking more, on that delicious Bay,
benope's Domain—Virgilian haunt,
trated with never-dying verse,
by the Poet's laurel-shaded tomb,
after age to Pilgrims from all lands
ared.

And who—if not a man as cold
heart as dull in brain—while pacing ground
en by Rome's legendary Barda, high minds
of her early struggles well inspired
realize heroic acts—could look
n the spots with undelighted eye,
gh even to their last syllable the Lays
very names of those who gave them birth
e perished !—Verily, to her utmost depth,
gination feels what Reason fears not
recognize, the lasting virtue lodged
nse bold fictions that, by deeds assigned
he Valerian, Fabian, Curian Race,
others like in fame, created Powers
attributes from History derived,
Poetry irradiate, and yet graced,
ugh marvellous felicity of skill,
something more propitious to high aims
either, pent within her separate sphere,
oft with justice claim.

And not disdaining
n with those primeval energies
rue consecrate, stoop ye from your height
tian Traditions ! at my Spirit's call
nd, and, on the brow of ancient Rome
e survives in ruin, manifest
glories mingled with the brightest hues
r memorial halo, fading, fading,
ever to be extinct while Earth endures.
ne, if undishonoured by the prayer,
all her Sanctuaries !—Open for my feet
atombs, give to mine eyes a glimpse
e Devout, as, mid your glooms convened
afety, they of yore enclasped the Cross
nees that ceased from trembling, or intoned
r orisons with voices half-suppressed,
sometimes heard, or fancied to be heard,
at this hour.

And thou Mamertine prison,
that vault receive me from whose depth
A, revealed in no presumptuous vision,
it lifting human to divine,

A Saint, the Church's Rock, the mystic Keys
Grasped in his hand ; and lo ! with upright sword
Prefiguring his own impendent doom,
The Apostle of the Gentiles ; both prepared
To suffer pains with heathen scorn and hate
Inflicted ;—blessed Men, for so to Heaven
They follow their dear Lord !

Time flows—nor winds,
Nor stagnates, nor precipitates his course,
But many a benefit borne upon his breast
For human-kind sinks out of sight, is gone,
No one knows how ; nor seldom is put forth
An angry arm that snatches good away,
Never perhaps to reappear. The Stream
Has to our generation brought and brings
Innumerable gains ; yet we, who now
Walk in the light of day, pertain full surely
To a chilled age, most pitiably shut out
From that which is and actuates, by forms,
Abstractions, and by lifeless fact to fact
Minutely linked with diligence uninspired,
Unrectified, unguided, unsustained,
By godlike insight. To this fate is doomed
Science, wide-spread and spreading still as be
Her conquests, in the world of sense made known.
So with the internal mind it fares ; and so
With morals, trusting, in contempt or fear
Of vital principle's controlling law,
To her purblind guide Expediency ; and so
Suffers religious faith. Elate with view
Of what is won, we overlook or scorn
The best that should keep pace with it, and must,
Else more and more the general mind will droop,
Even as if bent on perishing. There lives
No faculty within us which the Soul
Can spare, and humblest earthly Weal demands,
For dignity not placed beyond her reach,
Zealous co-operation of all means
Given or acquired, to raise us from the mire,
And liberate our hearts from low pursuits.
By gross Utilities enslaved we need
More of ennobling impulse from the past,
If to the future aught of good must come
Sounder and therefore holier than the ends
Which, in the giddiness of self-applause,
We covet as supreme. O grant the crown
That Wisdom wears, or take his treacherous staff
From Knowledge !—If the Muse, whom I have
served

This day, be mistress of a single pearl
Fit to be placed in that pure diadem ;
Then, not in vain, under these chesnut boughs
Reclined, shall I have yielded up my soul
To transports from the secondary founts

Flowing of time and place, and paid to both
Due homage; nor shall fruitlessly have striven,
By love of beauty moved, to enshrine in verse
Accordant meditations, which in times
Vexed and disordered, as our own, may shed
Influence, at least among a scattered few,
To soberness of mind and peace of heart
Friendly; as here to my repose hath been
This flowering broom's dear neighbourhood, the
light

And murmur issuing from yon pendent flood,
And all the varied landscape. Let us now
Rise, and to-morrow greet magnificent Rome.*

II.

THE PINE OF MONTE MARIO AT ROME.

I saw far off the dark top of a Pine
Look like a cloud—a slender stem the tie
That bound it to its native earth—poised high
Mid evening hues, along the horizon line,
Striving in peace each other to outshine.
But when I learned the Tree was living there,
Saved from the sordid axe by Beaumont's care,
Oh, what a gush of tenderness was mine!
The rescued Pine-tree, with its sky so bright
And cloud-like beauty, rich in thoughts of home,
Death-parted friends, and days too swift in flight,
Supplanted the whole majesty of Rome
(Then first apparent from the Pincian Height)
Crowned with St. Peter's everlasting Dome†.

III.

AT ROME.

Is this, ye Gods, the Capitoline Hill?
Yon petty Steep in truth the fearful Rock,
Tarpeian named of yore, and keeping still
That name, a local Phantom proud to mock
The Traveller's expectation!—Could our Will
Destroy the ideal Power within, 'twere done
Thro' what men see and touch,—slaves wandering on,
Impelled by thirst of all but Heaven-taught skill.
Full oft, our wish obtained, deeply we sigh;
Yet not unrecompensed are they who learn,
From that depression raised, to mount on high
With stronger wing, more clearly to discern
Eternal things; and, if need be, defy
Change, with a brow not insolent, though stern.

* See note.

† See note.

IV.

AT ROME.—RECRETS.—IN ALLUSION TO SHENSTONE
AND OTHER MODERN HISTORIANS.

Those old credulities, to nature dear,
Shall they no longer bloom upon the stock
Of History, stript naked as a rock
'Mid a dry desert! What is it we hear!
The glory of Infant Rome must disappear,
Her morning splendors vanish, and their place
Know them no more. If Truth, who veiled her face
With those bright beams yet hid it not, must show
Henceforth a humbler course perplexed and slow,
One solace yet remains for us who came
Into this world in days when story lacked
Severe research, that in our hearts we know
How, for exciting youth's heroic flame,
Assent is power, belief the soul of fact.

V.

CONTINUED.

COMPLACENT Fictions were they, yet the same
Involved a history of no doubtful sense,
History that proves by inward evidence
From what a precious source of truth it came.
Ne'er could the boldest Enlogist have dared
Such deeds to paint, such characters to frame,
But for coeval sympathy prepared
To greet with instant faith their loftiest claim.
None but a noble people could have loved
Flattery in Ancient Rome's pure-minded style:
Not in like sort the Runic Scald was moved;
He, nursed 'mid savage passions that defile
Humanity, sang feats that well might call
For the blood-thirsty mead of Odin's riotous Hall.

VI.

PLEA FOR THE HISTORIAN.

FORBEAR to deem the Chronicler unwise,
Ungentle, or untouched by seemly ruth,
Who, gathering up all that Time's envious tooth
Has spared of sound and grave realities,
Firmly rejects those dazzling flatteries,
Dear as they are to unsuspecting Youth,
That might have drawn down Clo from the skies
To vindicate the majesty of truth.
Such was her office while she walked with men,
A Muse, who, not unmindful of her Sire
All-ruling Jove, what'er the theme might be
Revered her Mother, sage Mnemosyne,
And taught her faithful servants how the lyre
Should animate, but not mislead, the pen*.

* Quem virum—Ite—
—annus celebrare Clito?

VII.

AT ROME.

—who have seen the noble Roman's scorn
 k forth at thought of laying down his head,
 n the blank day is over, garreted
 s ancestral palace, where, from morn
 ight, the desecrated floors are worn
 et of purse-proud strangers ; they—who have
 read
 s meek smile, beneath a peasant's shed,
 patiently the weight of wrong is borne ;
 —who have heard some learned Patriot treat
 edom, with mind grasping the whole theme
 n ancient Rome, downwards through that
 bright dream
 ommonwealths, each city a starlike seat
 ival glory ; they—fallen Italy—
 must, nor will, nor can, despair of Thee !

VIII.

NEAR ROME, IN SIGHT OF ST. PETER'S.

has the dew been dried on tree and lawn ;
 man and beast a not unwelcome boon
 ed, the languor of approaching noon ;
 ady rest withdrawing or withdrawn
 are all creatures, as this couchant fawn,
 insect-swarms that hum in air afloat,
 that the Cock is crowing, a shrill note,
 ing and shrill as that which roused the dawn.
 ard in that hour, or when, as now, the nerve
 ks from the note as from a mis-timed thing,
 r a holy warning may it serve,
 ed with remembrance of *his* sudden sting,
 itter tears, whose name the Papal Chair
 on resplendent Church are proud to bear.

IX.

AT ALBANO.

passed—and Monte Calvo would not clear
 ead from mist ; and, as the wind sobbed
 through
 o's dripping Ilex avenue,
 all forebodings in a Peasant's ear
 l casual vent. She said, " Be of good cheer ;
 yesterday's procession did not sue
 in ; the sky will change to sunny blue,
 ks to our Lady's grace." I smiled to hear,
 ot in scorn :—the Matron's Faith may lack
 heavenly sanction needed to ensure
 ment ; but, we trust, her upward track
 s not at this low point, nor wants the lure
 ows the Virgin without fear may own,
 by her Son's blest hand the seed was sown.

X.

NEAR Anio's stream, I spied a gentle Dove
 Perched on an olive branch, and heard her cooing
 'Mid new-born blossoms that soft airs were wooing,
 While all things present told of joy and love.
 But restless Fancy left that olive grove
 To hail the exploratory Bird renewing
 Hope for the few, who, at the world's undoing,
 On the great flood were spared to live and move.
 O bounteous Heaven ! signs true as dove and bough
 Brought to the ark are coming evermore,
 Given though we seek them not, but, while we plough
 This sea of life without a visible shore,
 Do neither promise ask nor grace implore
 In what alone is ours, the living Now.

XI.

FROM THE ALBAN HILLS, LOOKING TOWARDS ROME.

FORGIVE, illustrious Country ! these deep sighs,
 Heaved less for thy bright plains and hills bestrown
 With monuments decayed or overthrown,
 For all that tottering stands or prostrate lies,
 Than for like scenes in moral vision shown,
 Ruin perceived for keener sympathies ;
 Faith crushed, yet proud of weeds, her gaudy crown ;
 Virtues laid low, and mouldering energies.
 Yet why prolong this mournful strain !—Fallen
 Power,
 Thy fortunes, twice exalted, might provoke
 Verse to glad notes prophetic of the hour
 When thou, uprisen, shalt break thy double yoke,
 And enter, with prompt aid from the Most High,
 On the third stage of thy great destiny.

XII.

NEAR THE LAKE OF THRASYMENE.

WHEN here with Carthage Rome to conflict came,
 An earthquake, mingling with the battle's shock,
 Checked not its rage ; unfelt the ground did rock,
 Sword dropped not, javelin kept its deadly aim.—
 Now all is sun-bright peace. Of that day's shame,
 Or glory, not a vestige seems to endure,
 Save in this Rill that took from blood the name*
 Which yet it bears, sweet Stream ! as crystal pure.
 So may all trace and sign of deeds aloof
 From the true guidance of humanity,
 Thro' Time and Nature's influence, purify
 Their spirit ; or, unless they for reproof
 Or warning serve, thus let them all, on ground
 That gave them being, vanish to a sound.

* Sanguinetto.

XIII.

NEAR THE SAME LAKE.

FOR action born, existing to be tried,
 Powers manifold we have that intervene
 To stir the heart that would too closely screen
 Her peace from images to pain allied.
 What wonder if at midnight, by the side
 Of Sanguinetto or broad Thrasymene,
 The clang of arms is heard, and phantoms glide,
 Unhappy ghosts in troops by moonlight seen ;
 And singly thine, O vanquished Chief ! whose corse,
 Unburied, lay hid under heaps of slain :
 But who is He !—the Conqueror. Would he force
 His way to Rome ? Ah, no,—round hill and plain
 Wandering, he haunts, at fancy's strong command,
 This spot—his shadowy death-cup in his hand.

XIV.

THE CUCKOO AT LAVERNA.

MAY 25TH, 1837.

LIST—'twas the Cuckoo.—O with what delight
 Heard I that voice ! and catch it now, though faint,
 Far off and faint, and melting into air,
 Yet not to be mistaken. Hark again !
 Those louder cries give notice that the Bird,
 Although invisible as Echo's self,
 Is wheeling hitherward. Thanks, happy Creature,
 For this unthought-of greeting !

While allured
 From vale to hill, from hill to vale led on,
 We have pursued, through various lands, a long
 And pleasant course ; flower after flower has blown,
 Embellishing the ground that gave them birth
 With aspects novel to my sight ; but still
 Most fair, most welcome, when they drank the dew
 In a sweet fellowship with kinds beloved,
 For old remembrance sake. And oft—where Spring
 Display'd her richest blossoms among files
 Of orange-trees bedecked with glowing fruit
 Ripe for the hand, or under a thick shade
 Of Ilex, or, if better suited to the hour,
 The lightsome Olive's twinkling canopy—
 Oft have I heard the Nightingale and Thrush
 Blending as in a common English grove
 Their love-songs ; but, where'er my feet might roam,
 Whate'er assemblages of new and old,
 Strange and familiar, might beguile the way,
 A gratulation from that vagrant Voice
 Was wanting ;—and most happily till now.

For see, Laverna ! mark the far-famed Pile,
 High on the brink of that precipitous rock,
 Implanted like a Fortress, as in truth
 It is, a Christian Fortress, garrisoned
 In faith and hope, and dutiful obedience,
 By a few Monks, a stern society,
 Dead to the world and scorning earth-born joys.
 Nay—though the hopes that drew, the fears that
 drove,

St. Francis, far from Man's resort, to abide
 Among these sterile heights of Apennine,
 Bound him, nor, since he raised yon House, have
 ceased

To bind his spiritual Progeny, with rules
 Stringent as flesh can tolerate and live ;
 His milder Genius (thanks to the good God
 That made us) over those severe restraints
 Of mind, that dread heart-freezing discipline,
 Doth sometimes here predominate, and works
 By unsought means for gracious purposes ;
 For earth through heaven, for heaven, by changeful
 earth,

Illustrated, and mutually endeared.

Rapt though He were above the power of sense,
 Familiarly, yet out of the cleansed heart
 Of that once sinful Being overflowed
 On sun, moon, stars, the nether elements,
 And every shape of creature they sustain,
 Divine affections ; and with beast and bird
 (Stilled from afar—such marvel story tells—
 By casual outbreak of his passionate words,
 And from their own pursuits in field or grove
 Drawn to his side by look or act of love
 Humane, and virtue of his innocent life)
 He went to hold companionship so free,
 So pure, so fraught with knowledge and delight,
 As to be likened in his Followers' minds
 To that which our first Parents, ere the fall
 From their high state darkened the Earth with fear
 Held with all Kinds in Eden's blissful bowers.

Then question not that, 'mid the austere Band,
 Who breathe the air he breathed, tread where he trod
 Some true Partakers of his loving spirit
 Do still survive, and, with those gentle hearts
 Consorted, Others, in the power, the faith,
 Of a baptized imagination, prompt
 To catch from Nature's humblest monitors
 Whate'er they bring of impulses sublime.

Thus sensitive must be the Monk, though pale
 With fasts, with vigils worn, depressed by years,
 Whom in a sunny glade I chanced to see,

pine-tree's storm-uprooted trunk,
 alone, with forehead sky-ward raised,
 clasped above the crucifix he wore
 led to his bosom, and lips closed
 joint pressure of his musing mood
 bit of his vow. That ancient Man—
 ply less the Brother whom I marked,
 approached the Convent gate, aloft
 g far forth from his aerial cell,
 g Ascetic—Poet, Hero, Sage,
 ht have been, Lover belike he was—
 received into a conscious ear
 tes whose first faint greeting startled me,
 sedulous iteration thrilled with joy
 rt—may have been moved like me to think,
 t like me who walk in the world's ways,
 great Prophet, styled *the Voice of One*
amid the wilderness, and given,
 at their snows must melt, their herbs and
 flowers
 , their obstinate winter pass away,
 wful name to Thee, thee, simple Cuckoo,
 ring in solitude, and evermore
 ling and proclaiming, ere thou leave
 y last haunt beneath Italian skies
 y thy glad tidings over heights
 tier, and to climes more near the Pole.

of the Desert, fare-thee-well ; sweet Bird !
 substantial title please thee more,
 ll!—but go thy way, no need hast thou
 od wish sent after thee ; from bower
 er as green, from sky to sky as clear,
 ntle breezes waft—or airs that meet
 rse and sport around thee softly fan—
 ht, descending upon hill and vale,
 to thy mission a brief term of silence,
 is thy pinions up in blest repose.

XV.

AT THE CONVENT OF CAMALDOLI.

for the Man who hither came bereft,
 king consolation from above ;
 eve the less that skill to him was left
 t this picture of his lady-love :
 , a blessed saint, the work approve !
 good Brethren of the cowl, a thing
 to which with peril he must cling,
 'in pity, or with care remove.
 oom—those eyes—can they assist to bind
 ts that would stray from Heaven ! The
 dream must cease

To be ; by Faith, not sight, his soul must live ;
 Else will the enamoured Monk too surely find
 How wide a space can part from inward peace
 The most profound repose his cell can give.

XVI.

CONTINUED.

THE world forsaken, all its busy cares
 And stirring interests shunned with desperate flight,
 All trust abandoned in the healing might
 Of virtuous action ; all that courage dares,
 Labour accomplishes, or patience bears—
 Those helps rejected, they, whose minds perceive
 How subtly works man's weakness, sighs may heave
 For such a One beset with cloistral snares.
 Father of Mercy ! rectify his view,
 If with his vows this object ill agree ;
 Shed over it thy grace, and thus subdue
 Imperious passion in a heart set free :—
 That earthly love may to herself be true,
 Give him a soul that cleaveth unto thee*.

XVII.

AT THE EREMIT OR UPPER CONVENT OF CAMALDOLI.

WHAT aim had they, the Pair of Monks, in size
 Enormous, dragged, while side by side they sate,
 By panting steers up to this convent gate !
 How, with empurpled cheeks and pampered eyes,
 Dare they confront the lean austerities
 Of Brethren who, here fixed, on Jesu wait
 In sackcloth, and God's anger deprecate
 Through all that humbles flesh and mortifies !
 Strange contrast !—verily the world of dreams,
 Where mingle, as for mockery combined,
 Things in their very essences at strife,
 Shows not a sight incongruous as the extremes
 That everywhere, before the thoughtful mind,
 Meet on the solid ground of waking life†.

XVIII.

AT VALLOMBROSA.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
 In Vallombrosa, where Etrurian shades
 High over-arch'd embower ‡.

PARADISE LOST.

“VALLOMBROSA—I longed in thy shadiest wood
 To slumber, reclined on the moss-covered floor !”
 Fond wish that was granted at last, and the Flood,
 That lulled me asleep bids me listen once more.

* See Note.

† See note.

‡ See for the two *first lines*, “Stanzas composed in the Simplon Pass.”

Its murmur how soft! as it falls down the steep,
Near that Cell—you sequestered Retreat high in
air—

Where our Milton was wont lonely vigils to keep
For converse with God, sought through study and
prayer.

The Monk still repeat the tradition with pride,
And its truth who shall doubt! for his Spirit is
here;

In the cloud-piercing rock doth her grandeur abide,
In the pines pointing heavenward her beauty
austere;

In the flower-beaprent meadows his genius we trace
Turned to humbler delights, in which youth might
confide,

That would yield him fit help while prefiguring that
Place

Where, if Sin had not entered, Love never had died.

When with life lengthened out came a desolate time,
And darkness and danger had compassed him round,
With a thought he would flee to these haunts of his
prime,

And here once again a kind shelter be found.
And let me believe that when nightly the Muse
Did waft him to Sion, the glorified hill,
Here also, on some favoured height, he would choose
To wander, and drink inspiration at will

Vallombrosa! of thee I first heard in the page
Of that holiest of Bards, and the name for my mind
Had a musical charm, which the winter of age
And the changes it brings had no power to unbind.
And now, ye Miltonian shades! under you
I repose, nor am forced from sweet fancy to part,
While your leaves I behold and the brooks they
will strew,
And the realised vision is clasped to my heart.

Even so, and unblamed, we rejoice as we may
In Forms that must perish, frail objects of sense;
Unblamed—if the Soul be intent on the day
When the Being of Beings shall summon her hence.
For he and he only with wisdom is blest
Who, gathering true pleasures wherever they grow,
Looks up in all places, for joy or for rest,
To the Fountain whence Time and Eternity flow.

XIX.

AT FLORENCE

UNDER the shadow of a stately
The dome of Florence, pensive
Nor giving heed to aught that
I stood, and gazed upon a marl
The laurelled Dante's favourite
In just esteem, it rivals; though
Be there of decoration to begu
The mind, depressed by thought
As a true man, who long had
I gazed with earnestness, and
But in his breast the mighty F
A Patriot's heart, warm with
Bold with the thought, in rev
And, for a moment, filled that

XX.

BEFORE THE PICTURE OF THE B
IN THE GALLERY AT

THE Baptist might have been
Forth from the towers of that
His Father served Jehovah;
Due audience, how for aught
The obstinate pride and want
Of the Jerusalem below, her
And folly, if they with united
Drown not at once mandate a
Therefore the Voice spake fro
To Her, as to her opposite in
Silence, and holiness, and inn
To Her and to all Lands its
Crying with earnestness that
"Make straight a highway for

XXI.

AT FLORENCE.—FROM M

Rapt above earth by power
Hers in whose sway alone my
I mingle with the blest on the
Where Man, yet mortal, rare
With Him who made the W
So well, that by its help and
I raise my thoughts, inform
Clasping her beauty in my so
Thus, if from two fair eyes
I feel how in their presence d
Light which to God is both t
And, kindling at their lustre,
My noble fire emits the joyfu
That through the realms of g

XXII.

AT FLORENCE.—FROM M. ANGELO.

ETERNAL Lord ! eased of a cumbrous load,
 And loosened from the world, I turn to Thee ;
 Ahn, like a shattered bark, the storm, and flee
 To thy protection for a safe abode.
 The crown of thorns, hands pierced upon the tree,
 The meek, benign, and lacerated face,
 To a sincere repentance promise grace,
 To the sad soul give hope of pardon free.
 With justice mark not Thou, O Light divine,
 My fault, nor hear it with thy sacred ear ;
 Neither put forth that way thy arm severe ;
 Wash with thy blood my sins ; thereto incline
 More readily the more my years require
 Help, and forgiveness speedy and entire.

XXIII.

AMONG THE RUINS OF A CONVENT IN THE APENNINES.

Ye Trees ! whose slender roots entwine
 Altars that piety neglects ;
 Whose infant arms enclasp the shrine
 Which no devotion now respects ;
 I not a straggler from the herd
 Here ruminant, nor shrouded bird,
 Hanting her low-voiced hymn, take pride
 To aught that ye would grace or hide—
 How sadly is your love misplaced,
 Fair Trees, your bounty run to waste !
 Ye, too, wild Flowers ! that no one heeds,
 And ye—full often spurned as weeds—
 Beauty clothed, or breathing sweetness
 From fractured arch and mouldering wall—
 No but more touchingly recal
 Man's headstrong violence and Time's fleetness,
 Making the precincts ye adorn
 Appear to sight still more forlorn.

XXIV.

IN LOMBARDY.

Where his difficult way that Old Man wins
 Not by a load of Mulberry leaves !—most hard
 Bears his lot, to the small Worm's compared,
 Whom his toil with early day begins.
 Knowing no task-master, at will
 If her labour and her ease were twins)
 Seems to work, at pleasure to lie still ;—
 Softly sleeps within the thread she spins.

So fare they—the Man serving as her Slave.
 Ere long their fates do each to each conform :
 Both pass into new being,—but the Worm,
 Transfigured, sinks into a hopeless grave ;
 His volant Spirit will, he trusts, ascend
 To bliss unbounded, glory without end.

XXV.

AFTER LEAVING ITALY.

FAIR Land ! Thee all men greet with joy ; how few,
 Whose souls take pride in freedom, virtue, fame,
 Part from thee without pity dyed in shame :
 I could not—while from Venice we withdrew,
 Led on till an Alpine strait confined our view
 Within its depths, and to the shore we came
 Of Lago Morto, dreary sight and name,
 Which o'er sad thoughts a sadder colouring threw.
 Italia ! on the surface of thy spirit,
 (Too aptly emblem'd by that torpid lake)
 Shall a few partial breezes only creep ?—
 Be its depths quickened ; what thou dost inherit
 Of the world's hopes, dare to fulfil ; awake,
 Mother of Heroes, from thy death-like sleep !

XXVI.

CONTINUED.

As indignation mastered grief, my tongue
 Spake bitter words ; words that did ill agree
 With those rich stores of Nature's imagery,
 And divine Art, that fast to memory clung—
 Thy gifts, magnificent Region, ever young
 In the sun's eye, and in his sister's sight
 How beautiful ! how worthy to be sung
 In strains of rapture, or subdued delight !
 I feign not ; witness that unwelcome shock
 That followed the first sound of German speech,
 Caught the far-winding barrier Alps among.
 In that announcement, greeting seemed to mock
 Parting ; the casual word had power to reach
 My heart, and filled that heart with conflict strong.

XXVII.

COMPOSED AT RYDAL ON MAY MORNING, 1838.

If with old love of you, dear Hills ! I share
 New love of many a rival image brought
 From far, forgive the wanderings of my thought :
 Nor art thou wronged, sweet May ! when I compare
 Thy present birth-morn with thy last, so fair,
 So rich to me in favours. For my lot
 Then was, within the famed Egerian Grot
 To sit and muse, fanned by its dewy air

Mingling with thy soft breath ! That morning too,
 Warblers I heard their joy unbosoming
 Amid the sunny, shadowy, Colyseum ;
 Heard them, unchecked by aught of saddening hue,
 For victories there won by flower-crowned Spring,
 Chant in full choir their innocent Te Deum.

XXVIII.

THE PILLAR OF TRAJAN.

WHERE towers are crushed, and unforbidden weeds
 O'er mutilated arches shed their seeds ;
 And temples, doomed to milder change, unfold
 A new magnificence that vies with old ;
 Firm in its pristine majesty hath stood
 A votive Column, spared by fire and flood :—
 And, though the passions of man's fretful race
 Have never ceased to eddy round its base,
 Not injured more by touch of meddling hands
 Than a lone obelisk, 'mid Nubian sands,
 Or aught in Syrian deserts left to save
 From death the memory of the good and brave.
 Historic figures round the shaft embost
 Ascend, with lineaments in air not lost :
 Still as he turns, the charmed spectator sees
 Group winding after group with dream-like ease ;
 Triumphs in sunbright gratitude displayed,
 Or softly stealing into modest shade.
 —So, pleased with purple clusters to entwine
 Some lofty elm-tree, mounts the daring vine ;
 The woodbine so, with spiral grace, and breathes
 Wide-spreading odours from her flowery wreaths.

Borne by the Muse from rills in shepherds' ears
 Murmuring but one smooth story for all years,
 I gladly commune with the mind and heart
 Of him who thus survives by classic art,
 His actions witness, venerate his mien,
 And study Trajan as by Pliny seen ;
 Behold how fought the Chief whose conquering
 sword
 Stretched far as earth might own a single lord ;

In the delight of moral p
 How feelingly at home th
 Best of the good—in pag
 To more than Man, by vi

Memorial Pillar ! 'mid
 Preserve thy charge with
 The exultations, pomps, &
 Whence half the breathing
 Things that recoil from h
 By apter pencil, from the
 A Pontiff, Trajan *here* th
 There greets an Embassy
 Lo ! he harangues his co
 Of battle meets him in at
 Unharnessed, naked, troc
 Sweep to the charge ; mo
 To hoof and finger mail
 None bleed, and none lie
 In every Roman, throug
 Is Roman dignity inviola
 Spirit in him pre-eminent
 Supports, adorns, and ov
 Distinguished only by inh
 From honoured Instrum
 Rise as he may, his gran
 Of outward symbol, nor v
 On aught by which anoth
 —Alas ! that One thus di
 To enslave whole nations
 So emulous of Macedonia
 That, when his age was r
 He drooped, 'mid else un
 And turned his eagles ba
 O weakness of the Great.

Where now the haught
 With such fond hope ! he
 Yet glorious Art the pow
 And Trajan still, through
 Mounts, in this fine illust
 Still are we present with
 Nor cease to gaze upon t
 Till Rome, to silent mark
 Becomes with all her yes

THE EGYPTIAN MAID ;

OR,

THE ROMANCE OF THE WATER LILY.

[For the names and persons in the following poem, see the "History of the renowned Prince Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table;" for the rest the Author is answerable; only it may be proper to add, that the Lotus, with the bust of the Goddess appearing to rise out of the full-blown flower, was suggested by the beautiful work of ancient art, once included among the Townley Marbles, and now in the British Museum.]

While Merlin paced the Cornish sands,
Forth-looking toward the rocks of Scilly,
The pleased Enchanter was aware
Of a bright Ship that seemed to hang in air,
Yet was she work of mortal hands,
And took from men her name—THE WATER LILY.

Soft was the wind, that landward blew ;
And, as the Moon, o'er some dark hill ascendant,
Grows from a little edge of light
To a full orb, this Pinnacle bright
Became, as nearer to the coast she drew,
More glorious, with spread sail and streaming
pendant.

Upon this wingèd Shape so fair
Sage Merlin gazed with admiration :
Her lineaments, thought he, surpass
Aught that was ever shown in magic glass ;
Was ever built with patient care ;
Or, at a touch, produced by happiest transformation.

Now, though a Mechanist, whose skill
Shames the degenerate grasp of modern science,
Grave Merlin (and belike the more
For practising occult and perilous lore)
Was subject to a freakish will
That nipped good thoughts, or scared them with
defiance.

Provoked to envious spleen, he cast
An altered look upon the advancing Stranger
Whom he had hailed with joy, and cried,
"My Art shall help to tame her pride—"
When the breeze became a blast,
And the waves rose, and sky portended danger.

With thrilling word, and potent sign
Traced on the beach, his work the Sorcerer
urges ;
The clouds in blacker clouds are lost,
Like spiteful Fiends that vanish, crossed
By Fiends of aspect more malign ;
And the winds roused the Deep with fiercer
scourges.

But worthy of the name she bore
Was this Sea-flower, this buoyant Galley ;
Supreme in loveliness and grace
Of motion, whether in the embrace
Of trusty anchorage, or scudding o'er
The main flood roughened into hill and valley.

Behold, how wantonly she laves
Her sides, the Wizard's craft confounding ;
Like something out of Ocean sprung
To be for ever fresh and young,
Breasts the sea-flashes, and huge waves
Top-gallant high, rebounding and rebounding !

But Ocean under magic heaves,
And cannot spare the Thing he cherished :
Ah ! what avails that she was fair,
Luminous, blithe, and debonair ?
The storm has stripped her of her leaves ;
The Lily floats no longer !—She hath perished.

Grieve for her,—she deserves no less ;
So like, yet so unlike, a living Creature !
No heart had she, no busy brain ;
Though loved, she could not love again ;
Though pitied, *feel* her own distress ;
Nor aught that troubles us, the fools of Nature.

Yet is there cause for gushing tears ;
 So richly was this Galley laden,
 A fairer than herself she bore,
 And, in her struggles, cast ashore ;
 A lovely One, who nothing hears
 Of wind or wave—a meek and gulleless Maiden.

Into a cave had Merlin fled
 From mischief, caused by spells himself had
 muttered ;
 And while, repentant all too late,
 In moody posture there he sat,
 He heard a voice, and saw, with half-raised head,
 A Visitant by whom these words were uttered ;

" On Christian service this frail Bark
 Sailed " (hear me, Merlin !) " under high pro-
 tection,
 Though on her prow a sign of heathen power
 Was carved—a Goddess with a Lily flower,
 The old Egyptian's emblematic mark
 Of joy immortal and of pure affection.

Her course was for the British strand ;
 Her freight, it was a Damsel peerless ;
 God reigns above, and Spirits strong
 May gather to avenge this wrong
 Done to the Princess, and her Land
 Which she in duty left, sad but not cheerless.

And to Caerleon's loftiest tower
 Soon will the Knights of Arthur's Table
 A cry of lamentation send ;
 And all will weep who there attend,
 To grace that Stranger's bridal hour,
 For whom the sea was made un navigable.

Shame ! should a Child of royal line
 Die through the blindness of thy malice ! "
 Thus to the Necromancer spake
 Nina, the Lady of the Lake,
 A gentle Sorceress, and benign,
 Who ne'er embittered any good man's chalice.

" What boots," continued she, " to mourn !
 To expiate thy sin endeavour :
 From the bleak isle where she is laid,
 Fetched by our art, the Egyptian Maid
 May yet to Arthur's court be borne
 Cold as she is, ere life be fled for ever.

My pearly Boat, a shining Light,
 That brought me down that sunless river,
 Will bear me on from wave to wave,
 And back with her to this sea-cave ;—
 Then Merlin ! for a rapid flight
 Through air, to thee my Charge will I deliver.

The very swiftest of thy cars
 Must, when my part is done, be ready ;
 Meanwhile, for further guidance, look
 Into thy own prophetic book ;
 And, if that fail, consult the Stars
 To learn thy course ; farewell ! be prompt
 steady."

This scarcely spoken, she again
 Was seated in her gleaming shallop,
 That, o'er the yet-distempored Deep,
 Pursued its way with bird-like sweep,
 Or like a steed, without a rein,
 Urged o'er the wilderness in sportive gallop.

Soon did the gentle Nina reach
 That Isle without a house or haven ;
 Landing, she found not what she sought,
 Nor saw of wreck or ruin aught
 But a carved Lotus cast upon the beach
 By the fierce waves, a flower in marble green

Sad relique, but how fair the while !
 For gently each from each retreating
 With backward curve, the leaves revealed
 The bosom half, and half concealed,
 Of a Divinity, that seemed to smile
 On Nina, as she passed, with hopeful greeting

No quest was hers of vague desire,
 Of tortured hope and purpose shaken ;
 Following the margin of a lay,
 She spied the lonely Cast-away,
 Unmarred, unstripped of her attire,
 But with closed eyes,—of breath and bloom for

Then Nina, stooping down, embraced,
 With tenderness and mild emotion,
 The Damsel, in that trance embound ;
 And, while she raised her from the ground
 And in the pearly shallop placed,
 Sleep fell upon the air, and stilled the ocean

The turmoil hushed, celestial springs
 Of music opened, and there came a blend
 Of fragrance, undervived from earth,
 With gleams that owed not to the sun their
 And that soft rustling of invisible wings
 Which Angels make, on works of love done

And Nina heard a sweeter voice
 Than if the Goddess of the flower had sp
 " Thou hast achieved, fair Dame ! what i
 Less pure in spirit could have done ;
 Go, in thy enterprise rejoice !
 Air, earth, sea, sky, and heaven, success be!

cheered, she left that Island bleak,
bare rock of the Scilly cluster ;
d, as they traversed the smooth brine,
e self-illuminated Brigantine
d, on the Slumberer's cold wan cheek
pallid brow, a melancholy lustre.

et was their course, and when they came
the dim cavern, whence the river
ued into the salt-sea flood,
rlin, as fixed in thought he stood,
as thus accosted by the Dame ;
old to thee my Charge I now deliver !

t where attends thy chariot—where ?"—
oth Merlin, " Even as I was bidden,
have I done ; as trusty as thy barge
r vehicle shall prove—O precious Charge !
this be sleep, how soft ! if death, how fair !
a have my books disclosed, but the end is
hidden."

e spake ; and gliding into view
rth from the grotto's dimmest chamber
met two mute Swans, whose plumes of dusky white
ranged, as the pair approached the light,
rawing an ebon car, their hue
e clouds of sunset) into lucid amber.

nce more did gentle Nina lift
he Princess, passive to all changes :
he car received her :—then up-went
nto the ethereal element
he Birds with progress smooth and swift
thought, when through bright regions memory
ranges.

age Merlin, at the Slumberer's side,
instructs the Swans their way to measure ;
And soon Caerleon's towers appeared,
And notes of minstrelsy were heard
From rich pavilions spreading wide,
'some high day of long-expected pleasure.

we-stricken stood both Knights and Dames
re on firm ground the car alighted ;
oons astonishment was past,
r in that face they saw the last
st lingering look of clay, that tames
ride ; by which all happiness is blighted.

d Merlin, " Mighty King, fair Lords,
ay with feast and tilt and tourney !
saw, throughout this royal House,
heard, a rocking marvellous
turrets, and a clash of swords
haken, as I closed my airy journey.

Lo ! by a destiny well known
To mortals, joy is turned to sorrow ;
This is the wished-for Bride, the Maid
Of Egypt, from a rock conveyed
Where she by shipwreck had been thrown ;
Ill sight ! but grief may vanish ere the morrow."

" Though vast thy power, thy words are weak,"
Exclaimed the King, " a mockery hateful ;
Dutiful Child, her lot how hard !
Is this her piety's reward ?
Those watery locks, that bloodless cheek !
O winds without remorse ! O shore ungrateful !

Rich robes are fretted by the moth ;
Towers, temples, fall by stroke of thunder ;
Will that, or deeper thoughts, abate
A Father's sorrow for her fate ?
He will repent him of his troth ;
His brain will burn, his stout heart split ~~asunder~~.

Alas ! and I have caused this woe ;
For, when my prowess from invading Neighbours
Had freed his Realm, he plighted word
That he would turn to Christ our Lord,
And his dear Daughter on a Knight bestow
Whom I should choose for love and matchless
labours.

Her birth was heathen ; but a fence
Of holy Angels round her hovered :
A Lady added to my court
So fair, of such divine report
And worship, seemed a recompense
For fifty kingdoms by my sword recovered.

Ask not for whom, O Champions true !
She was reserved by me her life's betrayer ;
She who was meant to be a bride
Is now a corse : then put aside
Vain thoughts, and speed ye, with observance due
Of Christian rites, in Christian ground to lay her."

" The tomb," said Merlin, " may not close
Upon her yet, earth hide her beauty ;
Not froward to thy sovereign will
Esteem me, Liege ! if I, whose skill
Wafted her hither, interpose
To check this pious haste of erring duty.

My books command me to lay bare
The secret thou art bent on keeping :
Here must a high attest be given,
What Bridegroom was for her ordained by
Heaven :
And in my glass significant there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

proaching, One by One,
 Must touch the cold hand of the
 ;
 If the favoured One, the Flower may bloom
 more: but, if unchangeable her doom,
 He departed be for ever gone,
 Blest assurance, from this cloud emerging,
 May teach him to bewail his loss;
 Not with a grief that, like a vapour, rises
 And melts; but grief devout that shall endure,
 And a perpetual growth secure
 Of purposes which no false thought shall cross,
 A harvest of high hopes and noble enterprises."

"So be it," said the King;—"anon,
 Here, where the Princess lies, begin the trial;
 Knights each in order as ye stand
 Step forth."—To touch the pallid hand
 Sir Agravaire advanced; no sign he won
 On Heaven or earth;—Sir Kaye had like denial.

beated, Sir Dinas turned away;
 Then for Sir Percival was no disclosure;
 Though he, devoutest of all Champions, ere
 Reached that ebony car, the bier
 Reason diffused like snow the Damsel lay,
 Whence had crossed himself in meek composure.

But ye Saints! who can I
 Know in still air the balance trembled—
 The wishes, peradventure the despites
 That overcame some not ungenerous Knights;
 And all the thoughts that lengthened out a span
 Of time to Lords and Ladies thus assembled.

What patient confidence was here!
 And there how many bosoms panted!
 While drawing toward the car Sir Gawaine, mailed
 For tournament, his beaver veiled,
 And softly touched; but, to his princely cheer
 And high expectancy, no sign was granted.

Next, disencumbered of his harp,
 Sir Tristram, dear to thousands as a brother,
 Came to the proof, nor grieved that there ensued
 No change;—the fair Izolda he had wooed
 With love too true, a love with pangs too sharp,
 From hope too distant, not to dread another.

Not so Sir Launcelot;—from Heaven's grace
 A sign he craved, tired slave of vain contrition;
 The royal Guinever looked passing glad
 When his touch failed.—Next came Sir Galahad;
 He paused, and stood entranced by that still face
 Whose features he had seen in noontide vision.

For late, as near a
 He rested 'mid an
 Nina, the good Escl
 A light around his
 And, at her call, a
 Prefigured to his sense

Now, while his brig
 And stood, far-kenn
 ermine,
 As o'er the incense
 The curapt, the best
 Belief sank deep in
 That he the solemn im

Nor deem it strange
 That very mantle o
 The day when he so
 The marvel of the P
 Which whoso'er a
 shorn,
 Though King or Knight

He touched with her
 And lo! those Birth
 dominions,
 The Swans, in trim
 And their necks play
 Like sinless snakes
 "Mine is she," cried
 clapped their pt

"Mine was she—mine
 And to her name my.
 Whereat, a tender
 Of colour dawned up
 And her lips, quick
 Seemed from each oth

Deep was the awe,
 Of love emboldened,
 When, to the month
 Allowed a soft and
 Precursor to a tim
 To lifted eyelids, and

In silence did King
 Upon the signs tha
 In silence watche
 Of Nature leading
 Then eased his ac
 Of God, and Heav
 Mary.

n said he, "Take her to thy heart,
Galahad! a treasure, that God giveth,
And by indissoluble ties to thee
Enough mortal change and immortality;
Happy and unenvied, thou who art
A chivalrous Knight that hath no peer that liveth!"

Long the Nuptials were delayed;
The sage tradition still rehearses
The pomp, the glory of that hour
When toward the altar from her bower
King Arthur led the Egyptian Maid,
And Angels carolled these far-echoed verses;—

Who shrinks not from alliance
Of evil with good Powers,
To God proclaims defiance,
And mocks whom he adores.

A Ship to Christ devoted
From the Land of Nile did go;
Alas! the bright Ship floated,
An Idol at her prow.

By magic domination,
The Heaven-permitted vent
Of purblind mortal passion,
Was wrought her punishment.

The Flower, the Form within it,
What served they in her need?
Her port she could not win it,
Nor from mishap be freed.

The tempest overcame her,
And she was seen no more;
But gently, gently blame her—
She cast a Pearl ashore.

The Maid to Jesu hearkened,
And kept to him her faith,
Till sense in death was darkened,
Or sleep akin to death.

But Angels round her pillow
Kept watch, a viewless band;
And, billow favouring billow,
She reached the destined strand.

Blest Pair! whate'er befall you,
Your faith in Him approve
Who from frail earth can call you
To bowers of endless love!

1830.

THE RIVER DUDDON.

A SERIES OF SONNETS.

THE RIVER DUDDON rises upon Wrynose Fell, on the confines of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; having served as a boundary to the two last counties for the space of about twenty-five miles, enters the Irish Sea between the Isle of Walney and the Lordship of Millum.

TO THE REV. DR. WORDSWORTH.

(WITH THE SONNETS TO THE RIVER DUDDON, AND OTHER POEMS IN THIS COLLECTION, 1830.)

As Minstrels played their Christmas tune
That night beneath my cottage-eaves;
While, smitten by a lofty moon,
The encircling laurels, thick with leaves,
Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen,
That overpowered their natural green.
Through hill and valley every breeze
Had sunk to rest with folded wings:
Even was the air, but could not freeze,
Nor check, the music of the strings;
And stout and hardy were the band
That scraped the chords with strenuous hand!

And who but listened?—till was paid
Respect to every Inmate's claim:
The greeting given, the music played,
In honour of each household name,
Duly pronounced with lusty call,
And 'merry Christmas' wished to all!

O Brother! I revere the choice
That took thee from thy native hills;
And it is given thee to rejoice:
Though public care full often tills
(Heaven only witness of the toil)
A barren and ungrateful soil.

Yet, would that Thou, with me and mine,
Hast heard this never-falling rite;
And seen on other faces shine
A true revival of the light
Which Nature and these rustic Powers,
In simple childhood, spread through ours!

For pleasure hath not ceased to wait
On these expected annual rounds;
Whether the rich men's sumptuous gate
Call forth the unelaborate sounds,
Or they are offered at the door
That guards the lowliest of the poor.

How touching, when, at midnight, sweep
Snow-muffled winds, and all is dark,
To hear—and sink again to sleep!
Or, at an earlier call, to mark,
By blazing fire, the still suspense
Of self-complacent innocence.

The mutual nod,—the grave diagnosis
Of hearts with gladness brimming o'er;
And some unbidden tears that rise
For names once heard, and heard no more;
Tears brightened by the serenade
For infant in the cradle laid.

Ah! not for emerald fields alone,
With ambient streams more pure and bright
Than fabled Cytherea's zone

Glittering before the Thunderer's sight,
Is to my heart of hearts endeared
The ground where we were born and reared!

Hail, ancient Manners! sure defence,
Where they survive, of wholesome laws;
Remnants of love whose modest sense
Thus into narrow room withdraws;
Hail, Usages of yestime mould,
And ye that guard them, Mountains old!

Bear with me, Brother! quench the thought
That slights this passion, or condemns:
If thee fond Fancy ever brought
From the proud margin of the Thames,
And Lambeth's venerable towers,
To humbler streams, and greener bowers.

Yes, they can make, who fail to find,
Short leisure even in busiest days;
Moments, to cast a look behind,
And profit by those kindly rays
That through the clouds do sometimes steal,
And all the far-off past reveal.

Hence, while the imperial City's din
Beats frequent on thy aching ear,
A pleased attention I may win
To agitations less severe,
That neither overwhelm nor cloy,
But fill the hollow vale with joy!

I.

Nor envying Latian shades—if yet they throw
A grateful coolness round that crystal Spring,
Blandusia, prattling as when long ago
The Sabine Bard was moved her praise to sing;
Careless of flowers that in perennial blow
Round the moist marge of Persian fountains cling;
 heedless of Alpine torrents thundering
Through ice-built arches radiant as heaven's bow;
I seek the birth-place of a native Stream.—
All hail, ye mountains! hail, thou morning light!
Better to breathe at large on this clear height
Than toil in needless sleep from dream to dream;
Pure flow the verse, pure, vigorous, free, and bright,
For Duddon, long-loved Duddon, is my theme!

II.

CHILD of the clouds! remote from every taint
Of sordid industry thy lot is cast;
Thine are the honours of the lofty waste;
Not seldom, when with heat the valleys faint,
Thy handmaid Frost with spangled tissue quaint
Thy cradle decks;—to chant thy birth, thou hast
No meaner Poet than the whistling Blast,
And Desolation is thy Patron-saint!

She guards thee, ruthless Power! who would not
spare

Those mighty forests, once the bison's screen,
Where stalked the huge deer to his shaggy lair;
Through paths and alleys roofed with darkest green
Thousands of years before the silent air
Was pierced by whizzing shaft of hunter keen!

III.

How shall I paint thee!—Be this naked stone
My seat, while I give way to such intent;
Pleased could my verse, a speaking monument,
Make to the eyes of men thy features known.
But as of all those tripping lambs not one
Oustruns his fellows, so hath Nature lent
To thy beginning thought that doth present
Peculiar ground for hope to build upon.
To dignify the spot that gives thee birth,
No sign of hoar Antiquity's esteem
Appears, and none of modern Fortune's care;
Yet thou thyself hast round thee shed a gleam
Of brilliant moss, instinct with freshness rare;
Prompt offering to thy Foster-mother, Earth!

* The deer alluded to is the Leigh, a gigantic species
long since extinct.

IV.

Nursling of the mountain, take
 ance, no negligent adieu !
 age seems wrought while I pursue
 oosely-scattered chain doth make ;
 appear'st a glistening snake,
 he gazer's eye untrue,
 sinuous lapse the rushes, through
 gliding, and by ferny brake.
 izzy steep the undaunted Rill
 / in garb of snow-white foam ;
 res the Adventurer, who hath clomb
 purpose to fulfil ;
 tard backward wend, and roam,
 ld achievement, where he will !

V.

Duddon ! to the breeze that played
 voice, I caught the fitful sound
 llen moss and craggy mound—
 udes, that seemed to upbraid
 ren !—but now, to form a shade
 n alders have together wound
 ashes flung their arms around ;
 s risen in silver colonnade.
 also tempted here to rise,
 pines, this Cottage rude and grey ;
 hildren, by the mother's eyes
 hed, sport through the summer day,
 sociates :—light as endless May
 ns lonely Nature lies.

VI.

FLOWERS.

urse was graced with social trees
 d remains of hawthorn bowers,
 rds warbled to their paramours ;
 ll, was heard the hum of bees ;
 their harmless robberies,
 fragrance which the sundry flowers,
 am with soft perpetual showers,
 lded to the vagrant breeze.
 the strawberry of the wilderness ;
 yebright showed her sapphire blue,
 purple, like the blush of Even ;
 th of some to no caress
 hey peeped so fair to view,
 seemed favourites of Heaven.

VII.

“ CHANGE me, some God, into that breathing rose ! ”
 The love-sick Stripling fancifully sighs,
 The envied flower beholding, as it lies
 On Laura's breast, in exquisite repose ;
 Or he would pass into her bird, that throws
 The darts of song from out its wiry cage ;
 Enraptured,—could he for himself engage
 The thousandth part of what the Nymph bestows ;
 And what the little careless innocent
 Ungraciously receives. Too daring choice !
 There are whose calmer mind it would content
 To be an uncultured floweret of the glen,
 Fearless of plough and scythe ; or darkling wren
 That tunes on Duddon's banks her slender voice.

VIII.

WHAT aspect bore the Man who roved or fled,
 First of his tribe, to this dark dell—who first
 In this pellucid Current slaked his thirst ?
 What hopes came with him ! what designs were
 spread
 Along his path ! His unprotected bed [nursed
 What dreams encompassed ! Was the intruder
 In hideous usages, and rites accursed,
 That thinned the living and disturbed the dead ?
 No voice replies ;—both air and earth are mute ;
 And Thou, blue Streamlet, murmuring yield'st no
 more
 Than a soft record, that, whatever fruit
 Of ignorance thou might'st witness heretofore,
 Thy function was to heal and to restore,
 To soothe and cleanse, not madden and pollute !

IX.

THE STEPPING-STONES.

THE struggling Rill insensibly is grown
 Into a Brook of loud and stately march,
 Crossed ever and anon by plank or arch ;
 And, for like use, lo ! what might seem a zone
 Chosen for ornament—stone matched with stone
 In studied symmetry, with interspace
 For the clear waters to pursue their race
 Without restraint. How swiftly have they flown,
 Succeeding—still succeeding ! Here the Child
 Puts, when the high-swoln Flood runs fierce and
 wild,
 His budding courage to the proof ; and here
 Declining Manhood learns to note the sly
 And sure encroachments of infirmity,
 Thinking how fast time runs, life's end how near !

X.

THE SAME SUBJECT.

Nor so that Pair whose youthful spirits dance
 With prompt emotion, urging them to pass;
 A sweet confusion checks the Shepherd-lam;
 Blushing she eyes the dizzy flood aavance;
 To stop ashamed—too timid to advance;
 She ventures once again—another pause!
 His outstretched hand He tauntingly withdraws—
 She snees for help with piteous utterance!
 Chidden she chides again; the thrilling touch
 Both feel, when he renews the wished-for aid:
 Ah! if their fluttering hearts should stir too much,
 Should beat too strongly, both may be betrayed.
 The frolic Loves, who, from yon high rock, see
 The struggle, clap their wings for victory!

XI.

THE FAËRY CHASM.

No fiction was it of the antique age:
 A sky-blue stone, within this sunless cleft,
 Is of the very foot-marks unbreft
 Which tiny Elves impressed;—on that smooth stage
 Dancing with all their brilliant equipage
 In secret revels—haply after theft
 Of some sweet Babe—Flower stolen, and coarse
 Weed left

For the distracted Mother to assuage
 Her grief with, as she might!—But, where, oh!
 Is traceable a vestige of the notes [where
 That ruled those dances wild in character!—
 Deep underground! Or in the upper air,
 On the shrill wind of midnight! or where floats
 O'er twilight fields the autumnal gossamer!

XII.

HINTS FOR THE FANCY.

On, loitering Muse—the swift Stream chides us—
 Albeit his deep-worn channel doth immure [on!
 Objects immense portrayed in miniature,
 Wild shapes for many a strange comparison!
 Niagaras, Alpine passes, and anon
 Abodes of Naiads, calm abysses pure,
 Bright liquid mansions, fashioned to endure
 When the broad oak drops, a leafless skeleton,
 And the solidities of mortal pride,
 Palace and tower, are crumbled into dust!—
 The Bard who walks with Duddon for his guide,
 Shall find such toys of fancy thickly set:
 Turn from the sight, enamoured Muse—we must;
 And, if thou canst, leave them without regret!

XIII.

OPEN PROSPECT.

Hail to the fields—with Dwellings sprinkled o'er
 And one small hamlet, under a green hill
 Clustering, with barn and byre, and spouting mill
 A glance suffices;—should we wish for more,
 Gay June would scorn us. But when bleak winds
 Roar
 Through the stiff lance-like shoots of pollard ash,
 Dread swell of sound! loud as the gusts that beat
 The matted forests of Ontario's shore
 By wasteful steel unsmitten—then would I
 Turn into port; and, reckless of the gale,
 Reckless of angry Duddon sweeping by,
 While the warm hearth exalts the mantling ale,
 Laugh with the generous household heartily
 At all the merry pranks of Donnerdale!

XIV.

O MOUNTAIN Stream! the Shepherd and his Coo
 Are privileged Immates of deep solitude;
 Nor would the nicest Anchorite exclude
 A field or two of brighter green, or plot
 Of tillage-ground, that seemeth like a spot
 Of stationary sunshine:—thou hast viewed
 These only, Duddon! with their paths renewed
 By fits and starts, yet this contents thee not.
 Thee hath some awful Spirit impelled to leave,
 Utterly to desert, the haunts of men,
 Though simple thy companions were and few;
 And through this wilderness a passage cleave
 Attended but by thy own voice, save when
 The clouds and fowls of the air thy way pursue!

XV.

From this deep chasm, where quivering sunbeams
 play
 Upon its loftiest crags, mine eyes behold
 A gloomy niche, capacious, blank, and cold;
 A concave free from shrubs and moones grey;
 In semblance fresh, as if, with dire affray,
 Some Statue, placed amid these regions old
 For tutelary service, thence had rolled,
 Startling the flight of timid Yesterday!
 Was it by mortals sculptured!—weary slaves
 Of slow endeavour! or abruptly cast
 Into rude shape by fire, with roaring blast
 Tempestuously let loose from central caves!
 Or fashioned by the turbulence of waves,
 Then, when o'er highest hills the Deluge passed!

XVI.

AMERICAN TRADITION.

less questions may not long beguile
 the fancy 'mid the sculptured shows
 us yet where Oroonoko flows ;
 old the Indian answer with a smile
 the White Man's ignorance the while,
 LEAT WATERS telling how they rose,
 the plains, and, wandering where they
 through every intricate defile, [chose,
 ant.—Inundation wide and deep,
 h his Fathers urged, to ridge and steep
 approachable, their buoyant way ;
 ed, on mural cliff's undreaded side,
 n, and stars, and beast of chase or prey ;
 they sought, shunned, loved, or deified * !

XVII.

RETURN.

lume fetch me from yon blasted yew,
 m whose top the Danish Raven croaks ;
 imperial Bird of Rome invokes
 ages, shedding where he flew
 gments of wild wailing, that bestrew
 s and thrill the chambers of the rocks ;
 silence hush the timorous flocks,
 nly couching while the nightly dew
 l each fleece, beneath the twinkling stars
 d that lone Camp on Hardknot's height †,
 uardians bent the knee to Jove and Mars :
 hat mystic Round of Druid frame
 nking by its proper weight
 patient Earth, from whose smooth breast
 ame !

XVIII.

SEATHWAITE CHAPEL.

eligion ! 'mother of form and fear,'
 itress of mutable respect,
 ordaining when the old are wrecked,
 o please the fickle worshipper ;
 Love ! (that name best suits thee here)
 Love ! for this deep vale, protect
 oly lamp, pure source of bright effect,
 purge the vapoury atmosphere
 s to stifle it ;—as in those days
 low Pile ‡ a Gospel Teacher knew,
 od works formed an endless retinue :
 such as Chaucer's verse pourtrays ;
 ie heaven-taught skill of Herbert drew ;
 ler Goldsmith crowned with deathless
 use !

See Humboldt's Personal Narrative.
 See Note.

‡ See Note.

XIX.

TRIBUTARY STREAM.

My frame hath often trembled with delight
 When hope presented some far-distant good,
 That seemed from heaven descending, like the flood
 Of yon pure waters, from their æry height
 Hurrying, with lordly Duddon to unite ;
 Who, 'mid a world of images imprest
 On the calm depth of his transparent breast,
 Appears to cherish most that Torrent white,
 The fairest, softest, liveliest of them all !
 And seldom hath ear listened to a tune
 More lulling than the busy hum of Noon,
 Sworn by that voice—whose murmur musical
 Announces to the thirsty fields a boon
 Dewy and fresh, till showers again shall fall.

XX.

THE PLAIN OF DONNERDALE.

THE old inventive Poets, had they seen,
 Or rather felt, the entrancement that detains
 Thy waters, Duddon ! 'mid these flowery plains ;
 The still repose, the liquid lapse serene,
 Transferred to bowers imperishably green,
 Had beautified Elysium ! But these chains
 Will soon be broken ;—a rough course remains,
 Rough as the past ; where Thou, of placid mien,
 Innocuous as a firstling of the flock,
 And countenanced like a soft cerulean sky,
 Shalt change thy temper ; and, with many a shock
 Given and received in mutual jeopardy,
 Dance, like a Bacchanal, from rock to rock,
 Tossing her frantic thyrsus wide and high !

XXI.

WHENCE that low voice !—A whisper from the heart,
 That told of days long past, when here I roved
 With friends and kindred tenderly beloved ;
 Some who had early mandates to depart,
 Yet are allowed to steal my path athwart
 By Duddon's side ; once more do we unite,
 Once more beneath the kind Earth's tranquil light ;
 And smothered joys into new being start.
 From her unworthy seat, the cloudy stall
 Of Time, breaks forth triumphant Memory ;
 Her glistening tresses bound, yet light and free
 As golden locks of birch, that rise and fall
 On gales that breathe too gently to recal
 Aught of the fading year's inclemency !

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

XXII.

TRADITION.

And, at some far-distant time,
A deep pool, whose depths surpass
Dian's looking-glass;
Saw that Rose, which from the prime
Came, reflected as the chime
The echo reverberate some sweet sound:
A happy treasure from the blue profound
Lured to ravish;—shall she plunge, or climb
Mid precipice, and seize the guest
April, smiling high in upper air
A safe alternative! what fiend could dare
Prompt the thought!—Upon the steep rock's
breast
The lonely Primrose yet renews its bloom,
A touched memento of her hapless doom!

XXIII.

SHEEP-WASHING.

Thoughts, Awaunt!—partake we their blithe
cheer
Washed in betimes the unshorn flock
The fleece, where haply bands of rock,
In the stream, make a pool smooth and clear
We look on. Distant Mountains hear,
Repeat, the turmoil that unites
The cry of boys with innocent despites
Of barking dogs, and bleatings from strange fear.
And what if Duddon's spotless flood receive
Unwelcome mixtures as the uncouth noise
Thickens, the pastoral River will forgive
Such wrong; nor need we blame the licensed joys,
Though false to Nature's quiet equipoise:
Frank are the sports, the stains are fugitive.

XXIV.

THE RESTING-PLACE.

Mid-noon is past;—upon the sultry mead
No zephyr breathes, no cloud its shadow throws:
If we advance unstrengthened by repose,
Farewell the solace of the vagrant reed!
This Nook—with woodbine hung and straggling
Tempting recess as ever pilgrim chose, [weed,
Half grot, half arbour—proffers to enclose
Body and mind, from molestation freed,
In narrow compass—narrow as itself:
Or if the Fancy, too industrious Elf,
Be loth that we should breathe awhile exempt
From new incitements friendly to our task,
Here wants not stealthy prospect, that may tempt
Loose Idlers to forego her wily mask.

XXV.

METHINKS 'twere no unpreceded
Should some benignant Ministe
Lift, and encircle with a cloudy
The One for whom my heart
With tenderest love;—or, if a
Atween his downy wings be fed
Would lodge her, and the charm
O'er hill and valley to this dim
Rough ways my steps have trod
long
For her companionship; here
With sweets that she partakes
Mingles, and lurking conscious
Languish the flowers; the wail
Their vocal charm; their spark

XXVI.

Return, Content! for fondly I
Even when a child, the Stream
Through tangled woods, impetuous
Or, free as air, with flying ing
The sullen reservoirs whence
Pure as the morning, fretful, is
Green as the salt-sea billows, w
Poured down the hills, a choic
Nor have I tracked their cours
They taught me random care
That shield from mischief and
Vague munda, while men are g
Maturer Fancy owes to their
Impetuous thoughts that brood

XXVII.

FALLEN, and diffused into a sh
Or quietly self-buried in earth
Is that embattled House, wh
Flung from you cliff a shadow
There dwelt the gay, the bou
Till nightly lamentations, like
Of winds—though winds were
And lasting terror through the
Its line of Warriors fled;—the
By ghostly power:—but Time
Hath plucked such foes, like
land;
And now, if men with men in
All other strength the weaker
All worse assaults may safely

XXVIII.

JOURNEY RENEWED.

While yet the cattle, heat-opprest,
 Cried together under rustling trees
 Hied by the current of the water-breeze ;
 For their sakes, and love of all that rest,
 Duddon's margin, in the sheltering nest ;
 All the startled scaly tribes that slink
 To his coverts, and each fearless link
 Of dancing insects forged upon his breast ;
 Or these, and hopes and recollections worn
 Close to the vital seat of human clay ;
 And meetings, tender partings, that upstay
 The drooping mind of absence, by vows sworn
 To his pure presence near the trysting thorn—
 I thanked the Leader of my onward way.

XXIX.

No record tells of lance opposed to lance,
 Horse charging horse, 'mid these retired domains ;
 Tells that their turf drank purple from the veins
 Of heroes, fallen, or struggling to advance,
 Till doubtful combat issued in a trance
 Of victory, that struck through heart and reins
 Even to the inmost seat of mortal pains,
 And lightened o'er the pallid countenance.
 Yet, to the loyal and the brave, who lie
 On the blank earth, neglected and forlorn,
 The passing Winds memorial tribute pay ;
 The Torrents chant their praise, inspiring scorn
 Of power usurped ; with proclamation high,
 And glad acknowledgment, of lawful sway.

XXX.

Who swerves from innocence, who makes divorce
 That serene companion—a good name,
 Covers not his loss ; but walks with shame,
 In doubt, with fear, and haply with remorse :
 I oft-times he—who, yielding to the force
 Of chance-temptation, ere his journey end,
 An chosen comrade turns, or faithful friend—
 Shall rue the broken intercourse.
 So with such as loosely wear the chain
 That binds them, pleasant River ! to thy side :—
 Though the rough copee wheel thou with hasty
 Stride ;
 I cease to saunter o'er the grassy plain,
 E, when the separation has been tried,
 And we, who part in love, shall meet again.

XXXI.

THE KIRK of ULPHA to the pilgrim's eye
 Is welcome as a star, that doth present
 Its shining forehead through the peaceful rent
 Of a black cloud diffused o'er half the sky :
 Or as a fruitful palm-tree towering high
 O'er the parched waste beside an Arab's tent ;
 Or the Indian tree whose branches, downward bent,
 Take root again, a boundless canopy.
 How sweet were leisure ! could it yield no more
 Than 'mid that wave-washed Church-yard to recline,
 From pastoral graves extracting thoughts divine ;
 Or there to pace, and mark the summits hoar
 Of distant moon-lit mountains faintly shine,
 Soothed by the unseen River's gentle roar.

XXXII.

Nor hurled precipitous from steep to steep ;
 Lingering no more 'mid flower-enamelled lands
 And blooming thickets ; nor by rocky bands
 Held ; but in radiant progress toward the Deep
 Where mightiest rivers into powerless sleep
 Sink, and forget their nature—*now* expands
 Majestic Duddon, over smooth flat sands
 Gliding in silence with unfettered sweep !
 Beneath an ampler sky a region wide
 Is opened round him :—hamlets, towers, and towns,
 And blue-topped hills, behold him from afar ;
 In stately mien to sovereign Thames allied
 Spreading his bosom under Kentish downs,
 With commerce freighted, or triumphant war.

XXXIII.

CONCLUSION.

BUT here no cannon thunders to the gale ;
 Upon the wave no haughty pendants cast
 A crimson splendour : lowly is the mast
 That rises here, and humbly spread, the sail ;
 While, less disturbed than in the narrow Vale
 Through which with strange vicissitudes he passed,
 The Wanderer seeks that receptacle vast
 Where all his unambitious functions fail.
 And may thy Poet, cloud-born Stream ! be free—
 The sweets of earth contentedly resigned,
 And each tumultuous working left behind
 At seemly distance—to advance like Thee ;
 Prepared, in peace of heart, in calm of mind
 And soul, to mingle with Eternity !

XXXIV.

AFTER-THOUGHT.

*I thought of Thee, my partner and my guide,
As being past away.—Vain sympathies!
For, backward, Duddon! as I cast my eyes,
I see what was, and is, and will abide;
Still glides the Stream, and shall for ever glide;
The Form remains, the Function never dies;*

*While we, the brave, the mighty, and the wise,
We Men, who in our morn of youth defied
The elements, must vanish;—be it so!
Enough, if something from our hands have gone
To live, and act, and serve the future hour;
And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent
dower,
We feel that we are greater than we know.*

THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE;

OR,

THE FATE OF THE NORTONS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DURING the Summer of 1807, I visited, for the first time, the beautiful country that surrounds Bolton Hall in Yorkshire; and the Poem of the WHITE DOE, founded upon a Tradition connected with that place, was composed at the close of the same year.

DEDICATION.

*In troilled shed with clustering roses gay,
And, MARY! oft beside our blazing fire,
When years of wedded life were as a day
Whose current answers to the heart's desire,
Did we together read in Spenser's Lay
How Una, and of soul—in and attire,
The gentle Una, of celestial birth,
To seek her Knight went wandering o'er the earth.*

*Ah, then, Belovéd! pleasing was the smart,
And the tear precious in compassion shed
For Her, who, pierced by sorrow's thrilling dart,
Did meekly bear the pang unmerited;
Meek as that emblem of her lowly heart
The milk-white Lamb which in a line she led,—
And faithful, loyal in her innocence,
Like the brave Lion slain in her defence.*

*Notes could we hear as of a fairy shell
Attuned to words with sacred wisdom fraught;
Free Fancy prized each specious miracle,
And all its finer inspiration caught;
Till in the bosom of our rustic Cell,
We by a lamentable change were taught
That 'bliss with mortal Man may not abide:'
How nearly joy and sorrow are allied!*

*For us the stream of action ceased to flow,
For us the voice of melody was mute.
—But, as soft gales dissolve the dreary snow,
And give the timid herbage leave to shoot,*

*Heaven's breathing influence failed not to bestow
A timely promise of unlooked-for fruit,
Fair fruit of pleasure and serene content
From blossoms wild of fancies innocent.*

*It soothed us—it beguiled us—then, to hear
Once more of troubles wrought by magic spell;
And griefs whose aery motion comes not near
The pang that tempt the Spirit to rebel:
Then, with wild Una in her sober cheer,
High over hill and low adown the dell
Again we wandered, willing to partake
All that she suffered for her dear Lord's sake.*

*Then, too, this Song of mine once more could please,
Where anguish, strange as dreams of restless sleep,
Is tempered and allayed by sympathies
Aloft ascending, and descending deep,
Even to the inferior Kinds; whom forest-trees
Protect from beating sunbeams, and the sweep
Of the sharp winds:—fair Creatures!—to whom fling
A calm and sinless life, with love, hath given.*

*This tragic Story obscured us; for it speaks
Of female patience winning firm repose;
And, of the recompense that conscience seeks,
A bright, encouraging, example shows;
Needful when o'er wide realms the tempest breaks,
Needful amid life's ordinary woes;—
Hence, not for them unfitted who would bless
A happy hour with holier happiness.*

as the Muses erringly and ill,
 in pleasure light and fugitive :
 my mind were equal to fulfil
 the comprehensive mandate which they give—

MOUNT, WESTMORELAND,
 April 20, 1815.

Vain aspiration of an earnest will !
 Yet in this moral Strain a power may live,
 Beloved Wife ! such solace to impart
 As it hath yielded to thy tender heart.

on is transitory—a step, a blow,
 motion of a muscle—this way or that—
 done ; and in the after-vacancy
 wonder at ourselves like men betrayed :
 suffering is permanent, obscure and dark,
 and has the nature of infinity.
 it through that darkness (infinite though it seem

And irremovable) gracious openings lie,
 By which the soul—with patient steps of thought
 Now toiling, wafted now on wings of prayer—
 May pass in hope, and, though from mortal bonds
 Yet undelivered, rise with sure ascent
 Even to the fountain-head of peace divine.

They that deny a God, destroy Man's nobility : for
 truly Man is of kinn to the Beast by his Body ;
 if he be not of kinn to God by his Spirit, he is a
 ignoble Creature. It destroys likewise Magna-
 nity, and the raising of humane Nature : for take an
 ple of a Dogg, and mark what a generosity and
 age he will put on, when he finds himself main-
 ed by a Man, who to him is instead of a God, or
 Natura. Which courage is manifestly such, as
 Creature without that confidence of a better
 re than his own could never attain. So Man, when
 steth and assureth himself upon Divine protection
 avour, gathereth a force and faith which human
 re in itself could not obtain.'

LORD BACON.

CANTO FIRST.

■ Bolton's old monastic tower
 bells ring loud with gladsome power ;
 sun shines bright ; the fields are gay
 a people in their best array
 ole and doublet, hood and scarf,
 g the banks of crystal Wharf,
 ough the Vale retired and lowly,
 ping to that summons holy.
 up among the moorlands, see
 t sprinklings of blithe company !
 sees and of shepherd grooms,
 down the steep hills force their way,
 cattle through the budded brooms ;
 s, or no path, what care they !
 thus in joyous mood they hie
 Bolton's mouldering Priory.

That would they there !—Full fifty years
 t sumptuous Pile, with all its peers,
 harshly hath been doomed to taste
 bitterness of wrong and waste :
 courts are ravaged ; but the tower
 landing with a voice of power,

That ancient voice which wont to call
 To mass or some high festival ;
 And in the shattered fabric's heart
 Remaineth one protected part ;
 A Chapel, like a wild-bird's nest,
 Closely embowered and trimly drest ;
 And thither young and old repair,
 This Sabbath-day, for praise and prayer.

Fast the church-yard fills ;—anon
 Look again, and they all are gone ;
 The cluster round the porch, and the folk
 Who sate in the shade of the Prior's Oak !
 And scarcely have they disappeared
 Ere the prelusive hymn is heard :—
 With one consent the people rejoice,
 Filling the church with a lofty voice !
 They sing a service which they feel :
 For 'tis the sunrise now of zeal ;
 Of a pure faith the vernal prime—
 In great Eliza's golden time.

A moment ends the fervent din,
 And all is hushed, without and within ;
 For though the priest, more tranquilly,
 Recites the holy liturgy,
 The only voice which you can hear
 Is the river murmuring near.
 —When soft !—the dusky trees between,
 And down the path through the open green,
 Where is no living thing to be seen ;
 And through yon gateway, where is found,
 Beneath the arch with ivy bound,
 Free entrance to the church-yard ground
 Comes gliding in with lovely gleam,
 Comes gliding in serene and slow,
 Soft and silent as a dream,
 A solitary Doe !

White she is as lily of June,
And beauteous as the silver moon
When out of sight the clouds are driven
And she is left alone in heaven;
Or like a ship some gentle day
In sunshine sailing far away,
A glittering ship, that bath the plain
Of ocean for her own domain.

Lie silent in your graves, ye dead!
Lie quiet in your church-yard bed!
Ye living, tend your holy cares;
Ye multitude, pursue your prayers;
And blame not me if my heart and sight
Are occupied with one delight!
'Tis a work for sabbath hours
If I with this bright Creature go:
Whether she be of forest bowers,
From the bowers of earth below;
Or a Spirit for one day given,
A pledge of grace from purest heaven.

What harmonious pensive changes
Wait upon her as she ranges
Round and through this Pile of state
Overthrown and desolate!
Now a step or two her way
Leads through space of open day,
Where the enamoured sunny light
Brightens her that was so bright;
Now doth a delicate shadow fall,
Falls upon her like a breath,
From some lofty arch or wall,
As she passes underneath:
Now some gloomy nook partakes
Of the glory that she makes,—
High-ribbed vault of stone, or cell,
With perfect cunning framed as well
Of stone, and ivy, and the spread
Of the elder's bushy head;
Some jealous and forbidding cell,
That doth the living stars repel,
And where no flower hath leave to dwell.

The presence of this wandering Doe
Fills many a damp obscure recess
With lustre of a saintly show;
And, reappearing, she no less
Sheds on the flowers that round her blow
A more than sunny liveliness.
But say, among these holy places,
Which thus assiduously she paces,
Comes she with a votary's task,
Rite to perform, or boon to ask!

Fair Pilgrim! harbour she a sense
Of sorrow, or of reverence!
Can she be grieved for quire or shrine,
Crushed as if by wrath divine!
For what survives of house where God
Was worshipped, or where Man abode;
For old magnificence undone;
Or for the gentler work begun
By Nature, softening and concealing,
And busy with a hand of healing!
Mourns she for lordly chamber's hearth
That to the sapling ash gives birth;
For dormitory's length laid bare
Where the wild rose blossoms fair;
Or altar, whence the cross was rent,
Now rich with mossy ornament!
—She sees a warrior carved in stone,
Among the thick weeds, stretched alone
A warrior, with his shield of pride
Cleaving humbly to his side,
And hands in resignation prest,
Palm to palm, on his tranquil breast;
As little she regards the sight
As a common creature might:
If she be doomed to inward care,
Or service, it must be elsewhere.
—But here are eyes serenely bright,
And on she moves—with pace how light
Nor spares to stoop her head, and taste
The dewy turf with flowers bestrown;
And thus she fares, until at last
Beside the ridge of a grassy grave
In quietness she lays her down;
Gentle as a weary wave
Sinks, when the summer breeze hath died
Against an anchored vessel's side;
Even so, without distress, doth she
Lie down in peace, and lovingly.

The day is placid in its going,
To a lingering motion bound,
Like the crystal stream now flowing
With its softest summer sound:
So the balmy minutes pass,
While this radiant Creature lies
Couched upon the dewy grass,
Pensively with downcast eyes.
—But now again the people praise
With awful cheer a voice of praise;
It is the last, the parting song;
And from the temple forth they throng,
And quickly spread themselves abroad,
While each pursues his several road.
But some—a variegated band

and old, and young,
 n by the hand
 ing mothers hung—
 once gladly paid
 e spot, where, full in view,
 o her service true,
 sh has made.

y mound;
 s' length of level ground
 r graves divide:
 pect of pride;
 sickly mood,
 n neighbourhood;
 ably would express
 eliness.

he is, my Child! draw near;
 erefore should we fear?
 m;"—but still the Boy,
 ds were softly said,
 miled, and blushed for joy,
 ush of glowing red!
 whispered low,
 een the famous Doe;
 e hath found her way
 s sabbath day;
 er it be, is done,
 art when we are gone;
 ep, from year to year,
 aing, foul or fair."

Creature, as in dreams
 i her, yea, more bright;
 hat she seems?
 cure delight,
 nd doubts,—and still
 s against his will:
 ll the standers-by,
 : history
 wherein appear
 e, reason clear,
 k-white Doe is found
 hat lonely mound;
 loves to pace
 s hallowed place.
 s inquiring mind
 r confined:
 r Truth that sees
 remembrances
 stery belong,
 y skill can trace
 every face,

There lack not strange delusion here,
 Conjecture vague, and idle fear,
 And superstitious fancies strong,
 Which do the gentle Creature wrong.

That bearded, staff-supported Sire—
 Who in his boyhood often fed
 Full cheerily on convent-bread
 And heard old tales by the convent-fire,
 And to his grave will go with scars,
 Relics of long and distant wars—
 That Old Man, studious to expound
 The spectacle, is mounting high
 To days of dim antiquity;
 When Lady Aäliza mourned
 Her Son, and felt in her despair
 The pang of unavailing prayer;
 Her Son in Wharf's abysses drowned,
 The noble Boy of Egremound.
 From which affliction—when the grace
 Of God had in her heart found place—
 A pious structure, fair to see,
 Rose up, this stately Priory!
 The Lady's work;—but now laid low;
 To the grief of her soul that doth come and go,
 In the beautiful form of this innocent Doe:
 Which, though seemingly doomed in its breast to
 sustain
 A softened remembrance of sorrow and pain,
 Is spotless, and holy, and gentle, and bright;
 And glides o'er the earth like an angel of light.

Pass, pass who will, yon chantry door;
 And, through the chink in the fractured floor
 Look down, and see a griesly sight;
 A vault where the bodies are buried upright!
 There, face by face, and hand by hand,
 The Claphams and Mauleverers stand;
 And, in his place, among son and sire,
 Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,
 A valiant man, and a name of dread
 In the ruthless wars of the White and Red;
 Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury church
 And smote off his head on the stones of the porch!
 Look down among them, if you dare;
 Oft does the White Doe loiter there,
 Prying into the darksome rent;
 Nor can it be with good intent:
 So thinks that Dame of haughty air,
 Who hath a Page her book to hold,
 And wears a frontlet edged with gold.
 Harsh thoughts with her high mood agree—
 Who counts among her ancestry
 Earl Pembroke, slain so impiously!

That slender Youth, a scholar pale,
 From Oxford come to his native vale,
 He also hath his own conceit :
 It is, thinks he, the gracious Fairy,
 Who loved the Shepherd-lord to meet
 In his wanderings solitary :
 Wild notes she in his hearing sang,
 A song of Nature's hidden powers ;
 That whistled like the wind, and rang
 Among the rocks and holly bowers.
 'Twas said that She all shapes could wear ;
 And oftentimes before him stood,
 Amid the trees of some thick wood,
 In semblance of a lady fair ;
 And taught him signs, and showed him sights,
 In Craven's dens, on Cumbrian heights ;
 When under cloud of fear he lay,
 A shepherd clad in homely grey ;
 Nor left him at his later day.
 And hence, when he, with spear and shield,
 Rode full of years to Flodden-field,
 His eye could see the hidden spring,
 And how the current was to flow ;
 The fatal end of Scotland's King,
 And all that hopeless overthrow.
 But not in wars did he delight,
That Clifford wished for worthier might ;
 Nor in broad pomp, or courtly state ;
 Him his own thoughts did elevate,—
 Most happy in the shy recess
 Of Barden's lowly quietness.
 And choice of studious friends had he
 Of Bolton's dear fraternity ;
 Who, standing on this old church tower,
 In many a calm propitious hour,
 Perused, with him, the starry sky ;
 Or, in their cells, with him did pry
 For other lore,—by keen desire
 Urged to close toil with chemic fire ;
 In quest belike of transmutations
 Rich as the mine's most bright creations.
 But they and their good works are fled,
 And all is now disquieted—
 And peace is none, for living or dead !

Ah, pensive Scholar, think not so,
 But look again at the radiant Doe !
 What quiet watch she seems to keep,
 Alone, beside that grassy heap !
 Why mention other thoughts unmeet
 For vision so composed and sweet !
 While stand the people in a ring,
 Gazing, doubting, questioning ;
 Yea, many overcome in spite

Of recollections clear and bright ;
 Which yet do unto some impart
 An undisturbed repose of heart.
 And all the assembly own a law
 Of orderly respect and awe ;
 But see—they vanish one by one,
 And last, the Doe herself is gone.

Harp ! we have been full long beguiled
 By vague thoughts, lured by fancies wild ;
 To which, with no reluctant strings,
 Thou hast attained thy murmurings,
 And now before this Pile we stand
 In solitude, and utter peace :
 But, Harp ! thy murmurs may not cease—
 A Spirit, with his angelic wings,
 In soft and breeze-like visitings,
 Has touched thee—and a Spirit's hand :
 A voice is with us—a command
 To chant, in strains of heavenly glory,
 A tale of tears, a mortal story !

CANTO SECOND.

THE Harp in lowliness obeyed ;
 And first we sang of the green-wood shade
 And a solitary Maid ;
 Beginning, where the song must end,
 With her, and with her sylvan Friend ;
 The Friend who stood before her sight,
 Her only unextinguished light ;
 Her last companion in a dearth
 Of love, upon a hopeless earth.

For She it was—this Maid, who wrought
 Meekly, with foreboding thought,
 In vermeil colours and in gold
 An unblest work ; which, standing by,
 Her Father did with joy behold,—
 Exulting in its imagery ;
 A Banner, fashioned to fulfil
 Too perfectly his headstrong will :
 For on this Banner had her hand
 Embroidered (such her Sire's command)
 The sacred Cross ; and figured there
 The five dear wounds our Lord did bear ;
 Full soon to be uplifted high,
 And fleet in rueful company !

It was the time when England's Queen
 Twelve years had reigned, a Sovereign drea
 Nor yet the restless crown had been
 Disturbed upon her virgin head ;

-working North
 l its thousands forth,
 ge, to fight
 n Neville's right,
 agued in discontent,
 wishes open vent ;
 l a general plea,
 ent piety
 tly restored,
 ice of the sword !
 lanner, on whose breast
 dy had exprest
 n to give life
 a dangerous strife ;
 iting for the Call,
 Rylstone-hall.

Francis Norton said,
 ' not in this fray—
 ute upon your head ;
 ar me when I say
 late a day !
 our own good name :
 us Queen have we,
 and the claim
 humanity.—
 endure your scorn ;
 our eldest born ;
 hip or for land,
 clasp your knees ;
 h not, stay your hand,
 f men disband,
 : in blameless ease ;
 ethren's sake, for me ;
 for Emily ! "

ises filled the hall ;
 ld the Father hear
 ounced with a dying fall—
 only Daughter dear,
 ' which stood near
 k of holy pride,
 es were glorified ;
 : the staff, and say :
 bear'st thy father's name,
 nsign till the day
 equire the same :
 my better hand ;—
 e as thou, I see,
 is good cause and me."
 ght brave sons straightway
 , a gallant band !

sons, when forth he came
 iled with loud acclaim

And din of arms and minstrelsy,
 From all his warlike tenantry,
 All horsed and harnessed with him to ride,—
 A voice to which the hills replied !

But Francis, in the vacant hall,
 Stood silent under dreary weight,—
 A phantasm, in which roof and wall
 Shook, tottered, swam before his sight ;
 A phantasm like a dream of night !
 Thus overwhelmed, and desolate,
 He found his way to a postern-gate ;
 And, when he waked, his languid eye
 Was on the calm and silent sky ;
 With air about him breathing sweet,
 And earth's green grass beneath his feet ;
 Nor did he fail ere long to hear
 A sound of military cheer,
 Faint—but it reached that sheltered spot ;
 He heard, and it disturbed him not.

There stood he, leaning on a lance
 Which he had grasped unknowingly,
 Had blindly grasped in that strong trance,
 That dimness of heart-agony ;
 There stood he, cleansed from the despair
 And sorrow of his fruitless prayer.
 The past he calmly hath reviewed :
 But where will be the fortitude
 Of this brave man, when he shall see
 That Form beneath the spreading tree,
 And know that it is Emily !

He saw her where in open view
 She sate beneath the spreading yew—
 Her head upon her lap, concealing
 In solitude her bitter feeling :
 " Might ever son *command* a sire,
 The act were justified to-day."
 This to himself—and to the Maid,
 Whom now he had approached, he said—
 " Gone are they,—they have their desire ;
 And I with thee one hour will stay,
 To give thee comfort if I may."

She heard, but looked not up, nor spake ;
 And sorrow moved him to partake
 Her silence ; then his thoughts turned round,
 And fervent words a passage found.

" Gone are they, bravely, though misled ;
 With a dear Father at their head !
 The Sons obey a natural lord ;
 The Father had given solemn word

To noble Percy ; and a force
 Still stronger, bends him to his course.
 This said, our tears to-day may fall
 As at an innocent funeral.
 In deep and awful channel runs
 This sympathy of Sire and Sons ;
 Untried our Brothers have been loved
 With heart by simple nature moved ;
 And now their faithfulness is proved :
 For faithful we must call them, bearing
 That soul of conscientious daring.
 — There were they all in circle—there
 Stood Richard, Ambrose, Christopher,
 John with a sword that will not fail,
 And Marmaduke in fearless mail,
 And those bright Twins were side by side ;
 And there, by fresh hopes beautified,
 Stood He, whose arm yet lacks the power
 Of man, our youngest, fairest flower !
 I, by the right of eldest born,
 And in a second father's place,
 Presumed to grapple with their scorn,
 And meet their pity face to face ;
 Yea, trusting in God's holy aid,
 I to my Father knelt and prayed ;
 And one, the pensive Marmaduke,
 Methought, was yielding inwardly,
 And would have laid his purpose by,
 But for a glance of his Father's eye,
 Which I myself could scarcely brook.

Then be we, each and all, forgiven !
 Thou, chiefly thou, my Sister dear,
 Whose pangs are registered in heaven—
 The stifled sigh, the hidden tear,
 And smiles, that dared to take their place,
 Meek filial smiles, upon thy face,
 As that unhalloved Banner grew
 Beneath a loving old Man's view.
 Thy part is done—thy painful part ;
 Be thou then satisfied in heart !
 A further, though far easier, task
 Than thine hath been, my duties ask ;
 With theirs my efforts cannot blend,
 I cannot for such cause contend ;
 Their aims I utterly forswear ;
 But I in body will be there.
 Unarmed and naked will I go,
 Be at their side, come weal or woe :
 On kind occasions I may wait,
 See, hear, obstruct, or mitigate.
 Bare breast I take and an empty hand*—

* See the Old Ballad,—“ The Rising of the North.”

Therewith he threw away the lance,
 Which he had grasped in that strong trance ;
 Spurned it, like something that would stand
 Between him and the pure intent
 Of love on which his soul was bent.

“ For thee, for thee, is left the sense
 Of trial past without offence
 To God or man ; such innocence,
 Such consolation, and the excess
 Of an unmerited distress ;
 In that thy very strength must lie.
 —O Sister, I could prophesy !
 The time is come that rings the knell
 Of all we loved, and loved so well :
 Hope nothing, if I thus may speak
 To thee, a woman, and thence weak :
 Hope nothing, I repeat ; for we
 Are doomed to perish utterly :
 'Tis meet that thou with me divide
 The thought while I am by thy side,
 Acknowledging a grace in this,
 A comfort in the dark abyss.
 But look not for me when I am gone,
 And be no farther wrought upon :
 Farewell all wishes, all debate,
 All prayers for this cause, or for that !
 Weep, if that aid thee ; but depend
 Upon no help of outward friend ;
 Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave
 To fortune without reprieve.
 For we must fall, both we and ours—
 This Mansion and these pleasant bowers,
 Walks, pools, and arbours, homestead, hall—
 Our fate is theirs, will reach them all ;
 The young horse must forsake his manger,
 And learn to glory in a Stranger ;
 The hawk forget his perch ; the hound
 Be parted from his ancient ground :
 The blast will sweep us all away—
 One desolation, one decay !
 And even this Creature ! ” which words sayin
 He pointed to a lovely Doe,
 A few steps distant, feeding, straying ;
 Fair creature, and more white than snow !
 “ Even she will to her peaceful woods
 Return, and to her murmuring floods,
 And be in heart and soul the same
 She was before she hither came ;
 Ere she had learned to love us all,
 Herself beloved in Rylstone hall.
 —But thou, my Sister, doomed to be
 The last leaf on a blasted tree ;
 If not in vain we breathed the breath

er of a purer faith ;
 d in hand we have been led,
 ou, (O happy thought this day!)
 ldom foremost in the way ;
 ne thought our minds have fed,
 e have in one meaning read ;
 n at home our private weal
 suffered from the shock of zeal,
 er we have learned to prize
 urance and self-sacrifice ;
 like combatants have fared,
 r this issue been prepared ;
 art beautiful, and youth
 bought endue thee with all truth—
 ong ;—be worthy of the grace
 d, and fill thy destined place :
 l, by force of sorrows high,
 ed to the purest sky
 disturbed humanity !”

ended,—or she heard no more ;
 l her from the yew-tree shade,
 t the mansion's silent door,
 ned the consecrated Maid ;
 own the valley then pursued,
 , the armed Multitude.

CANTO THIRD.

oy for you who from the towers
 weepeth look in doubt and fear,
 ; melancholy hours !
 im it, let your Masters hear
 Norton with his band is near !
 atchmen from their station high
 mced the word,—and the Earls decry,
 leased, the armed Company
 ing down the banks of Were.

fearless Norton to the pair
 uth to greet him on the plain—
 meeting, noble Lords ! looks fair,
 ; with me a goodly train ;
 hearts are with you : hill and dale
 helped us : Ure we crossed, and Swale,
 ure and harness followed—see
 st part of their Yeomanry !
 d forth, my Sons !—these eight are mine,
 to this service I commend ;
 way soe'er our fate incline,
 will be faithful to the end ;
 re my all ”—voice failed him here—
 ll save one, a Daughter dear !

Whom I have left, Love's mildest birth,
 The meekest Child on this blessed earth.
 I had—but these are by my side,
 These Eight, and this is a day of pride !
 The time is ripe. With festive din
 Lo ! how the people are flocking in,—
 Like hungry fowl to the feeder's hand
 When snow lies heavy upon the land.”

He spake bare truth ; for far and near
 From every side came noisy swarms
 Of Peasants in their homely gear ;
 And, mixed with these, to Brancepeth came
 Grave Gentry of estate and name,
 And Captains known for worth in arms ;
 And prayed the Earls in self-defence
 To rise, and prove their innocence.—
 “ Rise, noble Earls, put forth your might
 For holy Church, and the People's right ! ”

The Norton fixed, at this demand,
 His eye upon Northumberland,
 And said ; “ The Minds of Men will own
 No loyal rest while England's Crown
 Remains without an Heir, the bait
 Of strife and factions desperate ;
 Who, paying deadly hate in kind
 Through all things else, in this can find
 A mutual hope, a common mind ;
 And plot, and pant to overwhelm
 All ancient honour in the realm.
 —Brave Earls ! to whose heroic veins
 Our noblest blood is given in trust,
 To you a suffering State complains,
 And ye must raise her from the dust.
 With wishes of still bolder scope
 On you we look, with dearest hope ;
 Even for our Altars—for the prize
 In Heaven, of life that never dies ;
 For the old and holy Church we mourn,
 And must in joy to her return.
 Behold ! ”—and from his Son whose stand
 Was on his right, from that guardian hand
 He took the Banner, and unfurled
 The precious folds—“ behold,” said he,
 “ The ransom of a sinful world ;
 Let this your preservation be ;
 The wounds of hands and feet and side,
 And the sacred Cross on which Jesus died
 —This bring I from an ancient hearth,
 These Records wrought in pledge of love
 By hands of no ignoble birth,
 A Maid o'er whom the blessed Dove
 Vouchsafed in gentleness to brood

While she the holy work pursued."
 "Uplift the Standard!" was the cry
 From all the listeners that stood round,
 "Plant it,—by this we live or die."
 The Norton ceased not for that sound,
 But said; "The prayer which ye have heard,
 Much injured Earls! by these preferred,
 Is offered to the Saints, the sigh
 Of tens of thousands, secretly."
 "Uplift it!" cried once more the Band,
 And then a thoughtful pause ensued:
 "Uplift it!" said Northumberland—
 Whereat, from all the multitude
 Who saw the Banner reared on high
 In all its dread emblazonry,
 A voice of uttermost joy brake out:
 The transport was rolled down the river of Were,
 And Durham, the time-honoured Durham, did
 hear,
 And the towers of Saint Cuthbert were stirred
 by the shout!

Now was the North in arms:—they shine
 In warlike trim from Tweed to Tyne,
 At Percy's voice: and Neville sees
 His Followers gathering in from Tees,
 From Were, and all the little rills
 Concealed among the forked hills—
 Seven hundred Knights, Retainers all
 Of Neville, at their Master's call
 Had sate together in Raby Hall!
 Such strength that Earldom held of yore;
 Nor wanted at this time rich store
 Of well-appointed chivalry.
 —Not loth the sleepy lance to wield,
 And greet the old paternal shield,
 They heard the summons:—and, furthermore,
 Horsemen and Foot of each degree,
 Unbound by pledge of fealty,
 Appeared, with fire and open hate
 Of novelties in Church and State;
 Knight, burgher, yeoman, and esquire;
 And Romish priest, in priest's attire.
 And thus, in arms, a zealous Band
 Proceeding under joint command,
 To Durham first their course they bear;
 And in Saint Cuthbert's ancient seat
 Sang mass,—and tore the book of prayer,—
 And trod the bible beneath their feet.

Thence marching southward smooth and free
 'They mustered their host at Wetherby,
 Full sixteen thousand fair to see';^{*}

^{*} From the old ballad.

The Choicest Warriors of the North!
 But none for beauty and for worth
 Like these eight Sons—who, in a ring,
 (Ripe men, or blooming in life's spring)
 Each with a lance, erect and tall,
 A falchion, and a buckler small,
 Stood by their Sire, on Clifford-moor,
 To guard the Standard which he bore.
 On foot they girt their Father round;
 And so will keep the appointed ground
 Where'er their march: no steel will be
 Henceforth bestride;—triumphantly,
 He stands upon the grassy sod,
 Trusting himself to the earth, and God.
 Rare sight to embolden and inspire!
 Proud was the field of Sons and Sire;
 Of him the most; and, sooth to say,
 No shape of man in all the array
 So graced the sunshine of that day.
 The monumental pomp of age
 Was with this goodly Personage;
 A stature undepressed in size,
 Unbent, which rather seemed to rise,
 In open victory o'er the weight
 Of seventy years, to loftier height;
 Magnific limbs of withered state;
 A face to fear and venerate;
 Eyes dark and strong; and on his head
 Bright locks of silver hair, thick spread,
 Which a brown morion half-concealed,
 Light as a hunter's of the field;
 And thus, with girdle round his waist,
 Whereon the Banner-staff might rest
 At need, he stood, advancing high
 The glittering, floating Pageantry.

Who sees him?—thousands see, and
 With unparticipated gaze;
 Who, 'mong those thousands, friend hat
 And treads in solitary ways.
 He, following wheresoe'er he might,
 Hath watched the Banner from afar,
 As shepherds watch a lonely star,
 Or mariners the distant light
 That guides them through a stormy night
 And now, upon a chosen plot
 Of rising ground, yon heathly spot!
 He takes alone his far-off stand,
 With breast unmailed, unweaponed hand
 Bold is his aspect; but his eye
 Is pregnant with anxiety,
 While, like a tutelary Power,
 He there stands fixed from hour to hour
 Yet sometimes in more humble guise,

the turf-clad height he lies
 hed, herdsman-like, as if to bask
 shine were his only task,
 his mantle's help to find
 elter from the nipping wind :
 thus, with short oblivion blest,
 weary spirits gather rest.
 in he lifts his eyes ; and lo !
 pageant glancing to and fro ;
 hope is wakened by the sight,
 thence may learn, ere fall of night,
 ich way the tide is doomed to flow.

to London were the Chieftains bent ;
 what avails the bold intent ?
 loyal army is gone forth
 quell the RISING OF THE NORTH ;
 y march with Dudley at their head,
 l, in seven days' space, will to York be led !—
 such a mighty Host be raised
 as suddenly, and brought so near !
 Earls upon each other gazed,
 Neville's cheek grew pale with fear ;
 , with a high and valiant name,
 bore a heart of timid frame ;
 bold if both had been, yet they
 ainst so many may not stay *.
 k therefore will they hie to seize
 strong Hold on the banks of Tees ;
 re wait a favourable hour,
 d Lord Dacre with his power
 n Naworth come ; and Howard's aid
 with them openly displayed.

hile through the Host, from man to man,
 mour of this purpose ran,
 Standard trusting to the care
 m who heretofore did bear
 charge, impatient Norton sought
 hieftains to unfold his thought,
 hus abruptly spake ;—" We yield
 can it be ?) an unfought field !—
 oft has strength, the strength of heaven,
 triumphantly been given !
 o our very children boast
 tred Thurston—what a Host
 nquered !—Saw we not the Plain
 flying shall behold again)
 e faith was proved ?—while to battle moved
 tandard, on the Sacred Wain
 ore it, compassed round by a bold
 nity of Barons old ;

* From the old Ballad.

And with those grey-haired champions stood,
 Under the saintly ensigns three,
 The infant Heir of Mowbray's blood—
 All confident of victory !—
 Shall Percy blush, then, for his name ?
 Must Westmoreland be asked with shame
 Whose were the numbers, where the loss,
 In that other day of Neville's Cross ?
 When the Prior of Durham with holy hand
 Raised, as the Vision gave command,
 Saint Cuthbert's Relic—far and near
 Kenned on the point of a lofty spear ;
 While the Monks prayed in Maiden's Bower
 To God descending in his power.
 Less would not at our need be due
 To us, who war against the Untrue ;—
 The delegates of Heaven we rise,
 Convoked the impious to chastise :
 We, we, the sanctities of old
 Would re-establish and uphold :
 Be warned"—His zeal the Chiefs confounded,
 But word was given, and the trumpet sounded :
 Back through the melancholy Host
 Went Norton, and resumed his post.
 Alas ! thought he, and have I borne
 This Banner raised with joyful pride,
 This hope of all posterity,
 By those dread symbols sanctified ;
 Thus to become at once the scorn
 Of babbling winds as they go by,
 A spot of shame to the sun's bright eye,
 To the light clouds a mockery !
 —" Even these poor eight of mine would stem—"
 Half to himself, and half to them
 He spake—" would stem, or quell, a force
 Ten times their number, man and horse ;
 This by their own unaided might,
 Without their father in their sight,
 Without the Cause for which they fight ;
 A Cause, which on a needful day
 Would breed us thousands brave as they."
 —So speaking, he his reverend head
 Raised towards that Imagery once more :
 But the familiar prospect shed
 Despondency unfelt before :
 A shock of intimations vain,
 Dismay, and superstitious pain,
 Fell on him, with the sudden thought
 Of her by whom the work was wrought :—
 Oh wherefore was her countenance bright
 With love divine and gentle light ?
 She would not, could not, disobey,
 But her Faith leaned another way.
 Ill tears she wept ; I saw them fall,

I overheard her as she spake
 Sad words to that mute Animal,
 The White Doe, in the hawthorn brake;
 She stooped, but not for Jesu's sake,
 This Cross in tears: by her, and One
 Unworthier far we are undone—
 Her recreant Brother—he prevailed
 Over that tender Spirit—assailed
 Too oft alas! by her whose head
 In the cold grave hath long been laid:
 She first, in reason's dawn beguiled
 Her docile, unsuspecting Child:
 Far back—far back my mind must go
 To reach the well-spring of this woe!

While thus he brooded, music sweet
 Of border tunes was played to cheer
 The footsteps of a quick retreat;
 But Norton lingered in the rear,
 Stung with sharp thoughts; and ere the last
 From his distracted brain was cast,
 Before his Father, Francis stood,
 And spake in firm and earnest mood.

"Though here I bend a suppliant knee
 In reverence, and unarmed, I bear
 In your indignant thoughts my share;
 Am grieved this backward march to see
 So careless and disorderly.
 I scorn your Chiefs—men who would lead,
 And yet want courage at their need:
 Then look at them with open eyes!
 Deserve they further sacrifice!—
 If—when they shrink, nor dare oppose
 In open field their gathering foes,
 (And fast, from this decisive day,
 Yon multitude must melt away)
 If now I ask a grace not claimed
 While ground was left for hope; unblamed
 Be an endeavour that can do
 No injury to them or you.
 My Father! I would help to find
 A place of shelter, till the rage
 Of cruel men do like the wind
 Exhaust itself and sink to rest;
 Be Brother now to Brother joined!
 Admit me in the equipage
 Of your misfortunes, that at least,
 Whatever fate remain behind,
 I may bear witness in my breast
 To your nobility of mind!"

"Thou Enemy, my bane and blight!
 Oh! bold to fight the Coward's fight

Against all good"—but why declare,
 At length, the issue of a prayer
 Which love had prompted, yielding soon
 Too free to one bright moment's hope?
 Suffice it that the Son, who strove
 With fruitless effort to allay
 That passion, prudently gave way;
 Nor did he turn aside to prove
 His Brothers' wisdom or their love—
 But calmly from the spot withdrew;
 His best endeavours to renew,
 Should e'er a kindlier time ensue.

CANTO FOURTH.

"Tis night: in silence looking down,
 The Moon, from cloudless ether, sees
 A Camp, and a beleaguered Town,
 And Castle like a stately crown
 On the steep rocks of winding Tees;—
 And southward far, with moor between
 Hill-top, and flood, and forest green,
 The bright Moon sees that valley small
 Where Rylstone's old sequestered Hall
 A venerable image yields
 Of quiet to the neighbouring fields;
 While from one pillared chimney issues
 The smoke, and mounts in silver wreath—
 The courts are hushed;—for timely
 The grey-hounds to their kennel creep
 The peacock in the broad ash tree
 Aloft is roosted for the night,
 He who in proud prosperity
 Of colours manifold and bright
 Walked round, affronting the daylight
 And higher still, above the bower
 Where he is perched, from yon lone
 The hall-clock in the clear moonshine
 With glittering finger points at nine.

Ah! who could think that sadness
 Hath any sway! or pain, or fear!
 A soft and lulling sound is heard
 Of streams inaudible by day;
 The garden pool's dark surface, stirred
 By the night insects in their play,
 Breaks into dimples small and bright;
 A thousand, thousand rings of light
 That shape themselves and disappear
 Almost as soon as seen:—and lo!
 Not distant far, the milk-white Doe—
 The same who quietly was feeding
 On the green herb, and nothing heedful

Francis, uttering to the Maid
 At words in the yew-tree shade,
 And whate'er by love was brought
 To his heart, or crossed his thought,
 Once presented to his eye,
 A sad sweep of destiny—
 The fair Creature, who hath found
 A way into forbidden ground ;
 Now—within this spacious plot
 A measure made, a goodly spot,
 Lawns and beds of flowers, and shades
 Her work in long arcades,
 Aque and crescent framed by wall
 A-clip foliage green and tall,
 Singing walks, and fountains gay,
 Graces in trim array—
 Ah yon cypress spiring high,
 Pine and cedar spreading wide
 Larksome boughs on either side,
 A moonlight doth she lie ;
 As others of her kind,
 Far from human neighbourhood,
 Unrestricted as the wind,
 In park, or chase, or savage wood.

See the consecrated Maid
 Lying from a cedar shade
 In a moonshine, where the Doe
 In the cypress-spire is laid ;
 A patch of April snow—
 A bed of herbage green,
 Lying in a woody glade
 Behind a rocky screen—
 A relic ! which, if seen
 By shepherd, is passed by
 An inattentive eye.
 More regard doth She bestow
 On the uncomplaining Doe
 Lying at ease, though oft this day
 Perplexed nor free from pain,
 She had tried, and tried in vain,
 Lying in her gentle way,
 For some look of love, or gain
 A moment to sport or play ;
 But which still the heart-sick Maid
 Had, or with slight repaid.

Emily is soothed ;—the breeze
 Brought with kindly sympathies.
 She approached yon rustic Shed
 With late-flowering woodbine, spread
 The walls and overhead,
 The fragrance of the breathing flowers
 And a memory of those hours

When here, in this remote alcove,
 (While from the pendent woodbine came
 Like odours, sweet as if the same)
 A fondly-anxious Mother strove
 To teach her salutary fears
 And mysteries above her years.
 Yes, she is soothed : an Image faint,
 And yet not faint—a presence bright
 Returns to her—that blessed Saint
 Who with mild looks and language mild
 Instructed here her darling Child,
 While yet a prattler on the knee,
 To worship in simplicity
 The invisible God, and take for guide
 The faith reformed and purified.

'Tis flown—the Vision, and the sense
 Of that beguiling influence ;
 “ But oh ! thou Angel from above,
 Mute Spirit of maternal love,
 That stood'st before my eyes, more clear
 Than ghosts are fabled to appear
 Sent upon embassies of fear ;
 As thou thy presence hast to me
 Vouchsafed, in radiant ministry
 Descend on Francis ; nor forbear
 To greet him with a voice, and say ;—
 ‘ If hope be a rejected stay,
 ‘ Do thou, my christian Son, beware
 ‘ Of that most lamentable snare,
 ‘ The self-reliance of despair ! ’ ”

Then from within the embowered retreat
 Where she had found a grateful seat
 Perturbed she issues. She will go !
 Herself will follow to the war,
 And clasp her Father's knees ;—ah, no !
 She meets the insuperable bar,
 The injunction by her Brother laid ;
 His parting charge—but ill obeyed—
 That interdicted all debate,
 All prayer for this cause or for that ;
 All efforts that would turn aside
 The headstrong current of their fate :
Her duty is to stand and wait ;
 In resignation to abide
 The shock, AND FINALLY SECURE
 O'ER PAIN AND GRIEF A TRIUMPH PURE.
 —She feels it, and her pangs are checked.
 But now, as silently she paced
 The turf, and thought by thought was chased,
 Came One who, with sedate respect,
 Approached, and, greeting her, thus spake ;
 “ An old man's privilege I take :

Dark is the time—a woeful day !
Dear daughter of affliction, may
How can I serve you ! point the way."

"Rights have you, and may well be bold :
You with my Father have grown old
In friendship—strive—for his sake go—
Turn from us all the coming woe :
This would I beg ; but on my mind
A passive stillness is enjoined.
On you, if room for mortal aid
Be left, is no restriction laid ;
You not forbidden to recline
With hope upon the Will divine."

"Hope," said the old Man, "must abide
With all of us, whate'er betide.
In Craven's Wilds is many a den,
To shelter persecuted men :
Far under ground is many a cave,
Where they might lie as in the grave,
Until this storm hath ceased to rave :
Or let them cross the River Tweed,
And be at once from peril freed !"

"Ah tempt me not !" she faintly sighed ;
"I will not counsel nor exhort,
With my condition satisfied ;
But you, at least, may make report
Of what befalls ;—be this your task—
This may be done ;—'tis all I ask !"

She spake—and from the Lady's sight
The Sire, unconscious of his age,
Departed promptly as a Page
Bound on some errand of delight.
—The noble Francis—wise as brave,
Thought he, may want not skill to save.
With hopes in tenderness concealed,
Unarmed he followed to the field ;
Him will I seek : the insurgent Powers
Are now besieging Barnard's Towers,—
"Grant that the Moon which shines this night
May guide them in a prudent flight !"

But quick the turns of chance and change,
And knowledge has a narrow range ;
Whence idle fears, and needless pain,
And wishes blind, and efforts vain.—
The Moon may shine, but cannot be
Their guide in flight—already she
Hath witnessed their captivity.
She saw the desperate assault
Upon that hostile castle made ;—
But dark and dismal is the vanit

Where Norton and his
Disastrous issue !—he
"This night yon faithful
Or we for ever quit th
—Neville is utterly dis
For promise fails of H
And Dacre to our call
That he is unprepared
My heart is sick ;—thi
Must needs be fatal to
The breach is open—o
This night, the Banner
—'Twas done : his Son
They belt him round v
And others follow ;—S
Leap down into the ca
They shout aloud—but
That with their joyful
The triumph of a deep
Which struck with tes
The friend shrinks bac
From Norton and his :
But they, now caught
Against a thousand co
The foe from numbers
And overpowered thal
"A rescue for the Sin
The Father from wist
But, see, the sacred S
Confusion through the
Some fled ; and some
But ere the Moon had
In her pale chambers
Of that rash levy noug

CANTO

High on a point of rock
Among the wastes of
Above the loftiest ridge
Where foresters or she
An edifice of warlike
Stands single—Norton
It fronts all quarters,
O'er path and road, an
Dark moor, and gleam
Upon a prospect with

The summit of this
Though bleak and bare
As Pendle-hill or Pe
From wind, or frost, a
Had often heard the

When there the youthful Nortons met,
To practise games and archery :
How proud and happy they ! the crowd
Of Lookers-on how pleased and proud !
And from the scorching noon-tide sun,
From showers, or when the prize was won,
They to the Tower withdrew, and there
Would mirth run round, with generous fare ;
And the stern old Lord of Rylstone-hall,
Was happiest, proudest, of them all !

But now, his Child, with anguish pale,
Upon the height walks to and fro ;
'Tis well that she hath heard the tale,
Received the bitterness of woe :
For she had hoped, had hoped and feared,
Such rights did feeble nature claim ;
And oft her steps had hither steered,
Though not unconscious of self-blame ;
For she her brother's charge revered,
His farewell words ; and by the same,
Yes by her brother's very name,
Had, in her solitude, been cheered.

Beside the lonely watch-tower stood
That grey-haired Man of gentle blood,
Who with her Father had grown old
In friendship ; rival hunters they,
And fellow warriors in their day ;
To Rylstone he the tidings brought ;
Then on this height the Maid had sought,
And, gently as he could, had told
The end of that dire Tragedy,
Which it had been his lot to see.

To him the Lady turned ; " You said
That Francis lives, he is not dead ! "

" Your noble brother hath been spared ;
To take his life they have not dared ;
On him and on his high endeavour
The light of praise shall shine for ever !
Nor did he (such Heaven's will) in vain
His solitary course maintain ;
Not vainly struggled in the might
Of duty, seeing with clear sight ;
He was their comfort to the last,
Their joy till every pang was past.

I witnessed when to York they came—
That, Lady, if their feet were tied ;
They might deserve a good Man's blame ;
It marks of infamy and shame—
These were their triumph, these their pride ;

Nor wanted 'mid the passing crowd
Deep feeling, that found utterance loud,
'Lo, Francis comes,' there were who cried,
'A Prisoner once, but now set free !
'Tis well, for he the worst defied
Through force of natural piety ;
He rose not in this quarrel, he,
For concord's sake and England's good,
Suit to his Brothers often made
With tears, and of his Father prayed—
And when he had in vain withstood
Their purpose—then did he divide,
He parted from them ; but at their side
Now walks in unanimity.
Then peace to cruelty and scorn,
While to the prison they are borne,
Peace, peace to all indignity !'

And so in Prison were they laid—
Oh hear me, hear me, gentle Maid,
For I am come with power to bless,
By scattering gleams, through your distress,
Of a redeeming happiness.
Me did a reverent pity move
And privilege of ancient love ;
And, in your service, making bold,
Entrance I gained to that strong-hold.

Your Father gave me cordial greeting ;
But to his purposes, that burned
Within him, instantly returned :
He was commanding and entreating,
And said—' We need not stop, my Son !
Thoughts press, and time is hurrying on '—
And so to Francis he renewed
His words, more calmly thus pursued.

' Might this our enterprise have sped,
Change wide and deep the Land had seen,
A renovation from the dead,
A spring-tide of immortal green :
The darksome altars would have blazed
Like stars when clouds are rolled away ;
Salvation to all eyes that gazed,
Once more the Rood had been upraised
To spread its arms, and stand for aye.
Then, then—had I survived to see
New life in Bolton Priory ;
The voice restored, the eye of Truth
Re-opened that inspired my youth ;
To see her in her pomp arrayed—
This Banner (for such vow I made)
Should on the consecrated breast
Of that same Temple have found rest :

I would myself have hung it high,
Fit offering of glad victory !

A shadow of such thought remains
To cheer this sad and pensive time ;
A solemn fancy yet sustains
One feeble Being bids me climb
Even to the last—one effort more
To attest my Faith, if not restore.

Hear then, ' said he, ' while I impart,
My Son, the last wish of my heart.
The Banner strive thou to regain ;
And, if the endeavour prove not vain,
Bear it—to whom if not to thee
Shall I this lonely thought consign ?—
Bear it to Bolton Priory,
And lay it on Saint Mary's shrine ;
To wither in the sun and breeze
'Mid those decaying sanctities.
There let at least the gift be laid,
The testimony there displayed ;
Bold proof that with no selfish aim,
But for lost Faith and Christ's dear name,
I helmeted a brow though white,
And took a place in all men's sight ;
Yea offered up this noble Brood,
This fair unrivalled Brotherhood,
And turned away from thee, my Son !
And left—but be the rest unsaid,
The name untouched, the tear unshed ;—
My wish is known, and I have done :
Now promise, grant this one request,
This dying prayer, and be thou blest !'

Then Francis answered—' Trust thy Son,
For, with God's will, it shall be done !'—

The pledge obtained, the solemn word
Thus scarcely given, a noise was heard,
And Officers appeared in state
To lead the prisoners to their fate.
They rose, oh ! wherefore should I fear
To tell, or, Lady, you to hear !
They rose—embraces none were given—
They stood like trees when earth and heaven
Are calm ; they knew each other's worth,
And reverently the Band went forth.
They met, when they had reached the door,
One with profane and harsh intent
Placed there—that he might go before
And, with that rueful Banner borne
Aloft in sign of taunting scorn,
Conduct them to their punishment :

So cruel Sussex, unrestrained
By human feeling, had ordained.
The unhappy Banner Francis saw,
And, with a look of calm command
Inspiring universal awe,
He took it from the soldier's hand ;
And all the people that stood round
Confirmed the deed in peace profound.
—High transport did the Father shed
Upon his Son—and they were led,
Led on, and yielded up their breath ;
Together died, a happy death !—
But Francis, soon as he had braved
That insult, and the Banner saved,
Athwart the unrelenting tide
Of the spectators occupied
In admiration or dismay,
Bore instantly his Charge away."

These things, which thus had in the night
And hearing passed of Him who stood
With Emily, on the Watch-tower height,
In Rylstone's woeful neighbourhood,
He told ; and oftentimes with voice
Of power to comfort or rejoice ;
For deepest sorrows that aspire,
Go high, no transport ever higher.
" Yes—God is rich in mercy," said
The old Man to the silent Maid,
" Yet, Lady ! shines, through this black night
One star of aspect heavenly bright ;
Your Brother lives—he lives—is come
Perhaps already to his home ;
Then let us leave this dreary place."
She yielded, and with gentle pace,
Though without one uplifted look,
To Rylstone-hall her way she took.

CANTO SIXTH.

Why comes not Francis !—From the dock
He fled,—and, in his flight, could hear
The death-sounds of the Minster-bell :
That sullen stroke pronounced farewell
To Marmaduke, cut off from pity !
To Ambrose that ! and then a knell
For him, the sweet half-opened Flower !
For all—all dying in one hour !
—Why comes not Francis ! Thoughts of
Should bear him to his Sister dear
With the fleet motion of a dove ;
Yea, like a heavenly messenger
Of speediest wing, should he appear.

not!—for westward fast
 of York he past;
 it impels or leads,
 hurries on;—nor heeds
 rough the Villages,
 nphant cruelties
 itary force,
 t without remorse.
 , heard not, as he fled;
 ering heart was dead
 oned to blank awe,
 l horror strong:
 object which he saw,
 sight, as he swept along—
 er in his hand!
 ade a sudden stand.

out like one betrayed:
 lone! what promise made!
 moment! to what end
 oblation tend,
 rer!—Can he go
 strument of woe,
 ny where, a right
 in his Country's sight!
 | men deem the change
 urse, perverse and strange!
 t how! when! must she,
 ; Emily,
 ns object see!

long did he maintain,
 rest could gain:
 o danger brought
 den—even that thought,
 spicion strong
 ve man to his wrong.
 ss it were the sense
 Providence,
 ionably shown—
 inner clung so fast
 id unconscious hand;
 nd to which it passed
 ment! And why
 n's purpose might be known
 ndrance meet his eye,
 , to withstand
 Father's prayer
 on forgiven, and blest
 tments were at rest,
 h laid the heart bare!—
 xtre sweeping by,
 n his mind the prophecy
 ion made

To Emily in the yew-tree shade:
 He sighed, submitting will and power
 To the stern embrace of that grasping hour.
 "No choice is left, the deed is mine—
 Dead are they, dead!—and I will go,
 And, for their sakes, come weal or woe,
 Will lay the Relic on the shrine."

So forward with a steady will
 He went, and traversed plain and hill;
 And up the vale of Wharf his way
 Pursued;—and, at the dawn of day,
 Attained a summit whence his eyes
 Could see the Tower of Bolton rise.
 There Francis for a moment's space
 Made halt—but hark! a noise behind
 Of horsemen at an eager pace!
 He heard, and with misgiving mind.
 —'Tis Sir George Bowes who leads the Band:
 They come, by cruel Sussex sent;
 Who, when the Nortons from the hand
 Of death had drunk their punishment,
 Bethought him, angry and ashamed,
 How Francis, with the Banner claimed
 As his own charge, had disappeared,
 By all the standers-by revered.
 His whole bold carriage (which had quelled
 Thus far the Opposer, and repelled
 All censure, enterprise so bright
 That even bad men had vainly striven
 Against that overcoming light)
 Was then reviewed, and prompt word given,
 That to what place soever fled
 He should be seized, alive or dead.

The troop of horse have gained the height
 Where Francis stood in open sight.
 They hem him round—"Behold the proof,"
 They cried, "the Ensign in his hand!
 He did not arm, he walked aloof!
 For why!—to save his Father's land;—
 Worst Traitor of them all is he,
 A Traitor dark and cowardly!"

"I am no Traitor," Francis said,
 "Though this unhappy freight I bear;
 And must not part with. But beware;—
 Err not, by hasty zeal misled,
 Nor do a suffering Spirit wrong,
 Whose self-reproaches are too strong!"
 At this he from the beaten road
 Retreated towards a brake of thorn,
 That like a place of vantage showed;
 And there stood bravely, though forlorn.

In self-defence with warlike brow
 He stood,—nor weaponless was now;
 He from a Soldier's hand had snatched
 A spear,—and, so protected, watched
 The Assailants, turning round and round;
 But from behind with treacherous wound
 A Spearman brought him to the ground.
 The guardian lance, as Francis fell,
 Dropped from him; but his other hand
 The Banner clenched; till, from out the Band,
 One, the most eager for the prize,
 Rushed in; and—while, O grief to tell!
 A glimmering sense still left, with eyes
 Unclosed the noble Francis lay—
 Seized it, as hunters seize their prey;
 But not before the warm life-blood
 Had tinged more deeply, as it flowed,
 The wounds the brodered Banner showed,
 Thy fatal work, O Maiden, innocent as good!

Proudly the Horsemen bore away
 The Standard; and where Francis lay
 There was he left alone, unwept,
 And for two days unnoticed slept.
 For at that time bewildering fear
 Possessed the country, far and near;
 But, on the third day, passing by
 One of the Norton Tenantry
 Espied the uncovered Corse; the Man
 Shrunk as he recognised the face,
 And to the nearest homesteads ran
 And called the people to the place.
 —How desolate is Rylstone-hall!
 This was the instant thought of all;
 And if the lonely Lady there
 Should be; to her they cannot bear
 This weight of anguish and despair.
 So, when upon sad thoughts had prest
 Thoughts sadder still, they deemed it best
 That, if the Priest should yield assent
 And no one hinder their intent,
 Then, they, for Christian pity's sake,
 In holy ground a grave would make;
 And straightway buried he should be
 In the Church-yard of the Priory.

Apart, some little space, was made
 The grave where Francis must be laid.
 In no confusion or neglect
 This did they,—but in pure respect
 That he was born of gentle blood;
 And that there was no neighbourhood
 Of kindred for him in that ground;
 So to the Church-yard they are bound,

Bearing the body on a bier;
 And psalms they sing—a holy sound
 That hill and vale with sadness bear.

But Emily hath raised her head,
 And is again disquieted;
 She must behold!—so many gone,
 Where is the solitary One!
 And forth from Rylstone-hall stepped she,—
 To seek her Brother forth she went,
 And tremblingly her course she bent
 Toward Bolton's ruined Priory.
 She comes, and in the vale hath heard
 The funeral dirge;—she sees the knot
 Of people, sees them in one spot—
 And darting like a wounded bird
 She reached the grave, and with her breast
 Upon the ground received the rest,—
 The consummation, the whole ruth
 And sorrow of this final truth!

CANTO SEVENTH.

'Fowers there are
 That touch each other to the quick—in motion
 Which the gross world no sense hath to power
 No soul to dream of.'

Thou Spirit, whose angelic hand
 Was to the harp a strong command,
 Called the submissive strings to wake
 In glory for this Maiden's sake,
 Say, Spirit! whither hath she fled
 To hide her poor afflicted head?
 What mighty forest in its gloom
 Enfolds her!—is a rifted tomb
 Within the wilderness her seat!
 Some island which the wild waves beat—
 Is that the Sufferer's last retreat?
 Or some aspiring rock, that shrouds
 Its perilous front in mists and clouds?
 High-climbing rock, low sunless dale,
 Sea, desert, what do these avail?
 Oh take her anguish and her fears
 Into a deep recess of years!

'Tis done;—despoil and desolation
 O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown;
 Pools, terraces, and walks are sown
 With weeds; the bowers are overthrown,
 Or have given way to slow mutation,
 While, in their ancient habitation
 The Norton name hath been unknown.
 The lordly Mansion of its pride

d; the ravage hath spread wide
 park and field, a perishing
 ks the gladness of the Spring!
 this silent gloom agreeing,
 joyless human Being,
 such as if the waste
 ler her dominion placed.
 rimrose bank, her throne
 ss, she sits alone;
 ie ruins of a wood,
 a covert bright and green,
 e full many a brave tree stood,
 to spread its boughs, and ring
 sweet bird's carolling.
 r, like a virgin Queen,
 ; in imperial state
 ward images of fate,
 ring inward a serene
 ct sway, through many a thought
 and change, that hath been brought
 jection of a holy,
 ern and rigorous, melancholy!
 uthority, with grace
 ss, is in her face,—
 h she fixed it; yet it seems
 dow by no native right
 which cannot lose the gleams,
 ly the tender gleams,
 ess and meek delight,
 g-kindness ever bright:
 r sovereign mien:—her dress
 th woollen cincture tied,
 mountain-wool undyed)
 ,—fashioned to express
 ing Pilgrim's humbleness.

: hath wandered, long and far,
 he light of sun and star;
 ed in trouble and in grief,
 ward like a withered leaf,
 ship at random blown
 places and unknown.
 he dares to seek a haven
 r native wilds of Craven;
 again her Father's roof,
 er fortitude to proof;
 y sorrow hath been borne,
 thoroughly forlorn:
 oth in itself stand fast,
 y memory of the past
 th of Reason; held above
 ities of mortal love;
 , lofty, calm, and stable,
 y impenetrable.

And so—beneath a mouldered tree,
 A self-surviving leafless oak
 By unregarded age from stroke
 Of ravage saved—sate Emily.
 There did she rest, with head reclined,
 Herself most like a stately flower,
 (Such have I seen) whom chance of birth
 Hath separated from its kind,
 To live and die in a shady bower,
 Single on the gladsome earth.

When, with a noise like distant thunder,
 A troop of deer came sweeping by;
 And, suddenly, behold a wonder!
 For One, among those rushing deer,
 A single One, in mid career
 Hath stopped, and fixed her large full eye
 Upon the Lady Emily;
 A Doe most beautiful, clear-white,
 A radiant creature, silver-bright!

Thus checked, a little while it stayed;
 A little thoughtful pause it made;
 And then advanced with stealth-like pace,
 Drew softly near her, and more near—
 Looked round—but saw no cause for fear;
 So to her feet the Creature came,
 And laid its head upon her knee,
 And looked into the Lady's face,
 A look of pure benignity,
 And fond unclouded memory.
 It is, thought Emily, the same,
 The very Doe of other years!—
 The pleading look the Lady viewed,
 And, by her gushing thoughts subdued,
 She melted into tears—
 A flood of tears, that flowed apace,
 Upon the happy Creature's face.

Oh, moment ever blest! O Pair
 Beloved of Heaven, Heaven's chosen care,
 This was for you a precious greeting;
 And may it prove a fruitful meeting!
 Joined are they, and the sylvan Doe
 Can she depart! can she forego
 The Lady, once her playful peer,
 And now her sainted Mistress dear?
 And will not Emily receive
 This lovely chronicler of things
 Long past, delights and sorrowings?
 Lone Sufferer! will not she believe
 The promise in that speaking face;
 And welcome, as a gift of grace,
 The saddest thought the Creature brings!

That day, the first of a re-union
Which was to teem with high communion,
That day of balmy April weather,
They tarried in the wood together.
And when, ere fall of evening dew,
She from her sylvan haunt withdrew,
The White Doe tracked with faithful pace
The Lady to her dwelling-place ;
That nook where, on paternal ground,
A habitation she had found,
The Master of whose humble board
Once owned her Father for his Lord ;
A hut, by tufted trees defended,
Where Rylstone brook with Wharf is blended.

When Emily by morning light
Went forth, the Doe stood there in sight.
She shrunk : with one frail shock of pain
Received and followed by a prayer,
She saw the Creature once again ;
Shun will she not, she feels, will bear ;—
But, wheresoever she looked round,
All now was trouble-haunted ground ;
And therefore now she deems it good
Once more this restless neighbourhood
To leave.—Unwooded, yet unforbidden,
The White Doe followed up the vale,
Up to another cottage, hidden
In the deep fork of Amerdale ;
And there may Emily restore
Herself, in spots unseen before.
—Why tell of mossy rock, or tree,
By lurking Dernbrook's pathless side,
Haunts of a strengthening amity
That calmed her, cheered, and fortified ?
For she hath ventured now to read
Of time, and place, and thought, and deed—
Endless history that lies
In her silent Follower's eyes ;
Who with a power like human reason
Discerns the favourable season,
Skilled to approach or to retire,—
From looks conceiving her desire ;
From look, deportment, voice, or mien,
That vary to the heart within.
If she too passionately wreathed
Her arms, or over-deeply breathed,
Walked quick or slowly, every mood
In its degree was understood ;
Then well may their accord be true,
And kindest intercourse ensue.
—Oh ! surely 'twas a gentle rousing
When she by sudden glimpse espied
The White Doe on the mountain browsing,

Or in the meadow wandered wide !
How pleased, when down the Straggler came
Beside her, on some sunny bank !
How soothed, when in thick bower enclosed,
They, like a nested pair, reposed !
Fair Vision ! when it crowned the Maid
Within some rocky cavern laid,
The dark cave's portal gliding by,
White as whitest cloud on high
Floating through the azure sky.
—What now is left for pain or fear ?
That Presence, dearer and more dear,
While they, side by side, were straying,
And the shepherd's pipe was playing,
Did now a very gladness yield
At morning to the dewy field,
And with a deeper peace endued
The hour of moonlight solitude.

With her Companion, in such frame
Of mind, to Rylstone back she came ;
And, ranging through the wasted groves,
Received the memory of old loves,
Undisturbed and undistrest,
Into a soul which now was blest
With a soft spring-day of holy,
Mild, and grateful, melancholy :
Not sunless gloom or unenlightened,
But by tender fancies brightened.

When the bells of Rylstone played
Their sabbath music—“ *God us aye!* ”
That was the sound they seemed to speak ;
Inscriptive legend which I ween
May on those holy bells be seen,
That legend and her Grandsire's name ;
And oftentimes the Lady ween
Had in her childhood read the same ;
Words which she sighted at that day :
But now, when such sad change was wrought
And of that lonely name she thought,
The bells of Rylstone seemed to say,
While she sat listening in the shade,
With vocal music, “ *God us aye!* ”
And all the hills were glad to bear
Their part in this effectual prayer.

Nor lacked she Reason's firmest power ;
But with the White Doe at her side
Up would she climb to Norton Tower,
And thence look round her far and wide,
Her fate there measuring ;—all is stilled,—
The weak One hath subdued her heart ;
Behold the prophecy fulfilled,

Fulfilled, and she sustains her part !
 But here her Brother's words have failed ;
 Here hath a milder doom prevailed ;
 That she, of him and all bereft,
 Hath yet this faithful Partner left ;
 This one Associate that disproves
 His words, remains for her, and loves.
 If tears are shed, they do not fall
 For loss of him—for one, or all ;
 Yet, sometimes, sometimes doth she weep
 Moved gently in her soul's soft sleep ;
 A few tears down her cheek descend
 For this her last and living Friend.

Bless, tender Hearts, their mutual lot,
 And bless for both this savage spot ;
 Which Emily doth sacred hold
 For reasons dear and manifold—
 Here hath she, here before her sight,
 Close to the summit of this height,
 The grassy rock-encircled Pound
 In which the Creature first was found.
 So beautiful the timid Thrall
 (A spotless Youngling white as foam)
 Her youngest Brother brought it home ;
 The youngest, then a lusty boy,
 Bore it, or led, to Rylstone-hall
 With heart brimful of pride and joy !

But most to Bolton's sacred Pile,
 On favouring nights, she loved to go ;
 There ranged through cloister, court, and aisle,
 Attended by the soft-paced Doe ;
 Nor feared she in the still moonshine
 To look upon Saint Mary's shrine ;
 Nor on the lonely turf that showed
 Where Francis slept in his last abode.
 For that she came ; there oft she sate
 Forlorn, but not disconsolate :
 And, when she from the abyss returned
 Of thought, she neither shrunk nor mourned ;
 Was happy that she lived to greet
 Her mute Companion as it lay
 In love and pity at her feet ;
 How happy in its turn to meet
 The recognition ! the mild glance
 Beamed from that gracious countenance ;
 Communication, like the ray
 Of a new morning, to the nature
 And prospects of the inferior Creature !

A mortal Song we sing, by dower
 Encouraged of celestial power ;

Power which the viewless Spirit shed
 By whom we were first visited ;
 Whose voice we heard, whose hand and wings
 Swept like a breeze the conscious strings,
 When, left in solitude, erewhile
 We stood before this ruined Pile,
 And, quitting unsubstantial dreams,
 Sang in this Presence kindred themes ;
 Distress and desolation spread
 Through human hearts, and pleasure dead,—
 Dead—but to live again on earth,
 A second and yet nobler birth ;
 Dire overthrow, and yet how high
 The re-ascent in sanctity !
 From fair to fairer ; day by day
 A more divine and loftier way !
 Even such this blessed Pilgrim trod,
 By sorrow lifted towards her God ;
 Uplifted to the purest sky
 Of undisturbed mortality.
 Her own thoughts loved she ; and could bend
 A dear look to her lowly Friend ;
 There stopped ; her thirst was satisfied
 With what this innocent spring supplied :
 Her sanction inwardly she bore,
 And stood apart from human cares :
 But to the world returned no more,
 Although with no unwilling mind
 Help did she give at need, and joined
 The Wharfedale peasants in their prayers.
 At length, thus faintly, faintly tied
 To earth, she was set free, and died.
 Thy soul, exalted Emily,
 Maid of the blasted family,
 Rose to the God from whom it came !
 —In Rylstone Church her mortal frame
 Was buried by her Mother's side.

Most glorious sunset ! and a ray
 Survives—the twilight of this day—
 In that fair Creature whom the fields
 Support, and whom the forest shields ;
 Who, having filled a holy place,
 Partakes, in her degree, Heaven's grace ;
 And bears a memory and a mind
 Raised far above the law of kind ;
 Haunting the spots with lonely cheer
 Which her dear Mistress once held dear :
 Loves most what Emily loved most—
 The enclosure of this church-yard ground ;
 Here wanders like a gliding ghost,
 And every sabbath here is found ;
 Comes with the people when the bells
 Are heard among the moorland dells,

Finds entrance through yon arch, where way
Lies open on the sabbath-day ;
Here walks amid the mournful waste
Of prostrate altars, shrines defaced,
And floors encumbered with rich show
Of fret-work imagery laid low ;
Paces softly, or makes halt,
By fractured cell, or tomb, or vault ;
By plate of monumental brass
Dim-gleaming among weeds and grass,
And sculptured Forms of Warriors brave :
But chiefly by that single grave,

That one sequestered hillock green,
The pensive visitant is seen.
There doth the gentle Creature lie
With those adversities unmoved ;
Calm spectacle, by earth and sky
In their benignity approved !
And aye, methinks, this hoary Pile,
Subdued by outrage and decay,
Looks down upon her with a smile,
A gracious smile, that seems to say—
" Thou, thou art not a Child of Time,
But Daughter of the Eternal Prime ! "

ECCLESIASTICAL SONNETS.

IN SERIES.

PART I.

FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO BRITAIN, TO THE CONSUMMATION OF THE
DOMINION.

'A verse may catch a wandering Soul, that flies
Profounder Tracts, and by a blest surprise
Convert delight into a Sacrifice.'

I.

INTRODUCTION.

I, who accompanied with faithful pace
Cerulean Duddon from his cloud-fed spring,
And loved with spirit ruled by his to sing
Of mountain-quiet and boon nature's grace ;
I, who essayed the nobler Stream to trace
Of Liberty, and smote the plaintive string
Till the checked torrent, proudly trumpeting,
Won for herself a lasting resting-place ;
Now seek upon the heights of Time the source
Of a HOLY RIVER, on whose banks are found
Sweet pastoral flowers, and laurels that have crowned
Full oft the unworthy brow of lawless force ;
And, for delight of him who tracks its course,
Immortal amaranth and palms abound.

II.

CONJECTURES.

If there be prophets on whose spirits rest
Past things, revealed like future, they can
What Powers, presiding o'er the sacred
Of Christian Faith, this savage Island bless
With its first bounty. Wandering through
Did holy Paul * a while in Britain dwell,
And call the Fountain forth by miracle,
And with dread signs the nascent Stream
Or He, whose bonds dropped off, whose pris
Flew open, by an Angel's voice unbarred
Or some of humbler name, to these wild
Storm-driven ; who, having seen the cup
Pass from their Master, sojourned here to
The precious Current they had taught to

* See Note.

III.

IDATION OF THE DRUIDS.

the Arch-druid's brow the seamew*

in ; and toward the mystic ring
stand, the Future questioning,
morant aims her heavy flight,
n to each baleful rite,
pse of ages, hath crept o'er
s, and patriarchal lore.
ard : can these meek doctrines blight
! wither his heroic strains?
e fulfilled ;—the Julian spear
ened ; and, with Roman chains,
ne of Jesus crucified ;
ney spread—the weak, the suffering,
th, and in the hope abide. [hear ;

IV.

EDICAL EXCOMMUNICATION.

ve have met thee on thy road,
! Outcast, from the gift of fire
ff by sacerdotal ire,
mpathy that Man bestowed !
im our reverence, that to God,
s ! that to the eternal Sire,
Ministers of law aspire,
sole fount whence wisdom flowed,
der. Tremblingly escaped,
cience of the coming storm,
1 when the stars were shaped ;
yon thick woods, the primal truth
ugh many a superstitious form
oul with unavailing ruth.

V.

UNCERTAINTY.

ounds us ; seeking, we are lost
wilds, amid Brigantian coves,
solitary shepherd roves
n of Sarum, by the ghost
hadows of Tradition, crost ;
e boatman of the Western Isles
urse—to mark those holy piles
vive on bleak Iona's coast.
monuments of eldest name,
unforgotten lays,
s of Greek or Roman fame,
onable Source have led ;
es, that sought the fountain-head
the growing Rill may gaze.

owl was, among the Druids, an emblem of
connected with the deluge that made an

VI.

PERSECUTION.

LAMENT ! for Diocletian's fiery sword
Works busy as the lightning ; but instinct
With malice ne'er to deadliest weapon linked,
Which God's ethereal store-houses afford :
Against the Followers of the incarnate Lord
It rages ;—some are smitten in the field— [shield
Some pierced to the heart through the ineffectual
Of sacred home ;—with pomp are others gored
And dreadful respite. Thus was Alban tried,
England's first Martyr, whom no threats could shake ;
Self-offered victim, for his friend he died,
And for the faith ; nor shall his name forsake
That Hill, whose flowery platform seems to rise
By Nature decked for holiest sacrifice*.

VII.

RECOVERY.

As, when a storm hath ceased, the birds regain
Their cheerfulness, and busily retrim
Their nests, or chant a gratulating hymn
To the blue ether and bespangled plain ;
Even so, in many a re-constructed fane,
Have the survivors of this Storm renewed
Their holy rites with vocal gratitude :
And solemn ceremonials they ordain
To celebrate their great deliverance ;
Most feelingly instructed 'mid their fear—
That persecution, blind with rage extreme, [nance,
May not the less, through Heaven's mild counte-
Even in her own despite, both feed and cheer ;
For all things are less dreadful than they seem.

VIII.

TEMPTATIONS FROM ROMAN REFINEMENTS.

WATCH, and be firm ! for, soul-subduing vice,
Heart-killing luxury, on your steps await.
Fair houses, baths, and banquets delicate,
And temples flashing, bright as polar ice,
Their radiance through the woods—may yet suffice
To sap your hardy virtue, and abate
Your love of Him upon whose forehead sate
The crown of thorns ; whose life-blood flowed, the
price
Of your redemption. Shun the insidious arts
That Rome provides, less dreading from her frown
Than from her wily praise, her peaceful gown,
Language, and letters ;—these, though fondly viewed
As humanising graces, are but parts
And instruments of deadliest servitude !

important part of their mysteries. The Cormorant was a
bird of bad omen.

* See Note.

IX.

DISSENTIONS.

THAT heresies should strike (if truth be scanned
Presumptuously) their roots both wide and deep,
Is natural as dreams to feverish sleep.
Lo! Discord at the altar dares to stand
Uplifting toward high Heaven her fiery brand,
A cherished Priestess of the new-baptized!
But chastisement shall follow peace despised.
The Pictish cloud darkens the enervate land
By Rome abandoned; vain are suppliant cries,
And prayers that would undo her forced farewell;
For she returns not.—Awed by her own knell,
She casts the Britons upon strange Allies,
Soon to become more dreaded enemies
Than heartless misery called them to repel.

X.

STRUGGLE OF THE BRITONS AGAINST THE BARBARIANS.

Rise!—they have risen: of brave Aneurin ask
How they have scourged old foes, perfidious friends:
The Spirit of Caractacus descends
Upon the Patriots, animates their task;—
Amazement runs before the towering casque
Of Arthur, bearing through the stormy field
The virgin sculptured on his Christian shield:—
Stretched in the sunny light of victory bask
The Host that followed Urien as he strode
O'er heaps of slain;—from Cambrian wood and
Druids descend, auxiliars of the Cross; [moss
Bards, nursed on blue Ffynlimmon's still abode,
Rush on the fight, to harps preferring swords,
And everlasting deeds to burning words!

XI.

SAXON CONQUEST.

NOR wants the cause the panic-striking aid
Of hallelujahs * tost from hill to hill—
For instant victory. But Heaven's high will
Permits a second and a darker shade
Of Pagan night. Afflicted and dismayed,
The Relics of the sword flee to the mountains:
O wretched Land! whose tears have flowed like
fountains;
Whose arts and honours in the dust are laid
By men yet scarcely conscious of a care
For other monuments than those of Earth;
Who, as the fields and woods have given them birth,
Will build their savage fortunes only there;
Content, if fove, and barrow, and the girth
Of long-drawn rampart, witness what they were

* See Note.

XII.

MONASTERY OF OLD BANGOR *.

THE oppression of the tumult—wrath and scorn—
The tribulation—and the gleaming blades—
Such is the impetuous spirit that pervades
The song of Taliesin;—Ours shall mourn [here
The unarmed Host who by their prayers would
The sword from Bangor's walls, and guard the shore
Of Aboriginal and Roman lore,
And Christian monuments, that now must burn
To senseless ashes. Mark! how all things sweep
From their known course, or vanish like a dream;
Another language spreads from coast to coast;
Only perchance some melancholy Stream
And some indignant Hills old names preserve,
When laws, and creeds, and people all are lost!

XIII.

CASUAL INCITEMENT.

A BRIGHT-HAIRED company of youthful slaves,
Beautiful strangers, stand within the pale
Of a sad market, ranged for public sale,
Where Tiber's stream the immortal City laves
ANGEL by name; and not an ANGEL waves
His wing who could seem lovelier to man's eye
Than they appear to holy Gregory;
Who, having learnt that name, salvation craves
For Them, and for their Land. The earnest Sir
His questions urging, feels, in slender ties
Of chiming sound, countending sympathies;
DE-IRIANS—he would save them from God's ills
Subjects of Saxon ÆLLA—they shall sing
Glad HALLE-lujahs to the eternal King!

XIV.

GLAD TIDINGS.

FOR ever hallowed be this morning fair,
Blest be the unconscious shore on which ye tread,
And blest the silver Cross, which ye, instead
Of martial banner, in procession bear;
The Cross preceding Him who floats in air,
The pictured Saviour!—By Augustin led,
They come—and onward travel without dread,
Chanting in barbarous ears a tuneful prayer—
Sung for themselves, and those whom they would
free!
Rich conquest waits them:—the tempestuous sea
Of Ignorance, that ran so rough and high
And heeded not the voice of clashing swords,
These good men humble by a few hark words,
And calm with fear of God's divinity.

* See Note.

XV.

PAULINUS *.

e Northumbria's royal Hall,
 utful Edwin, tutored in the school
 ll maintains a heathen rule,
 ith functions apostolical !
 shoulders curved, and stature tall,
 id vivid eye, and meagre cheek,
 ; feature like an eagle's beak ;
 aspect doth at once appal
 th reverence. The Monarch leans
 are truths this Delegate propounds,
 s own deep mind he sounds
 hesitation,—then convenes
 ; Councillors :—give ear,
 ensive Sage doth utter, hear !

XVI.

PERSUASION.

like a Sparrow, mighty King !
 at banquet with your Chiefs you sit
 a blazing fire—is seen to flit
 ie wintry tempest. Fluttering,
 enter ; there, on hasty wing,
 d passes on from cold to cold ;
 it came we know not, nor behold
 oes. Even such, that transient Thing,
 Soul ; not utterly unknown
 : Body lodged, her warm abode ;
 at world She came, what woe or weal
 rture waits, no tongue hath shown ;
 y if the Stranger can reveal,
 lcome cordially bestowed † ! ”

XVII.

CONVERSION.

formation works the novel Lore ;
 losed, the Priest in full career
 n armed man, and hurls a spear
 the Fane which heretofore
 folly. Woden falls, and Thor
 ; the mace, in battle heaved
 y dream) till victory was achieved,
 e God himself is seen no more.
 ltar sink, to hide their shame
 is weeds. ‘ *O come to me,*
 n / ’ such the inviting voice
 eash streams ‡ ; and thousands, who
 ite—the pledge of sanctity,
 nerate life, the promise claim.

† See Note.

‡ See Note.

XVIII.

APOLOGY.

NOR scorn the aid which Fancy oft doth lend
 The Soul's eternal interests to promote :
 Death, darkness, danger, are our natural lot ;
 And evil Spirits *may* our walk attend
 For aught the wisest know or comprehend ;
 Then be *good* Spirits free to breathe a note
 Of elevation ; let their odours float
 Around these Converts ; and their glories blend,
 The midnight stars outshining, or the blaze
 Of the noon-day. Nor doubt that golden cords
 Of good works, mingling with the visions, raise
 The Soul to purer worlds : and *who* the line
 Shall draw, the limits of the power define,
 That even imperfect faith to man affords !

XIX.

PRIMITIVE SAXON CLERGY *.

How beautiful your presence, how benign,
 Servants of God ! who not a thought will share
 With the vain world ; who, outwardly as bare
 As winter trees, yield no fallacious sign
 That the firm soul is clothed with fruit divine !
 Such Priest, when service worthy of his care
 Has called him forth to breathe the common air,
 Might seem a saintly Image from its shrine
 Descended :—happy are the eyes that meet
 The Apparition ; evil thoughts are stayed
 At his approach, and low-bowed necks entreat
 A benediction from his voice or hand ;
 Whence grace, through which the heart can
 understand,
 And vows, that bind the will, in silence made.

XX.

OTHER INFLUENCES.

AH, when the Body, round which in love we clung,
 Is chilled by death, does mutual service fail !
 Is tender pity then of no avail !
 Are intercessions of the fervent tongue
 A waste of hope !—From this sad source have
 Rites that console the Spirit, under grief [sprung
 Which ill can brook more rational relief :
 Hence, prayers are shaped amiss, and dirges sung
 For Souls whose doom is fixed ! The way is smooth
 For Power that travels with the human heart :
 Confession ministers the pang to soothe
 In him who at the ghost of guilt doth start
 Ye holy Men, so earnest in your care,
 Of your own mighty instruments beware !

* See note.

XXI.

RECLUSION.

LANCE, shield, and sword relinquished—at his side
A head-roll, in his hand a clasped book,
Or staff more harmless than a shepherd's crook,
The war-worn Chieftain quits the world—to hide
His thin autumnal locks where Monks abide
In cloistered privacy. But not to dwell
In soft repose he comes. Within his cell,
Round the decaying trunk of human pride,
At morn, and eve, and midnight's silent hour,
Do penitential cogitations cling;
Like ivy, round some ancient elm, they twine
In grisly folds and strictures serpentine;
Yet, while they strangle, a fair growth they bring,
For recompence—their own perennial bower.

XXII.

CONTINUED.

METHINKS that to some vacant hermitage
My feet would rather turn—to some dry nook
Scooped out of living rock, and near a brook
Hurled down a mountain-cove from stage to stage,
Yet tempering, for my sight, its bustling rage
In the soft heaven of a translucent pool;
Thence creeping under sylvan arches cool,
Fit haunt of shapes whose glorious equipage
Would elevate my dreams. A beechen bowl,
A maple dish, my furniture should be;
Crisp, yellow leaves my bed; the hooting owl
My night-watch: nor should e'er the crested fowl
From thorp or vill his matins sound for me,
Tired of the world and all its industry.

XXIII.

REPROOF.

BUT what if One, through grove or flowery mead,
Indulging thus at will the creeping feet
Of a voluptuous indolence, should meet
Thy hovering Shade, O venerable Bede!
The saint, the scholar, from a circle freed
Of toil stupendous, in a hallowed seat
Of learning, where thou heard'st at the billows beat
On a wild coast, rough monitors to feed
Perpetual industry. Sublime Recluse!
The recreant soul, that dares to shun the debt
Imposed on human kind, must first forget
Thy diligence, thy unrelaxing use
Of a long life; and, in the hour of death,
The last dear service of thy passing breath*!

* He expired dictating the last words of a translation of St. John's Gospel.

XXIV.

SAXON MONASTERIES, AND LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE RELIGION.

By such examples moved to unbought pains,
The people work like congregated bees;
Eager to build the quiet Fortresses
Where Piety, as they believe, obtains
From Heaven a general blessing; timely rains
Or needful sunshine; prosperous enterprise,
Justice and peace:—bold faith! yet also rise
The sacred Structures for less doubtful gains.
The Sensual think with reverence of the palms
Which the chaste votaries seek, beyond the grave;
If penance be redeemable, thence alms
Flow to the poor, and freedom to the slave;
And if full oft the Sanctuary save
Lives black with guilt, ferocity it calms.

XXV.

MISSIONS AND TRAVELS.

Not sedentary all: there are who roam
To scatter seeds of life on barbarous shores;
Or quit with zealous step their knee-worn floors
To seek the general mart of Christendom;
Whence they, like richly-laden merchants, come
To their beloved cells:—or shall we say
That, like the Red-cross Knight, they urge their way,
To lead in memorable triumph home
Truth, their immortal Una! Babylon,
Learned and wise, hath perished utterly,
Nor leaves her Speech one word to aid the sight
That would lament her;—Memphis, Tyre, are gone
With all their Arts,—but classic lore glides on
By these Religious saved for all posterity.

XXVI.

ALFRED.

BEHOLD a pupil of the monkish gown,
The pious ALFRED, King to Justice dear!
Lord of the harp and liberating spear;
Mirror of Princes! Indigent Renown
Might range the starry ether for a crown
Equal to his deserts, who, like the year,
Pours forth his bounty, like the day doth cheer,
And awes like night with mercy-tempered frown.
Ease from this noble miser of his time
No moment steals; pain narrows not his cares*.
Though small his kingdom as a spark or gem,
Of Alfred boasts remote Jerusalem,
And Christian India, through her wide-spread clime,
In sacred converse gifts with Alfred shares.

* See Note.

XXVII.

HIS DESCENDANTS.

How *new* thy great soul was freed from mortal chains,
Darling of England! many a bitter shower
 Fell on thy tomb; but emulative power
 Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.
 The Race of Alfred covet glorious pains
 A lion charges throned, dangers ever new!
 Black tempests bursting, blacker still in view!
 But many sovereignty its hold retains;
 The root *ancient*, the branches bold to strive
 With the fierce tempest, while, within the round
 Of that protection, gentle virtues thrive;
 As 'till, 'mid some green plot of open ground,
 Aude as the sun extends its dewy gloom,
 The *scattered* hyacinths spread their purple bloom.

XXVIII.

INFLUENCE ABUSED.

Taken by Ambition, who with subtlest skill
 Changes her means, the Enthusiast as a dupe
 Stal star, and as a hypocrite can stoop,
 And turn the instruments of good to ill,
 Misleading the credulous people to his will.
 So *St. Desian*,—from its Benedictine coop
 Leaves the master Mind, at whose fell swoop
 The *chaste* affections tremble to fulfil
 Their purpose. Behold, pre-signified,
 The *Might* of spiritual sway! his thoughts, his
 dreams,
 Do in the supernatural world abide:
 He vaunt a throng of Followers, filled with pride
 In what they see of virtues pushed to extremes,
 And *surceries* of talent misapplied.

XXIX.

DANISH CONQUEST.

FOR to the Crown that doth the Cowl obey*!
 Government, checking arms that would restrain
 The *inconstant* Rovers of the northern main,
 Came to restore and spread a Pagan way:
 But *eternal* truth is potent to allay
Envy and rage, and soon the cruel Dane
 Fell, through the influence of her gentle reign,
 His native superstitions melt away.
 And when, when thick gloom the east o'ershrouds,
 The faded Moon, slow climbing, doth appear
 To *scythe* to consume the heavy clouds;
 No *man* can see lie; but every eye
 Around her sees, while air is hushed, a clear
 And widening circuit of ethereal sky.

* See Note.

XXX.

CANUTE.

A PLEASANT music floats along the Mere,
 From Monks in Ely chanting service high,
 While-as Canute the King is rowing by: [near,
 "My Oarsmen," quoth the mighty King, "draw
 "That we the sweet song of the Monks may hear!"
 He listens (all past conquests and all schemes
 Of future vanishing like empty dreams
 Heart-touched, and haply not without a tear
 The Royal Mastrel, ere the choir is still,
 While his free Barge skims the smooth flood along,
 Gives to that rapture an accordant Rhyme*.
 O suffering Earth! be thankful; sternest clime
 And rudest age are subject to the thrill
 Of heaven-descended Piety and Song.

XXXI.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

THE woman-hearted Confessor prepares
 The evanescence of the Saxon line.
 Hark! 'tis the toiling Curfew!—the stars shine;
 But of the lights that cherish household cares
 And festive gladness, turns not one that dares
 To tinkle after that dull stroke of thine,
 Emblem and instrument, from Thames to Tyne,
 Of force that daunts, and cunning that ensnares!
 Yet as the terrors of the lordly bed,
 That quench, from hut to palace, lamps and fires,
 Touch not the tapers of the sacred quires;
 Even so a thralldom, studious to expel
 Old laws, and ancient customs to derange,
 To Creed or Ritual brings no fatal change.

XXXII.

COLDLY we spake. The Saxons, overpowered
 By wrong triumphant through its own excess,
 From fields laid waste, from house and home
 Devoured
 By flames, look up to heaven and crave redress
 From God's eternal justice. Pitiless
 Though men be, there are angels that can feel
 For wounds that death alone has power to heal,
 For penitent guilt, and innocent distress.
 And has a Champion risen in arms to try
 His Country's virtue, fought, and breathes no more;
 Him in their hearts the people canonize;
 And far above the man's most precious ore
 The least small pittance of bare mould they prize
 Scooped from the sacred earth where his dear relics
 Lie.

* Which is still extant.

XXXIII.

THE COUNCIL OF CLERMONT.

"And shall," the Pontiff asks, "profane ones flow
 "From Nazareth—source of Christian piety,
 "From Bethlehem, from the Mounts of Agony
 "And glorified Ascension! Warriors, go,
 "With prayers and blessings we your path will sow;
 "Like Moses hold our hands erect, till ye
 "Have chased far off by righteous victory
 "These sons of Amalek, or laid them low!"—
 "GOD WILLETH IT," the whole assembly cry;
 Shout which the enraptured multitude astounds!
 The Council-roof and Clermont's towers reply:—
 "God willeth it," from hill to hill rebounds,
 And, in awe-stricken Countries far and nigh,
 Through 'Nature's hollow arch' that voice
 resounds*.

XXXIV.

CROCEADES.

THE turbaned Race are poured in thickening swarms
 Along the west; though driven from Aquitaine,
 The Crescent glitters on the towers of Spain;
 And soft Italia feels renewed alarms;
 The scimitar, that yields not to the charms
 Of ease, the narrow Bosphorus will disdain;
 Nor long (that crossed) would Grecian hills detain
 Their tents, and check the current of their arms.
 Then blame not those who, by the mightiest lever
 Known to the moral world, Imagination,
 Upheave, so seems it, from her natural station
 All Christendom:—they sweep along (was never
 So huge a host!)—to tear from the Unbeliever
 The precious Tomb, their haven of salvation.

XXXV.

RICHARD I.

REDOUTED King, of courage leonine,
 I mark thee, Richard! urgent to equip
 Thy warlike person with the staff and scrip;
 I watch thee sailing o'er the midland brine;
 In conquered Cyprus see thy Bride decline
 Her blushing cheek, love-vows upon her lip,
 And see love-emblems streaming from thy ship,
 As thence she holds her way to Palestine.
 My Song, a fearless homager, would attend
 Thy thundering battle-axe as it cleaves the press
 Of war, but duty summons her away
 To tell—how, finding in the rash distress
 Of those Enthusiasts a subservient friend,
 To giddier heights hath clomb the Papal sway.

* The decision of this council was believed to be instantly known in remote parts of Europe.

XXXVI.

AN INTERDICT.

REALMS quake by turns: proud &
 The Church, by mandate shod
 power

She arrogates o'er heaven's stern
 Closes the gates of every sacred p
 Straight from the sun and tainted
 All sacred things are covered: of
 Grows sad as night—no seemly g
 Nor is a face allowed to meet a f
 With natural smiles of greeting.
 Ditches are graves—funereal rite
 And in the church-yard he most
 Who dares be wedded! Fancies
 Into the pensive heart ill fortifies
 And comfortless despair the now

XXXVII.

PAPAL ABUSUS.

As with the Stream our voyage
 The gross materials of this work
 A marvellous study of wild acids
 Uncouth proximities of old and t
 And bold transfigurations, more
 (As might be deemed) to disciples
 Than aught the sky's fantastic el
 When most fantastic, offers to th
 Saw we not Henry scourged at I
 Lo! John self-stripped of his im
 Sceptre and mantle, sword and
 At a proud Legate's feet! The
 Baronial halls, the opprobrious i
 And angry Ocean roars a vain e

XXXVIII.

SCENE IN VENICE.

BLACK Demons hovering o'er hi
 To Caesar's Successor the Ponti
 "Ere I absolve thee, stoop! the
 "Levelled with earth this foot of
 Then he, who to the altar had h
 He, whose strong arm the Orient
 He, who had held the Soldan as
 Stooped, of all glory disinherited
 And even the common dignity o
 Amazement strikes the crowd:
 Their eyes away in sorrow, othe
 With scorn, invoking a vindicti
 From outraged Nature; but the
 In abject sympathy with power

XXXIX.

PAPAL DOMINION.

O Peter's Chair the viewless wind
 ne and ask permission when to blow,
 ther empire would it have! for now
 y Domination, unconfined
 y dreaming Bards to Love assigned,
 e in sober truth—to raise the low,
 the wise, the strong to overthrow;
 earth and heaven to bind and to unbind!—
 the thunder quails thee!—crouch—rebuff
 thy recompence! from land to land
 ent thrones of Christendom are stuff
 pation of a magic wand,
 the Pope that wields it:—whether rough
 th his front, our world is in his hand!

PART II.

CLOSE OF THE TROUBLES IN THE REIGN OF
CHARLES I.

I.

—alas! did Man, created pure—
 is guarded, deviate from the line
 d to duty:—woeful forfeiture
 by wilful breach of law divine.
 ; perverseness did the Church abjure
 e to her Lord, and haste to twine,
 ven-born flowers that shall for aye endure,
 i whose front the world had fixed her sign.
 -if with thy trials thus it fares,
 an smooth the way to evil choice,
 rash censure be the mind kept free;
 judges right who weighs, compares,
 he sternest sentence which his voice
 ses, ne'er abandons Charity.

II.

se assumption rose, and fondly hail'd
 stition, spread the Papal power;
 ot deem the Autocracy prevail'd
 y, even in error's darkest hour. [tower
 ats, forth-thundering from her spiritual
 pine, or with gentle lure she tames.
 ad Peace through Her uphold their claims;
 stity finds many a sheltering bower.
 ere is none that if controul'd or sway'd
 ommands partakes not, in degree,
 o'er manners arts and arms, diffused:
 by domination, Roman See,
 erably, oft monstrously, abused
 ambition, be this tribute paid.

III.

CISTERCIAN MONASTERY.

*"HERE Man more purely lives, less oft doth fall,
 "More promptly rises, walks with stricter heed,
 "More safely rests, dies happier, is freed
 "Earlier from cleansing fires, and gains withal
 "A brighter crown *."*—On yon Cistercian wall
 That confident assurance may be read;
 And, to like shelter, from the world have fled
 Increasing multitudes. The potent call
 Doubtless shall cheat full oft the heart's desires;
 Yet, while the rugged Age on pliant knee
 Vows to rapt Fancy humble fealty,
 A gentler life spreads round the holy spires;
 Where'er they rise, the sylvan waste retires,
 And aëry harvests crown the fertile lea.

IV.

DEPLORABLE his lot who tills the ground,
 His whole life long tills it, with heartless toil
 Of villain-service, passing with the soil
 To each new Master, like a steer or hound,
 Or like a rooted tree, or stone earth-bound;
 But mark how gladly, through their own domains,
 The Monks relax or break these iron chains;
 While Mercy, uttering, through their voice, a sound
 Echoed in Heaven, cries out, "Ye Chiefs, abate
 These legalized oppressions! Man—whose name
 And nature God disdained not; Man—whose soul
 Christ died for—cannot forfeit his high claim
 To live and move exempt from all controul
 Which fellow-feeling doth not mitigate!"

V.

MONKS AND SCHOOLMEN.

RECORD we too, with just and faithful pen,
 That many hooded Cenobites there are,
 Who in their private cells have yet a care
 Of public quiet; unambitious Men,
 Counsellors for the world, of piercing ken;
 Whose fervent exhortations from afar
 Move Princes to their duty, peace or war;
 And oft-times in the most forbidding den
 Of solitude, with love of science strong,
 How patiently the yoke of thought they bear!
 How subtly glide its finest threads along!
 Spirits that crowd the intellectual sphere
 With mazy boundaries, as the astronomer
 With orb and cycle girds the starry throng.

* See Note.

VI.

OTHER BENEFITS.

And, not in vain embodied to the sight,
Religion finds even in the stern retreat
Of feudal sway her own appropriate seat ;
From the collegiate pompa on Windsor's height
Down to the humbler altar, which the Knight
And his Retainers of the embattled hall
Seek in domestic oratory small,
For prayer in stillness, or the chanted rite ;
Then chiefly dear, when foes are planted round,
Who teach the intrepid guardians of the place—
Hourly exposed to death, with famine worn,
And suffering under many a perilous wound—
How sad would be their durance, if forlorn
Of offices dispensing heavenly grace !

VII.

CONTINUED.

And what melodious sounds at times prevail !
And, ever and anon, how bright a gleam
Pours on the surface of the turbid Stream !
What heartfelt fragrance mingles with the gale
That swells the bosom of our passing sail !
For where, but on this River's margin, blow
Those flowers of chivalry, to bind the brow
Of hardihood with wreaths that shall not fail !—
Fair Court of Edward ! wonder of the world !
I see a matchless blazonry unfurled
Of wisdom, magnanimity, and love ;
And meekness tempering honourable pride ;
The lamb is couching by the lion's side,
And near the flame-eyed eagle sits the dove.

VIII.

CRUSADERS.

Furl we the sails, and pass with tardy oars
Through these bright regions, casting many a glance
Upon the dream-like issues—the romance
Of many-coloured life that Fortune pours
Round the Crusaders, till on distant shores
Their labours end ; or they return to lie,
The vow performed, in cross-legged effigy,
Devoutly stretched upon their chancel floors.
Am I deceived ! Or is their requiem chanted
By voices never mute when Heaven unties
Her inmost, softest, tenderest harmonies ;
Requiem which Earth takes up with voice undaunted,
When she would tell how Brave, and Good, and
Wise,
For their high guerdon not in vain have panted !

IX.

As faith thus sanctified the warrior's crest
While from the Papal Unity there came,
What feebler means had fail'd to give, one aim
Diffused thro' all the regions of the West ;
So does her Unity its power attest
By works of Art, that shed, on the outward fane
Of worship, glory and grace, which who shall think
That ever looked to heaven for final rest !
Hail countless Temples ! that so well befit
Your ministry ; that, as ye rise and take
Form spirit and character from holy writ,
Give to devotion, wheresoe'er awake,
Pinions of high and higher sweep, and make
The unconverted soul with awe submit.

X.

Where long and deeply hath been fixed the root
In the blest soil of gospel truth, the Tree,
(Blighted or scathed tho' many branches be,
Put forth to wither, many a hopeful shoot)
Can never cease to bear celestial fruit.
Witness the Church that oft times, with effect
Dear to the saints, strives earnestly to eject
Her bane, her vital energies recruit.
Lamenting, do not hopelessly repine
When such good work is doomed to be undone,
The conquests lost that were so hardly won ;—
All promises vouchsafed by Heaven will shine
In light confirmed while years their course shall run
Confirmed alike in progress and decline.

XI.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

ENOUGH ! for see, with dim association
The tapers burn ; the odorous incense feeds
A greedy flame ; the pompous mass proceeds ;
The Priest bestows the appointed consecration ;
And, while the Host is raised, its elevation
An awe and supernatural horror breeds ;
And all the people bow their heads, like reeds
To a soft breeze, in lowly adoration.
This Valdo brooks not. On the banks of Rhodan
He taught, till persecution chased him thence,
To adore the Invisible, and Him alone.
Nor are his Followers loth to seek defence,
Mid woods and wilds, on Nature's craggy throne
From rites that trample upon soul and sense.

XII.

THE VAUDOIS.

hence came they who for the Saviour Lord
 long borne witness as the Scriptures teach!—
 ere Valdo raised his voice to preach
 in ears the unadulterate Word,
 fugitive Progenitors explored
 the vales, in quest of safe retreats
 that pure Church survives, though summer
 heats
 a passage to the Romish sword,
 it dares to follow. Herbs self-sown,
 fruitage gathered from the chesnut wood,
 in the sufferers then; and mists, that brood
 o'er paths with new-fallen obstacles bestrown,
 at them; and the eternal snow that daunts
 them, is God's good winter for their haunts.

XIII.

to be the Rivers, from their mountain springs
 long to Freedom, "Plant thy banners here!"
 passed Piety, "Dismiss thy fear,
 in our caverns smooth thy ruffled wings!"
 and unthanked their final lingerings—
 but not to high-souled Passion's ear—
 in the fens wide-spread and marshes drear,
 own creation. Such glad welcomings
 was heard to give where Venice rose
 from aloft those Heirs of truth divine
 near his fountains sought obscure repose,
 now prepared as glorious lights to shine,
 that be needed for their sacred Charge;
 Prisoners They, whose spirits were at large!

XIV.

WALDENSES.

had given earliest notice, as the lark
 from the ground the morn to gratulate;
 ere rose the day to antedate,
 striking out a solitary spark, [dark.—
 all the world with midnight gloom was
 followed the Waldensian bands, whom Hate
 endeavours to exterminate,
 Obloquy pursues with hideous bark*:
 they desist not;—and the sacred fire,
 kindled thus, from dens and savage woods
 handed on with never-ceasing care,
 through courts, through camps, o'er liminary floods;
 seeks this sea-girt Isle a timely share
 new Flame, not suffered to expire.

* See Note.

XV.

ARCHBISHOP CHICHELY TO HENRY V.

"WHAT beast in wilderness or cultured field
 "The lively beauty of the leopard shows!
 "What flower in meadow-ground or garden grows
 "That to the towering lily doth not yield!
 "Let both meet only on thy royal shield!
 "Go forth, great King! claim what thy birth bestows;
 "Conquer the Gallic lily which thy foes
 "Dare to usurp;—thou hast a sword to wield,
 "And Heaven will crown the right."—The mitred
 Sire

Thus spake—and lo! a Fleet, for Gaul addrest,
 Ploughs her bold course across the wondering seas;
 For, sooth to say, ambition, in the breast
 Of youthful heroes, is no sullen fire,
 But one that leaps to meet the fanning breeze.

XVI.

WARS OF YORK AND LANCASTER.

Thus is the storm abated by the craft
 Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect [checked,
 The Church, whose power hath recently been
 Whose monstrous riches threatened. So the shaft
 Of victory mounts high, and blood is quaffed
 In fields that rival Cressy and Poitiers—
 Pride to be washed away by bitter tears!
 For deep as hell itself, the avenging draught
 Of civil slaughter. Yet, while temporal power
 Is by these shocks exhausted, spiritual truth
 Maintains the else endangered gift of life;
 Proceeds from infancy to lusty youth;
 And, under cover of this woeful strife,
 Gathers unblighted strength from hour to hour.

XVII.

WICLIFFE.

ONCE more the Church is seized with sudden fear,
 And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed:
 Yea, his dry bones to ashes are consumed
 And flung into the brook that travels near; [hear
 Forthwith, that ancient Voice which Streams can
 Thus speaks (that Voice which walks upon the wind,
 Though seldom heard by busy human kind)—
 "As thou these ashes, little Brook! wilt bear
 "Into the Avon, Avon to the tide
 "Of Severn, Severn to the narrow seas,
 "Into main Ocean they, this deed accurst
 "An emblem yields to friends and enemies
 "How the bold Teacher's Doctrine, sanctified
 "By truth, shall spread, throughout the world
 dispersed."

XVIII.

CORRUPTIONS OF THE HIGHER CLERGY.

"Woe to you, Prelates! rioting in ease
 "And cumbrous wealth—the shame of your estate;
 "You, on whose progress dazling trains await
 "Of pompous horses; whom vain titles please;
 "Who will be served by others on their knees,
 "Yet will yourselves to God no service pay;
 "Pastors who neither take nor point the way
 "To Heaven; for, either lost in vanities
 "Ye have no skill to teach, or if ye know
 "And speak the word—" Alas! of fearful
 things

'Tis the most fearful when the people's eye
 Abuse hath cleared from vain imaginings;
 And taught the general voice to prophesy
 Of Justice armed, and Pride to be laid low.

XIX.

ABUSE OF MONASTIC POWER.

And what is Penance with her knotted thong;
 Mortification with the shirt of hair,
 Wan cheek, and knees indurated with prayer,
 Vigils, and fastings rigorous as long;
 If cloistered Avarice scruple not to wrong
 The pious, humble, useful Secular,
 And rob the people of his daily care,
 Scorning that world whose blindness makes her
 strong!

Inversion strange! that, unto One who lives
 For self, and struggles with himself alone,
 The amplest share of heavenly favour gives;
 That to a Monk allots, both in the esteem
 Of God and man, place higher than to him
 Who on the good of others builds his own!

XX.

MONASTIC VOLUPTUOUSNESS.

Yet more,—round many a Convent's blazing fire
 Unhallowed threads of revelry are spun;
 There Venus sits disguised like a Nun,—
 While Bacchus, clothed in semblance of a Friar,
 Pours out his choicest beverage high and higher
 Sparkling, until it cannot choose but run
 Over the bowl, whose silver lip hath won
 An instant kiss of masterful desire—
 To stay the precious waste. Through every brain
 The domination of the sprightly juice
 Spreads high conceits to madding Fancy dear,
 Till the arched roof, with resolute abuse
 Of its grave echoes, swells a choral strain,
 Whose votive burthen is—"OUR KINGDOM'S HERE!"

XXI.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES.

Threats come which no submission may avert
 No sacrifice avert, no power dispute;
 The tapers shall be quenched, the bellfrices mute
 And, 'mid their choirs unroofed by selfish rage
 The warbling wren shall find a leafy cage;
 The gadding bramble hang her purple fruit;
 And the green lizard and the gilded newt
 Lead unmolested lives, and die of age.
 The owl of evening and the woodland fox
 For their abode the shrines of Waltham choose
 Proud Glastonbury can no more refuse
 To stoop her head before these desperate shapes
 She whose high pomp displaced, as story tells,
 Arimathean Joseph's wattled cells.

XXII.

THE SAME SUBJECT.

The lovely Nun (submissive, but more meek
 Through saintly habit than from effort done
 To unrelenting mandates that pursue
 With equal wrath the steps of strong and weak
 Goes forth—unveiling timidly a cheek
 Suffused with blushes of celestial hue,
 While through the Convent's gate to open she
 Softly she glides, another home to seek.
 Not Iris, issuing from her cloudy shrine,
 An Apparition more divinely bright!
 Not more attractive to the dazzled sight
 Those watery glories, on the stormy brine
 Poured forth, while summer suns at distance
 And the green vales lie hushed in sober light

XXIII.

CONTINUED.

Yet many a Novice of the cloistral shade,
 And many chained by vows, with eager gleam
 The warrant hail, exulting to be free;
 Like ships before whose keels, full long embayed
 In polar ice, propitious winds have made
 Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea,
 Their liquid world, for bold discovery,
 In all her quarters temptingly displayed!
 Hope guides the young; but when the old
 pass
 The threshold, whither shall they turn to find
 The hospitality—the aims (alas!
 Alms may be needed) which that House bestows
 Can they, in faith and worship, train the mind
 To keep this new and questionable road!

XXIV.

SAINTS.

must fly before a chasing hand,
 and Saints, in every hamlet mourned !
 the old idolatry be spurned,
 your radiant Shapes desert the Land :
 ration was not your demand,
 d heart proffered it—the servile heart ;
 refore are ye summoned to depart,
 , and thou, St. George, whose flaming brand
 agon quelled ; and valiant Margaret
 rival sword a like Opponent slew :
 t Cecilia, seraph-haunted Queen
 ony ; and weeping Magdalene,
 the penitential desert met
 reet as those that over Eden blew !

XXV.

THE VIRGIN.

! whose virgin bosom was uncroft
 e least shade of thought to sin allied ;
 ! above all women glorified,
 ted nature's solitary boast ;
 an foam on central ocean tost ;
 : than eastern skies at daybreak strewn
 acied roses, than the unblemished moon
 er wane begins on heaven's blue coast ;
 ge falls to earth. Yet some, I ween,
 rgiven the suppliant knee might bend,
 risible Power, in which did blend
 was mixed and reconciled in Thee
 er's love with maiden purity,
 with low, celestial with terrene !

XXVI.

APOLOGY.

riely unworthy to endure
 supremacy of crafty Rome ;
 rage to the arch of Christendom
 ystone haughtily secure ;
 cy from Heaven transmitted pure,
 hold ; and, therefore, to the tomb
 e through fire—and by the scaffold some—
 tly Fisher, and unbending More.
 for both the bosom's lord did sit
 s throne ;' unsoftened, undismayed
 ; that mingled with the tragic scene
 r fear ; and More's gay genius played
 inoffensive sword of native wit,
 bare axe more luminous and keen.

XXVII.

IMAGINATIVE REGRETS.

DEEP is the lamentation ! Not alone
 From Sages justly honoured by mankind ;
 But from the ghostly tenants of the wind,
 Demons and Spirits, many a dolorous groan
 Issues for that dominion overthrown :
 Proud Tiber grieves, and far-off Ganges, blind
 As his own worshippers : and Nile, reclined
 Upon his monstrous urn, the farewell moan
 Renews. Through every forest, cave, and den,
 Where frauds were hatched of old, hath sorrow
 past—
 Hangs o'er the Arabian Prophet's native Waste,
 Where once his airy helpers schemed and planned
 Mid spectral lakes bemocking thirsty men,
 And stalking pillars built of fiery sand.

XXVIII.

REFLECTIONS.

GRANT, that by this unsparing hurricane
 Green leaves with yellow mixed are torn away,
 And goodly fruitage with the mother spray ;
 'Twere madness—wished we, therefore, to detain,
 With hands stretched forth in mollified disdain,
 The 'trumpery' that ascends in bare display—
 Bulls, pardons, relics, cowls black, white, and grey—
 Upwhirled, and flying o'er the ethereal plain
 Fast bound for Limbo Lake. And yet not choice
 But habit rules the unreflecting herd,
 And airy bonds are hardest to disown ;
 Hence, with the spiritual sovereignty transferred
 Unto itself, the Crown assumes a voice
 Of reckless mastery, hitherto unknown.

XXIX.

TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

BUT, to outweigh all harm, the sacred Book,
 In dusty sequestration wrapt too long,
 Assumes the accents of our native tongue ;
 And he who guides the plough, or wields the crook,
 With understanding spirit now may look
 Upon her records, listen to her song,
 And sift her laws—much wondering that the wrong,
 Which Faith has suffered, Heaven could calmly
 brook.
 Transcendent boon ! noblest that earthly King
 Ever bestowed to equalize and bless
 Under the weight of mortal wretchedness !
 But passions spread like plagues, and thousands wild
 With bigotry shall tread the Offering
 Beneath their feet, detested and defiled.

XXX.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

For what contend the wise!—for nothing less
 Than that the Soul, freed from the bonds of Sense,
 And to her God restored by evidence
 Of things not seen, drawn forth from their recess,
 Root there, and not in forms, her holiness;—
 For Faith, which to the Patriarchs did dispense
 Sure guidance, ere a ceremonial fence
 Was needful round men thirsting to transgress;—
 For Faith, more perfect still, with which the Lord
 Of all, himself a Spirit, in the youth
 Of Christian aspiration, deigned to fill
 The temples of their hearts who, with his word
 Informed, were resolute to do his will,
 And worship him in spirit and in truth.

XXXI.

EDWARD VI.

‘SWEET is the holiness of Youth’—so felt
 Time-honoured Chaucer speaking through that Lay
 By which the Prioress beguiled the way,
 And many a Pilgrim’s rugged heart did melt.
 Hadst thou, loved Bard! whose spirit often dwelt
 In the clear land of vision, but foreseen
 King, child, and seraph, blended in the mien
 Of pious Edward kneeling as he knelt
 In meek and simple infancy, what joy
 For universal Christendom had thrilled
 Thy heart! what hopes inspired thy genius, skilled
 (O great Precursor, genuine morning Star)
 The lucid shafts of reason to employ,
 Piercing the Papal darkness from afar!

XXXII.

EDWARD SIGNING THE WARRANT FOR THE
EXECUTION OF JOAN OF KENT.

THE tears of man in various measure gush
 From various sources; gently overflow
 From blissful transport some—from clefts of woe
 Some with ungovernable impulse rush;
 And some, coëval with the earliest blush
 Of infant passion, scarcely dare to show
 Their pearly lustre—coming but to go;
 And some break forth when others’ sorrows crush
 The sympathising heart. Nor these, nor yet
 The noblest drops to admiration known,
 To gratitude, to injuries forgiven—
 Claim Heaven’s regard like waters that have wet
 The innocent eyes of youthful Monarchs driven
 To pen the mandates, nature doth disown.

XXX

REVIVAL OF

THE saintly Youth has been
 By unrelenting Death. C
 For change, to whom the
 Rejoicing did they cast up
 Their Gods of wood and stone
 Of counter-proclamation,
 (Proud triumph is it for a
 Lifting them up, the word
 Of the Most High. Again
 The Creature, to the Creator
 Again with frankincense
 Like those the Heathen set
 And prayer, man’s reason
 Runs through blind channels

XXX

LATIMER AND

How fast the Marian death
 See Latimer and Ridley in
 Of Faith stand coupled for
 One (like those prophets
 Transfigured*, from this
 A torch of inextinguishable
 The Other gains a confidence
 And thus they foil their
 The penal instruments, though
 Are glorified while this
 Of saintly Friends the ‘m
 Corded, and burning at the
 Earth never witnessed ob
 In constancy, in fellowship

XX

CRAN

OUTSTRETCHING flame-wreath
 (O God of mercy, may me
 Of judgment such presum
 Amid the shuddering thr
 Firm as the stake to which
 His frame is tied; firm fi
 To the bare head. The
 The shrouded Body to th
 Answers with more than
 Through all her nerves w
 Till breath departs in bla
 Then, ‘mid the ghastly ru
 Behold the unalterable hi
 Emblem of faith untorn

* See Note.

† For the belief in this
torments.

XXXVI.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE TROUBLES OF THE
REFORMATION.

glorious Martyrs, from your fields of light,
 mortal ken! Inspire a perfect trust
 (as we look round) that Heaven's decrees are
 in few can hold committed to a fight [just:
 shows, ev'n on its better side, the might
 of our Self-will, Rapacity, and Lust,
 clouds enveloped of polemic dust,
 and showers of blood seem rather to incite
 to allay. Anathemas are hurled
 on both sides; veteran thunders (the brute test
 of truth) are met by fulminations new—
 and many flags are caught at, and unfurled—
 as they strike at friends—the flying shall pursue—
 Victory sickens, ignorant where to rest!

XXXVII.

ENGLISH REFORMERS IN EXILE.

Like birds, like birds escaped the fowler's net,
 seek with timely flight a foreign strand;
 happy, re-assembled in a land
 unless Luther freed, could they forget
 Country's woes. But scarcely have they met,
 ere in faith, and brothers in distress,
 to pour forth their common thankfulness,
 hope declines:—their union is beset
 by speculative notions rashly sown,
 and the thickly-sprouting growth of poisonous
 weeds;
 their forms are broken staves; their passions,
 master them. How enviably blest [steeds
 who can, by help of grace, enthrone
 the face of God within his single breast!

XXXVIII.

ELIZABETH.

Virgin Queen! o'er many an envious bar
 upthrust, snatched from many a treacherous
 hill, sage Lady, whom a grateful Isle [wile!
 blest, respiring from that dismal war
 by thy voice! But quickly from afar
 ice breathes with more malignant aim;
 alien storms with home-bred ferments claim
 the tenuous fellowship. Her silver car,
 unimpeded by violence, from menaced taint
 being pure, and seemingly more bright:
 therefore yields it to a foul constraint
 as the clouds its beams dispersed, while shone,
 and angels blest, the glorious light!

XXXIX.

EMINENT REFORMERS.

METHINKS that I could trip o'er heaviest soil,
 Light as a buoyant bark from wave to wave,
 Were mine the trusty staff that JEWEL gave
 To youthful HOOKER, in familiar style
 The gift exalting, and with playful smile *:
 For thus equipped, and bearing on his head
 The Donor's farewell blessing, can he dread
 Tempest, or length of way, or weight of toil?—
 More sweet than odours caught by him who sails
 Near spicy shores of Araby the blest,
 A thousand times more exquisitely sweet,
 The freight of holy feeling which we meet,
 In thoughtful moments, wafted by the gales
 From fields where good men walk, or bowers
 wherein they rest.

XL.

THE SAME.

HOLY and heavenly Spirits as they are,
 Spotless in life, and eloquent as wise,
 With what entire affection do they prize [care
 Their Church reformed! labouring with earnest
 To baffle all that may her strength impair;
 That Church, the unperverted Gospel's seat;
 In their afflictions a divine retreat; [prayer!—
 Source of their liveliest hope, and tenderest
 The truth exploring with an equal mind,
 In doctrine and communion they have sought
 Firmly between the two extremes to steer;
 But theirs the wise man's ordinary lot,
 To trace right courses for the stubborn blind,
 And prophesy to ears that will not hear.

XLI.

DISTRACTIONS.

MEN, who have ceased to reverence, soon defy
 Their forefathers; lo! sects are formed, and split
 With morbid restlessness;—the ecstatic fit
 Spreads wide; though special mysteries multiply,
The Saints must govern, is their common cry;
 And so they labour, deeming Holy Writ
 Disgraced by aught that seems content to sit
 Beneath the roof of settled Modesty.
 The Romanist exults; fresh hope he draws
 From the confusion, craftily incites
 The overweening, personates the mad—
 To heap disgust upon the worthier Cause:
 Totters the Throne; the new-born Church is sad
 For every wave against her peace unites.

* See Note.

XLII.

GUNPOWDER PLOT.

FEAR hath a hundred eyes that all agree
 To plague her beating heart ; and there is one
 (Nor idlest that !) which holds communion
 With things that were not, yet were meant to be.
 Aghast within its gloomy cavity
 That eye (which sees as if fulfilled and done
 Crimes that might stop the motion of the sun)
 Beholds the horrible catastrophe
 Of an assembled Senate unredeemed
 From subterraneous Treason's darkling power :
 Merciless act of sorrow infinite !
 Worse than the product of that dismal night,
 When gushing, copious as a thunder-shower,
 The blood of Huguenots through Paris streamed.

XLIII.

ILLUSTRATION.

THE JUNG-FRAU AND THE FALL OF THE RHINE NEAR
 SCHAFFHAUSEN.

THE Virgin Mountain *, wearing like a Queen
 A brilliant crown of everlasting snow,
 Sheds ruin from her sides ; and men below
 Wonder that aught of aspect so serene
 Can link with desolation. Smooth and green,
 And seeming, at a little distance, slow,
 The waters of the Rhine ; but on they go
 Fretting and whitening, keener and more keen ;
 Till madness seizes on the whole wide Flood,
 Turned to a fearful Thing whose nostrils breathe
 Blasts of tempestuous smoke—wherewith he tries
 To hide himself, but only magnifies ;
 And doth in more conspicuous torment writhe,
 Deafening the region in his ireful mood.

XLIV.

TROUBLES OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

EVEN such the contrast that, where'er we move,
 To the mind's eye Religion doth present ;
 Now with her own deep quietness content ;
 Then, like the mountain, thundering from above
 Against the ancient pine-trees of the grove
 And the Land's humblest comforts. Now her
 Recals the transformation of the flood, [mood
 Whose rage the gentle skies in vain reprove,
 Earth cannot check. O terrible excess
 Of headstrong will ! Can this be Piety ?
 No—some fierce Maniac hath usurped her name ;
 And scourges England struggling to be free :
 Her peace destroyed ! her hopes a wilderness !
 Her blessings cursed—her glory turned to shame !

* The Jung-frau.

XLV.

LAUD *.

PREJUDGED by foes determined in
 An old weak Man for vengeance ;
 Laud, ' in the painful art of dying
 (Like a poor bird entangled in a
 Whose heart still flutters, though
 To stir in useless struggle) hath :
 On hope that conscious innocence
 And in his prison breathes celest
 Why tarries then thy chariot ?
 O Death ! the ensanguined yet tr
 Which thou prepar'st, full often,
 (What time a State with madding
 The Saint or Patriot to the work
 All wounds, all perturbations dot

XLVI.

AFFLICTIONS OF KING

HARP ! could'st thou venture, on
 The faintest note to echo which
 Caught from the hand of Moses
 O'er Sinai's top, or from the Sh
 Early awake, by Siloa's brook, t
 Of dread Jehovah ; then, should
 Hear also of that name, and me
 Off to the mountains, like a cow
 Of which the Lord was weary.
 Weep with the good, beholding
 Despised by that stern God to
 Their suppliant hands ; but hol
 He keepeth ; like the firmamen
 His statutes like the chambers :

PART III.

FROM THE RESTORATION TO TH

I.

I SAW the figure of a lovely Ma
 Seated alone beneath a darkso
 Whose fondly-overhanging can
 Set off her brightness with a pl
 No Spirit was she ; *that* my he
 For she was one I loved excee
 But while I gazed in tender re
 (Or was it sleep that with my
 The bright corporeal presence
 Remaining still distinct grew t
 Like sunny mist ;—at length t
 Shape, limbs, and heavenly fea
 Each with the other in a linger
 Of dissolution, melted into air.

* See Note.

II.

PATRIOTIC SYMPATHIES.

ht, without a voice, that Vision spake
 my Soul, and sadness which might seem
 dissevered from our present theme ;
 belovèd Country ! I partake
 ed agitations for thy sake ;
 o, dost visit oft my midnight dream ;
 y meets me with the earliest beam
 which tells that Morning is awake.
 impair thy beauty or destroy,
 eebode destruction, I deplore
 al love the sad vicissitude ;
 ast fallen, and righteous Heaven restore
 strate, then my spring-time is renewed,
 row bartered for exceeding joy.

III.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

mes—with rapture greeted, and caress'd
 untic love—his kingdom to regain !
 tue's Nurse, Adversity, in vain
 l, and fostered in her iron breast :
 she taught of hardest and of best,
 d have taught, by discipline of pain
 g privation, now dissolves amain,
 membered only to give zest
 onness.—Away, Circean revels !
 what gain ! if England soon must sink
 ulf which all distinction levels—
 otry may swallow the good name,
 th that draught, the life-blood : misery,
 hame,
 s loathed ; from which Historians shrink !

IV.

LATITUDINARIANISM.

th is keenly sought for, and the wind
 with rich words poured out in thought's
 efence ;
 r the Church inspire that eloquence,
 atonic Piety confined
 ole temple of the inward mind ;
 e there is who builds immortal lays,
 doomed to tread in solitary ways,
 s before and danger's voice behind ;
 alone, nor helpless to repel
 ights ; for from above the starry sphere
 crets, whispered nightly to his ear ;
 pure spirit of celestial light
 hrough his soul—'that he may see and tell
 s invisible to mortal sight.'

V.

WALTON'S BOOK OF LIVES.

There are no colours in the fairest sky
 So fair as these. The feather, whence the pen
 Was shaped that traced the lives of these good men,
 Dropped from an Angel's wing. With moistened eye
 We read of faith and purest charity
 In Statesman, Priest, and humble Citizen :
 O could we copy their mild virtues, then
 What joy to live, what blessedness to die !
 Methinks their very names shine still and bright ;
 Apart—like glow-worms on a summer night ;
 Or lonely tapers when from far they fling
 A guiding ray ; or seen—like stars on high,
 Satellites burning in a lucid ring
 Around meek Walton's heavenly memory.

VI.

CLERICAL INTEGRITY.

Nor shall the eternal roll of praise reject
 Those Unconforming ; whom one rigorous day
 Drives from their Cures, a voluntary prey
 To poverty, and grief, and disrespect,
 And some to want—as if by tempests wrecked
 On a wild coast ; how destitute ! did They
 Feel not that Conscience never can betray,
 That peace of mind is Virtue's sure effect.
 Their altars they forego, their homes they quit,
 Fields which they love, and paths they daily trod,
 And cast the future upon Providence ;
 As men the dictate of whose inward sense
 Outweighs the world ; whom self-deceiving wit
 Lures not from what they deem the cause of God.

VII.

PERSECUTION OF THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.

When Alpine Vales threw forth a suppliant cry,
 The majesty of England interposed [closed ;
 And the sword stopped ; the bleeding wounds were
 And Faith preserved her ancient purity.
 How little boots that precedent of good,
 Scorned or forgotten, Thou canst testify,
 For England's shame, O Sister Realm ! from wood,
 Mountain, and moor, and crowded street, where lie
 The headless martyrs of the Covenant,
 Slain by Compatriot-protestants that draw
 From councils senseless as intolerant
 Their warrant. Bodies fall by wild sword-law ;
 But who would force the Soul, tilts with a straw
 Against a Champion cased in adamant.

VIII.

ACQUITTAL OF THE BISHOPS.

A VOICE, from long-expecting thousands sent,
Shatters the air, and troubles tower and spire ;
For Justice hath absolved the innocent,
And Tyranny is balked of her desire :
Up, down, the busy Thames—rapid as fire
Coursing a train of gunpowder—it went,
And transport finds in every street a vent,
Till the whole City rings like one vast quire.
The Fathers urge the People to be still, [vain !
With outstretched hands and earnest speech—in
Yea, many, haply wont to entertain
Small reverence for the mitre's offices,
And to Religion's self no friendly will,
A Prelate's blessing ask on bended knees.

IX.

WILLIAM THE THIRD.

CALM as an under-current, strong to draw
Millions of waves into itself, and run,
From sea to sea, impervious to the sun
And plunging storm, the spirit of Nassau
Swerves not, (how blest if by religious awe
Swayed, and thereby enabled to contend
With the wide world's commotions) from its end
Swerves not—diverted by a casual law.
Had mortal action e'er a nobler scope !
The Hero comes to liberate, not defy ;
And, while he marches on with steadfast hope,
Conqueror beloved ! expected anxiously !
The vacillating Bondman of the Pope
Shrinks from the verdict of his steadfast eye.

X.

OBLIGATIONS OF CIVIL TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

UNGRATEFUL Country, if thou e'er forget
The sons who for thy civil rights have bled !
How, like a Roman, Sidney bowed his head,
And Russel's milder blood the scaffold wet ;
But these had fallen for profitless regret
Had not thy holy Church her champions bred,
And claims from other worlds inspired
The star of Liberty to rise. Nor yet
(Grave this within thy heart !) if spiritual things
Be lost, through apathy, or scorn, or fear,
Shalt thou thy humbler franchises support,
However hardly won or justly dear :
What came from heaven to heaven by nature clings,
And, if discovered thence, its course is short.

XI.

BACHÉVEREL.

A SUDDEN conflict rises from the swell
Of a proud slavery met by tenets strained
In Liberty's behalf. Fears, true or feigned,
Spread through all ranks ; and lo ! the destined
Who loudest rang his pulpit 'larum bell,
Stands at the Bar, absolved by female eyes
Mingling their glances with grave flatteries
Lavished on *Him*—that England may rebel
Against her ancient virtue. High and Low,
Watch-words of Party, on all tongues are rife ;
As if a Church, though sprung from heaven, must
To opposites and fierce extremes her life,— (own
Not to the golden mean, and quiet flow
Of truths that soften hatred, temper strife.

XII.

DOWN a swift Stream, thus far, a bold design
Have we pursued, with livelier stir of heart
Than his who sees, borne forward by the Rhine,
The living landscapes greet him, and depart ;
Sees spires fast sinking—up again to start !
And strives the towers to number, that recline
O'er the dark steeps, or on the horizon line
Striding with shattered crests his eye athwart.
So have we hurried on with troubled pleasure :
Henceforth, as on the bosom of a stream
That slackens, and spreads wide a watery gleam,
We, nothing loth a lingering course to measure,
May gather up our thoughts, and mark at leisure
How widely spread the interests of our theme.

XIII.

ASPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA.

I.—THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

WELL worthy to be magnified are they
Who, with sad hearts, of friends and country took
A last farewell, their loved abodes forsook,
And hallowed ground in which their fathers lay ;
Then to the new-found World explored their way,
That so a Church, unforced, uncalled to brook
Ritual restraints, within some sheltering nook
Her Lord might worship and his word obey
In freedom. Men they were who could not bend ;
Blest Pilgrims, surely, as they took for guide
A will by sovereign Conscience sanctified ;
Blest while their Spirits from the woods ascended
Along a Galaxy that knows no end,
But in His glory who for Sinners died.

XIV.

II. CONTINUED.

And Ordinance abused they fled
 ere both were utterly unknown ;
 em had Providence foreshown
 s are missed, what evils bred,
 either raised nor limited
 will. Lo ! from that distant shore,
 Ordinance, Piety is led
 and those Pilgrims left of yore,
 wn free choice. So Truth and Love
 e governed do their steps retrace.—
 r Virtues, such the power of grace,
 n your Children, thus approve.
 over time, unbound by place,
 Charity in circles move.

XV.

CLUDED.—AMERICAN EPISCOPACY.

ormed with Apostolic light
 ho, when their Country had been freed,
 reverence to the ancient creed,
 rame of England's Church their sight,
 filial love to reunite
 ad severed. Thence they fetched the

 inity, and won a meed
 Heaven. To Thee, O saintly WHITE,
 wide-spreading family,
 ds and unborn times shall turn,
 would restore or build—to Thee,
 ightly taught how zeal should burn,
 rew from out Faith's holiest urn
 eam of patient Energy.

XVI.

Priests, blessed are ye, if deep
 ove all offices is high)
 hearts the sense of duty lie ;
 are by Christ to feed and keep
 your portion of his chosen sheep :
 ever in your Master's sight,
 hardest task your best delight,
 glory ye in Heaven shall reap !—
 lemn Office which ye sought
 k premonished, if unsound
 prove, faithless though but in thought,
 Priests, think what a gulf profound
 en, if they were rightly taught
 he Ordinance by your lives disowned !

XVII.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

As star that shines dependent upon star
 Is to the sky while we look up in love ;
 As to the deep fair ships which though they move
 Seem fixed, to eyes that watch them from afar ;
 As to the sandy desert fountains are,
 With palm-groves shaded at wide intervals,
 Whose fruit around the sun-burnt Native falls
 Of roving tired or desultory war—
 Such to this British Isle her christian Fanes,
 Each linked to each for kindred services ;
 Her Spires, her Steeple-towers with glittering vanes
 Far-kenned, her Chapels lurking among trees,
 Where a few villagers on bended knees
 Find solace which a busy world disdains.

XVIII.

PASTORAL CHARACTER.

A GENIAL hearth, a hospitable board,
 And a refined rusticity, belong
 To the neat mansion, where, his flock among,
 The learned Pastor dwells, their watchful Lord.
 Though meek and patient as a sheathed sword ;
 Though pride's least lurking thought appear a
 wrong
 To human kind ; though peace be on his tongue,
 Gentleness in his heart—can earth afford
 Such genuine state, pre-eminence so free,
 As when, arrayed in Christ's authority,
 He from the pulpit lifts his awful hand ;
 Conjures, implores, and labours all he can
 For re-subjecting to divine command
 The stubborn spirit of rebellious man !

XIX.

THE LITURGY.

YEs, if the intensities of hope and fear
 Attract us still, and passionate exercise
 Of lofty thoughts, the way before us lies
 Distinct with signs, through which in set career,
 As through a zodiac, moves the ritual year
 Of England's Church ; stupendous mysteries !
 Which whoso travels in her bosom eyes,
 As he approaches them, with solemn cheer.
 Upon that circle traced from sacred story
 We only dare to cast a transient glance,
 Trusting in hope that Others may advance
 With mind intent upon the King of Glory,
 From his mild advent till his countenance
 Shall dissipate the seas and mountains hoary.

XX.

BAPTISM.

DEAR be the Church, that, watching o'er the needs
Of Infancy, provides a timely shower
Whose virtue changes to a christian Flower
A Growth from sinful Nature's bed of weeds :—
Fittest beneath the sacred roof proceeds
The ministration ; while parental Love
Looks on, and Grace descendeth from above
As the high service pledges now, now pleads.
There, should vain thoughts outspread their wings
To meet the coming hours of festal mirth, [and fly
The tombs— which hear and answer that brief cry,
The Infant's notice of his second birth
Recal the wandering Soul to sympathy
With what man hopes from Heaven, yet fears from
Earth.

XXI.

SPONSORS.

FATHER ! to God himself we cannot give
A holier name ! then lightly do not bear
Both names conjoined, but of thy spiritual care
Be duly mindful : still more sensitive
Do Thou, in truth a second Mother, strive
Against disheartening custom, that by Thee
Watched, and with love and pious industry
Tended at need, the adopted Plant may thrive
For everlasting bloom. Benign and pure
This Ordinance, whether loss it would supply,
Prevent omission, help deficiency,
Or seek to make assurance doubly sure.
Shame if the consecrated Vow be found
An idle form, the Word an empty sound !

XXII.

CATECHISING.

FROM Little down to Least, in due degree,
Around the Pastor, each in new-wrought vest,
Each with a vernal posy at his breast,
We stood, a trembling, earnest Company !
With low soft murmur, like a distant bee,
Some spake, by thought-porplexing fears betrayed ;
And some a bold unerring answer made :
How fluttered then thy anxious heart for me,
Belovèd Mother ! Thou whose happy hand
Had bound the flowers I wore, with faithful tie :
Sweet flowers ! at whose inaudible command
Her countenance, phantom-like, doth re-appear :
O lost too early for the frequent tear,
And ill requited by this heartfelt sigh !

XXIII.

CONFIRMATION.

THE Young-ones gathered in for
With holiday delight on every
'Tis passed away ; far other the
For they are taking the baptism
Upon their conscious selves ; for
The solemn promise. Strong
And many a blooming, many a
Under the holy fear of God
While on each head his lawn-
An apostolic hand, and with
The Covenant. The Omnipot
Their feeble Souls ; and bear
Who, looking round the fair
That ere the Sun goes down

XXIV.

CONFIRMATION OF

I saw a Mother's eye intensely
Upon a Maiden trembling as
In and for whom the pious M
Things that we judge of by a
Tell, if ye may, some star-crow
Tell what rushed in, from wh
Then, when her Child the hall
And such vibration through
That tears burst forth again.
Opened a vision of that blin
Where dwells a Sister-child !
Part of her lost One's glory
Even to this Rite ! For th
The summer-leaf had faded,

XXV.

SACRAMENT

By chain yet stronger must
One duty more, last stage of
Brings to thy food, mysterious
The Offspring, haply at the
But not till They, with all the
In Heaven, have lifted up the
And magnify the glorious man
Fountain of grace, whose Son
Ye, who have duly weighed
No longer ; ye, whom to the
The Altar calls ; come early
That can secure for you a p
Through gloomiest shade ; y
weight)
Armour divine, and conquer

XXVI.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Priest before the Altar stands ;
 Come gladly, ye prepared, in sight
 Chosen friends, your troth to plight
 Symbolic ring, and willing hands
 United. Now sanctify the bands
 —to the Espoused thy blessing give,
 Illy assisted they may live
 Here taught, to thy commands.
 O Church, to consecrate a Vow
 That would endless matrimony make ;”
 Shadows forth and doth partake
 Potent human love to endow [sake ;
 Only, each more prized for the other’s
 Neek Bride ! uplift thy timid brow.

XXVII.

THANKSGIVING AFTER CHILDBIRTH.

O Power who left his throne on high,
 To wear the robe of flesh we wear,
 That thro’ the straits of Infancy
 Pendant on maternal care,
 Humanity with Thee will share,
 In the thanks that in his People’s eye
 Sit up for safe Delivery
 Birth’s perilous throes. And should
 Their
 Hopes hereafter walk inclined
 Fit to make a mother rue
 As was born, a glance of mind
 His observance may renew
 All ; and, in the imagined view
 Of kneeling, safety he may find.

XXVIII.

VISITATION OF THE SICK.

Thy bells renew the inviting peal ;
 Yet there be that, worn with pain
 As, listen where they long have lain,
 Listen. With maternal zeal
 O Church sends ministers to kneel
 Afflicted ; to sustain with prayer,
 The heart confession hath laid bare—
 As, from God’s throne, may set its seal
 Penitent. When breath departs
 Disburthened so, so comforted,
 Angels greet ; and ours be hope
 Sufferer rise from his sick-bed,
 Will gain a firmer mind, to cope
 With world, and foil the Tempter’s arts.

XXIX.

THE COMMINATION SERVICE.

SHUN not this Rite, neglected, yea abhorred,
 By some of unreflecting mind, as calling
 Man to curse man, (thought monstrous and
 appalling.)
 Go thou and hear the threatenings of the Lord ;
 Listening within his Temple see his sword
 Unsheathed in wrath to strike the offender’s head,
 Thy own, if sorrow for thy sin be dead,
 Guilt unrepented, pardon unimplored.
 Two aspects bears Truth needful for salvation ;
 Who knows not *that* !—yet would this delicate age
 Look only on the Gospel’s brighter page :
 Let light and dark duly our thoughts employ ;
 So shall the fearful words of Commination
 Yield timely fruit of peace and love and joy.

XXX.

FORMS OF PRAYER AT SEA.

To kneeling Worshippers no earthly floor
 Gives holier invitation than the deck
 Of a storm-shattered Vessel saved from Wreck
 (When all that Man could do avail’d no more)
 By him who raised the Tempest and restrains :
 Happy the crew who this have felt, and pour
 Forth for his mercy, as the Church ordains,
 Solemn thanksgiving. Nor will *they* implore
 In vain who, for a rightful cause, give breath
 To words the Church prescribes aiding the lip
 For the heart’s sake, ere ship with hostile ship
 Encounters, armed for work of pain and death.
 Suppliants ! the God to whom your cause ye trust
 Will listen, and ye know that He is just.

XXXI.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

FROM the Baptismal hour, thro’ weal and woe,
 The Church extends her care to thought and deed ;
 Nor quits the Body when the Soul is freed,
 The mortal weight cast off to be laid low.
 Blest Rite for him who hears in faith, “ I know
 That my Redeemer liveth,”—hears each word
 That follows—striking on some kindred chord
 Deep in the thankful heart ;—yet tears will flow.
 Man is as grass that springeth up at morn,
 Grows green, and is cut down and withereth
 Ere nightfall—truth that well may claim a sigh,
 Its natural echo ; but hope comes reborn
 At Jesu’s bidding. We rejoice, “ O Death
 Where is thy Sting ?—O Grave where is thy Vic-
 tory ! ”

XXXII.

RURAL CEREMONY*.

Closing the sacred Book which long has fed
Our meditations, give we to a day
Of annual joy one tributary lay ;
This day, when, forth by rustic music led,
The village Children, while the sky is red
With evening lights, advance in long array [gay,
Through the still church-yard, each with garland
That, carried sceptre-like, o'ertops the head
Of the proud Bearer To the wide church-door,
Charged with these offerings which their fathers bore
For decoration in the Papal time,
The innocent Procession softly moves :—
The spirit of Laud is pleased in heaven's pure clime,
And Hooker's voice the spectacle approves !

XXXIII.

RESENTS.

Would that our scrupulous Sires had dared to leave
Less scanty measure of those graceful rites
And usages, whose due return invites
A stir of mind too natural to deceive ;
Giving to Memory help when she would weave
A crown for Hope !—I dread the boasted lights
That all too often are but fiery blights,
Killing the bud o'er which in vain we grieve.
Go, seek, when Christmas snows discomfort bring,
The counter Spirit found in some gay church
Green with fresh holly, every pew a perch
In which the linnets or the thrush might sing,
Merry and loud and safe from prying search,
Strains offered only to the genial Spring.

XXXIV.

MUTABILITY.

From low to high doth dissolution climb,
And sunk from high to low, along a scale
Of awful notes, whose concord shall not fail ;
A musical but melancholy chime,
Which they can hear who meddle not with crime,
Nor avarice, nor over-anxious care.
Truth fails not ; but her outward forms that bear
The longest date do melt like frosty rime,
That in the morning whitened hill and plain
And is no more ; drop like the tower sublime
Of yesterday, which royally did wear
His crown of weeds, but could not even sustain
Some casual shout that broke the silent air,
Or the unimaginable touch of Time.

* See Note.

XXXV.

OLD ABBEYS.

Monastic Domes ! following my downward way,
Untouched by due regret I marked your fall !
Now, ruin, beauty, ancient stillness, all
Dispose to judgments temperate as we lay
On our past selves in life's declining day :
For us, by discipline of Time made wise,
We learn to tolerate the infirmities
And faults of others—gently as he may,
So with our own the mild Instructor deals,
Teaching us to forget them or forgive.
Perverely curious, then, for hidden ill
Why should we break Time's charitable seals !
Once ye were holy, ye are holy still ;
Your spirit freely let me drink, and live !

XXXVI.

EMIGRANT FRENCH CLERGY.

Even while I speak, the sacred roofs of France
Are shattered into dust ; and self-exiled
From altars threatened, levelled, or defiled,
Wander the Ministers of God, as chance
Opens a way for life, or consonance
Of faith invites. More welcome to no land
The fugitives than to the British strand,
Where priest and layman with the vigilance
Of true compassion greet them. Creed and test
Vanish before the unreserved embrace
Of catholic humanity :—distrest
They came,—and, while the moral tempest roars
Throughout the Country they have left, our shores
Give to their Faith a fearless resting-place.

XXXVII.

CONGRATULATION.

Thus all things lead to Charity, secured
By THEM who blessed the soft and happy gale
That landward urged the great Deliverer's sail,
Till in the sunny bay his fleet was moored !
Propitious hour ! had we, like them, endured
Sore stress of apprehension *, with a mind
Sickened by injuries, dreading worse designed,
From month to month trembling and unassured,
How had we then rejoiced ! But we have felt,
As a loved substance, their futurity :
Good, which they dared not hope for, we have seen ;
A State whose generous will through earth is dealt ;
A State—which, balancing herself between
Licence and slavish order, dares be free.

* See Note.

XXXVIII.

NEW CHURCHES.

and triumphs on the Main,
 and armies, not to be withstood—
 they! if, on transitory good
 sedulous of abject gain,
 ah, surely not preserved in vain!)
 shape due channels which the Flood
 uth may enter—till it brood
 le realm, as o'er the Egyptian plain
 aining Nile. No more—the time
 s of her want; through England's
 ds,
 te, the wished-for Temples rise!
 sabbath bells' harmonious chime
 : breeze—the heavenliest of all sounds
 : hill prolongs or multiplies!

XXXIX.

CHURCH TO BE ERECTED.

chosen site; the virgin sod,
 rom age to age by dewy eve,
 ear, and grateful earth receive
 stone from hands that build to God.
 nd hawthorns, hardened to the rod
 orms, yet budding cheerfully;
 t oaks of Druid memory,
 urvive, to shelter the Abode
 Faith. Where, haply, 'mid this band
 shepherds sate of yore and wove
 ds, there let the holy altar stand
 g adoration;—while—above,
 ibly portrayed, the mystic Dove,
 protect from blasphemy the Land.

XL.

CONTINUED.

as rung, my spirit sunk subdued,
 strong emotion of the crowd,
 pale brow to dread hosannas bowed
 ls of incense mounting veiled the rood,
 cred like a pine-tree dimly viewed
 lpine vapours. Such appalling rite
 prepares not, trusting to the might
 ruth with grace divine imbued;
 not conceal the precious Cross,
 shamed: the Sun with his first smile
 that symbol crowning the low Pile:
 sh air of incense-breathing morn
 gly embrace it; and green moss
 d its arms through centuries unborn.

XLI.

NEW CHURCH-YARD.

THE encircling ground, in native turf arrayed,
 Is now by solemn consecration given
 To social interests, and to favouring Heaven,
 And where the rugged colts their gambols played,
 And wild deer bounded through the forest glade,
 Unchecked as when by merry Outlaw driven,
 Shall hymns of praise resound at morn and even;
 And soon, full soon, the lonely Sexton's spade
 Shall wound the tender sod. Encincture small,
 But infinite its grasp of weal and woe!
 Hopes, fears, in never-ending ebb and flow;—
 The spousal trembling, and the 'dust to dust,'
 The prayers, the contrite struggle, and the trust
 That to the Almighty Father looks through all.

XLII.

CATHEDRALS, ETC.

OPEN your gates, ye everlasting Piles!
 Types of the spiritual Church which God hath reared;
 Not loth we quit the newly-hallowed sward
 And humble altar, 'mid your sumptuous aisles
 To kneel, or thrud your intricate defiles,
 Or down the nave to pace in motion slow;
 Watching, with upward eye, the tall tower grow
 And mount, at every step, with living wiles
 Instinct—to rouse the heart and lead the will
 By a bright ladder to the world above.
 Open your gates, ye Monuments of love
 Divine! thou Lincoln, on thy sovereign hill!
 Thou, stately York! and Ye, whose splendours cheer
 Isis and Cam, to patient Science dear!

XLIII.

INSIDE OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE.

TAX not the royal Saint with vain expense,
 With ill-matched aims the Architect who planned—
 Albeit labouring for a scanty band
 Of white robed Scholars only—this immense
 And glorious Work of fine intelligence!
 Give all thou canst; high Heaven rejects the lore
 Of nicely-calculated less or more;
 So deemed the man who fashioned for the sense
 These lofty pillars, spread that branching roof
 Self-poised, and scooped into ten thousand cells,
 Where light and shade repose, where music dwells
 Lingering—and wandering on as loth to die;
 Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
 That they were born for immortality.

XLIV.

THE NAME.

WHAT awful perspective ! while from our sight
With gradual stealth the lateral windows hide
Their Portraiture, their stone-work glimmers,
dyed

In the soft chequerings of a sleepy light.
Martyr, or King, or sainted Eremite,
Whoe'er ye be, that thus, yourselves unseen,
Imbue your prison-bars with solemn sheen,
Shine on, until ye fade with coming Night !—
But, from the arms of silence—list ! O list !
The music bursteth into second life ;
The notes luxuriate, every stone is kissed
By sound, or ghost of sound, in many strife ;
Heart-thrilling strains, that cast, before the eye
Of the devout, a veil of ecstasy !

XLV.

CONTINUED.

THEY dreamt not of a perishable home
Who thus could build. Be mine, in hours of fear
Or grovelling thought, to seek a refuge here ;
Or through the aisles of Westminster to roam ;
Where bubbles burst, and folly's dancing foam
Melts, if it cross the threshold ; where the wreath
Of awe-struck wisdom droops : or let my path
Lead to that younger Pile, whose sky-like dome
Hath typified by reach of daring art
Infinity's embrace ; whose guardian crest,
The silent Cross, among the stars shall spread
As now, when She hath also seen her breast
Filled with mementos, satiate with its part
Of grateful England's overflowing Dead.

XLVI.

MACULATION.

GLORY to God ! and to the Power who came
In filial duty, clothed with love divine,
That made his human tabernacle shine
Like Ocean burning with purpureal flame ;
Or like the Alpine Mount, that takes its name
From roseate hues, far kenne'd at morn and eve
In hours of peace, or when the storm is driven
Along the nether region's rugged frame !
Earth prompts—Heaven urges ; let us seek
light,
Stodious of that pure intercourse begun
When first our infant brows their lustre won ;
So, like the Mountain, may we grow more bright
From unimpeded commerce with the Sun,
At the approach of all-involving night.

XLVII.

CONCLUSION.

WHY sleeps the future, as a snake enrolled,
Coil within coil, at noon-tide ! For the Worm
Yields, if with unpresumptuous faith explored
Power at whose touch the sluggard shall unfold
His drowsy rings. Look forth !—that ~~time~~
behold,
THAT STREAM upon whose bosom we have pass'd
Floating at ease while nations have effaced
Nations, and Death has gathered to his fold
Long lines of mighty Kings—look forth, my Son
(Nor in this vision be thou slow to trust)
The living Waters, less and less by guilt
Stained and polluted, brighten as they roll,
Till they have reached the eternal City—built
For the perfected Spirits of the just !

YARROW REVISITED, AND OTHER POEMS,

WO EXCEPTED) DURING A TOUR IN SCOTLAND, AND ON THE ENGLISH BORDER,
IN THE AUTUMN OF 1831.

TO

SAMUEL ROGERS, ESQ.,

A TESTIMONY OF FRIENDSHIP, AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INTELLECTUAL OBLIGATIONS,
THESE MEMORIALS ARE AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED.

NT, Dec. 11, 1834.

I.

tanzas are a memorial of a day passed
r Scott, and other Friends visiting the
arrow under his guidance, immediately
rture from Abbotsford, for Naples.
arrow *Revisited* will stand in no need of
r Readers acquainted with the Author's
suggested by that celebrated Stream.]

uth, who may have gained,
winsome Marrow,'
fant in the lap
looked on Yarrow ;
Newark's Castle-gate
hout a warder,
, listened, and with Thee,
rel of the Border !

s ruled wide on that sweet day,
/ installing
ns, while sere leaves
: bough, or falling ;
ayed, and sunshine gleaned—
: embolden ;
fiery hues, and shot
e through the golden.

ghts the Stream flowed on
itation ;
any a crystal pool
ntemplation :
no private care
a mind enthralling,
y of happy hours,
ays recalling.

Brisk Youth appeared, the Morn of youth,
With freaks of graceful folly,—
Life's temperate Noon, her sober Eve,
Her Night not melancholy ;
Past, present, future, all appeared
In harmony united,
Like guests that meet, and some from far,
By cordial love invited.

And if, as Yarrow, through the woods
And down the meadow ranging,
Did meet us with unaltered face,
Though we were changed and changing ;
If, *then*, some natural shadows spread
Our inward prospect over,
The soul's deep valley was not slow
Its brightness to recover.

Eternal blessings on the Muse,
And her divine employment !
The blameless Muse, who trains her Sons
For hope and calm enjoyment ;
Albeit sickness, lingering yet,
Has o'er their pillow brooded ;
And Care waylays their steps—a Sprite
Not easily eluded.

For thee, O Scott ! compelled to change
Green Eildon-hill and Cheviot
For warm Vesuvio's vine-clad slopes ;
And leave thy Tweed and Tiviot
For mild Sorento's breezy waves ;
May classic Fancy, linking
With native Fancy her fresh aid,
Preserve thy heart from sinking !

O! while they minister to thee,
 Each vying with the other,
 May Health return to mellow Age
 With Strength, her venturesome brother;
 And Tiber, and each brook and rill
 Renowned in song and story,
 With unimagined beauty shine,
 Nor lose one ray of glory!

For Thou, upon a hundred streams,
 By tales of love and sorrow,
 Of faithful love, undaunted truth,
 Hast shed the power of Yarrow;
 And streams unknown, hills yet unseen,
 Wherever they invite Thee,
 At parent Nature's grateful call,
 With gladness must requite Thee.

A gracious welcome shall be thine,
 Such looks of love and honour
 As thy own Yarrow gave to me
 When first I gazed upon her;
 Beheld what I had feared to see,
 Unwilling to surrender
 Dreams treasured up from early days,
 The holy and the tender.

And what, for this frail world, were all
 That mortals do or suffer,
 Did no responsive harp, no pen,
 Memorial tribute offer?
 Yea, what were mighty Nature's self!
 Her features, could they win us,
 Unhelped by the poetic voice
 That hourly speaks within us!

Nor deem that localised Romance
 Plays false with our affections;
 Unsanctifies our tears—made sport
 For fanciful dejections:
 Ah, no! the visions of the past
 Sustain the heart in feeling
 Life as she is—our changeful Life,
 With friends and kindred dealing.

Bear witness, Ye, whose thoughts that day
 In Yarrow's groves were centred;
 Who through the silent portal arch
 Of mouldering Newark enter'd;
 And climb the winding stair that once
 Too timidly was mounted
 By the 'last Minstrel,' (not the last!)
 Ere he his Tale recounted

Flow on for ever, Yarrow
 Fulfil thy pensive duty
 Well pleased that future
 For simple hearts thy
 To dream-light dear wilt
 Dear to the common
 And dearer still, as now
 To memory's shadowy

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ABBOTSFORD

A trouble, not of cloud
 Nor of the setting sun's
 Engendered, hangs o'er
 Spirits of Power, assembl'd
 For kindred Power departs
 While Tweed, best plumed
 strain,
 Saddens his voice again,
 Lift up your hearts, ye
 Of the whole world's good
 Blessings and prayers
 Than sceptred king or
 Follow this wondrous
 Ye winds of ocean, and
 Wafting your Charge

A PLACE OF BURIAL IN

PART fenced by man, part
 That curbs a foaming
 The hare's best couching
 Which moonlit elves, in
 Enter in dance. Of
 No vestige now remaining
 Bereft Ones, and in low
 Their prayers out to the
 Proud tomb is none; but
 By humble choice of
 Level with earth, among
 Union not sad, when
 The spangled turf, and
 With jubilate from the

IV.

HT OF A MANSE IN THE SOUTH OF
SCOTLAND.

travelled clouds, far-seeing hills—
happiest-looking homes of men
Britain over, through deep glen,
and, and by forest rills,
the plains cheered by the lark that trills
the warblings—does aught meet your ken
animate the Poet's pen,
more surely by its aspect fills
with sinless envy, than the Abode
Priest: who, faithful through all hours
charge, and truly serving God,
heart and hand for trees and flowers,
walks his predecessors trod,
lineal rights in lands and towers.

V.

IN ROSLIN CHAPEL, DURING A STORM.

now thy organist;—a clank
not whence) ministers for a bell
me change of service. As the swell
ached its height, and even when sank
n prelude, ROSLIN! to a blank
now it thrilled thy sumptuous roof,
arches,—not in vain time-proof,
istian rites be wanting! From what bank
live herbs! by what hand were they
[unknown]
falls not, where rain-drops seem
temple they a friendly niche [grown,
their sculptured fellows, that, green-
beauty more and more, and preach,
te, of all things blending into one.

VI.

THE TROSACHS.

at a nook within this solemn Pass,
apt confessional for One
his summer spent, his autumn gone,
but a tale of morning grass
eve. From scenes of art which chase
it away, turn, and with watchful eyes
Nature's old felicities,
and smooth lakes more clear than glass
unbreathed upon. Thrice happy quest,
olden perch of aspen spray
workmanship to rival May)
warbler of the ruddy breast
sweeten by a heaven-taught lay,
year, with all its cares, to rest!

VII.

THE pibroch's note, discountenanced or mute;
The Roman kilt, degraded to a toy
Of quaint apparel for a half-spoilt boy;
The target mouldering like ungathered fruit;
The smoking steam-boat eager in pursuit,
As eagerly pursued; the umbrella spread
To weather-fend the Celtic herdsman's head—
All speak of manners withering to the root,
And of old honours, too, and passions high:
Then may we ask, though pleased that thought
Among the conquests of civility, [should range
Survives imagination—to the change
Superior! Help to virtue does she give?
If not, O Mortals, better cease to live!

VIII.

COMPOSED IN THE GLEN OF LOCH ETIVE.

"THIS Land of Rainbows spanning glens whose
walls,
Rock-built, are hung with rainbow-coloured mists—
Of far-stretched Meres whose salt flood never
rests—
Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls—
Of Mountains varying momentarily their crests—
Proud be this Land! whose poorest huts are halls
Where Fancy entertains becoming guests;
While native song the heroic Past recalls."
Thus, in the net of her own wishes caught,
The Muse exclaimed; but Story now must hide
Her trophies, Fancy crouch; the course of pride
Has been diverted, other lessons taught,
That make the Patriot-spirit bow her head
Where the all-conquering Roman feared to tread.

IX.

EAGLES.

COMPOSED AT DUNOLLIE CASTLE IN THE BAY OF OBAN.

DISHONOUR'D Rock and Ruin! that, by law
Tyrannic, keep the Bird of Jove embarr'd
Like a lone criminal whose life is spared.
Vexed is he, and screams loud. The last I saw
Was on the wing; stooping, he struck with awe
Man, bird, and beast; then, with a consort paired,
From a bold headland, their loved aery's guard,
Flew high above Atlantic waves, to draw
Light from the fountain of the setting sun.
Such was this Prisoner once; and, when his plumes
The sea-blast ruffles as the storm comes on,
Then, for a moment, he, in spirit, resumes
His rank 'mong freeborn creatures that live free,
His power, his beauty, and his majesty.

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION

X.

IN THE SOUND OF MULL.

Oh, be thou mute ! Oblivion, throw
 All in mercy o'er the records, hung
 O'er strath and mountain, stamped by the ancient
 Rock and ruin darkening as we go, — [tongues
 Where a word, ghost-like, survives to show
 At crises from hate, or desperate love, have
 Sprung :
 From honour misconceived, or fancied wrong,
 What feuds, not quenched but fed by mutual woe,
 Though a wild vindictive Race, untamed
 Civil arts and labours of the pen,
 Mild gentleness be scorned by those fierce Men,
 Who, to spread wide the reverence they claimed
 For patriarchal occupations, named
 You towering Peaks, 'Shepherds of Etive Glen' !

XI.

SUGGESTED AT TYNDREUM IN A STORM.

Enough of garlands, of the Arcadian crook,
 And all that Greece and Italy have sung
 Of Swains reposing myrtle groves among !
 We couch on naked rocks, — will cross a brook
 With chill rains, nor ever cast a look
 His way or that, or give it even a thought
 More than by smoothest pathway may be brought
 To a vacant mind. Can written book
 Teach what they learn ! Up, hardy Mountaineer !
 And guide the Bard, ambitious to be One
 Of Nature's privy council, as thou art,
 On cloud-sequestered heights, that see and hear
 To what dread Powers He delegates his part
 On earth, who works in the heaven of heavens,
 Alone.

XII.

THE EARL OF DREAPALDANE'S RUINED MANSION, AND FAMILY BURIAL-PLACE, NEAR KILLIN.

Well sang the Bard who called the grave, in strains
 Thoughtful and sad, the 'narrow house.' No style
 Of fond sepulchral flattery can beguile
 Grief of her sting ; nor cheat, where he detains
 The sleeping dust, stern Death. How reconcile
 With truth, or with each other, decked remains
 Of a once warm Abode, and that new Pile,
 For the departed, built with curious pains
 And mausolean pomp ! Yet here they stand
 Together, — 'mid trim walks and artful bowers,
 To be looked down upon by ancient hills,
 That, for the living and the dead, demand
 And prompt a harmony of genuine powers ;
 Concord that elevates the mind, and stills.

* In Gaelic, Buachall Eile.

XIII.

'REST AND BE THANKFUL'

AT THE HEAD OF GLENCELO

DOUBLING and doubling with labours
 Who, that has gained at length
 Height,
 This brief this simple way-side Call
 And rests not thankful ! Whether
 With some loved friend, or by the
 Whistling to clouds and sky-born air
 At the sun's outbreak, as with light
 Ere they descend to nourish roots
 Of valley flowers. Nor, while this
 Will we forget that, as the fowl on
 Absolute stillness, poised aloft in a
 And fishes front, unmoved, the sea
 So may the Soul, through powers the
 Win rest, and ease, and peace,
 Angels share.

XIV.

HIGHLAND HUT.

SEE what gay wild flowers deck the
 Whose smoke, forth-issuing whence
 Shines in the greeting of the sun !
 Like wreaths of vapour without a
 The limpid mountain rill avoids it
 And why shouldst thou ! — If rightly
 Humanity is humble, finds no spot
 Which her Heaven-guided feet
 The walls are cracked, sunk is the
 Undressed the pathway leading to
 But love, as Nature loves, the last
 Search, for their worth, some good
 proof,
 Meek, patient, kind, and, were it
 Belike less happy. — Stand no more

XV.

THE HIGHLAND BUI

The exact resemblance which the old
 though rarely met with, among the
 the Roman Fibula must strike even
 with the plaid and kilt, to recall the
 cation which the ancient Romans
 country.

IF to Tradition faith be due,
 And echoes from old verse

* See Note.

eek Saint, Columba, bore
 gs to Iona's shore,
 n light of nature blessed
 ain region of the west,
 ere gentle manners ruled
 n dauntless virtues schooled,
 l, for centuries, a bar
 s to the tide of war :
 ul Arts did entrance gain
 ighty Force had striven in vain ;
 the works of skilful hands,
 ers brought from foreign lands
 is climes, was not unknown
 that fixed the Roman Gown ;
 t, whose shape, I ween,
 Highland Broach is seen,
 Broach of massy frame,
 e breast of some grave Dame
 path, or at the door
 tched hut on heathy moor :
 e of yore its mould,
 aterial finest gold ;
 e seem the fairest Fair,
 he graced a royal chair,
 ithin a vaulted hall,
 lustre on the wall
 elds of mighty heroes hung,
 al heard what Ossian sung.

Age expired—it slept
 tomb :—the bramble crept
 l's hearth ; the grassy sod
 e floors his sons had trod :
 where art thou ? Their state
 t-born must abdicate ;
 , while with fire and sword
 ers—horde impelling horde,
 the sorrowing mountains, drest
 and in homelier vest.
 e female bosom lent,
 to borrow, ornament ;
 s inner world a place
 r the dew of heavenly grace ;
 this last retreat
 y ; to his favourite seat
 d his way by soft approach,
 assier Highland Broach.

nations came of rage
 , in a darker age ;
 where, clan encountering clan,
 r perished to a man ;
 nd mother, when despair
 have triumphed, baffling prayer,

One small possession lacked not power,
 Provided in a calmer hour,
 To meet such need as might befall—
 Roof, raiment, bread, or burial :
 For woman, even of tears bereft.
 The hidden silver Broach was left.

As generations come and go
 Their arts, their customs, ebb and flow ;
 Fate, fortune, sweep strong powers away,
 And feeble, of themselves, decay ;
 What poor abodes the heir-loom hide,
 In which the castle once took pride !
 Tokens, once kept as boasted wealth,
 If saved at all, are saved by stealth.
 Lo ! ships, from seas by nature barred,
 Mount along ways by man prepared ;
 And in far-stretching vales, whose streams
 Seek other seas, their canvass gleams.
 Lo ! busy towns spring up, on coasts
 Thronged yesterday by airy ghosts ;
 Soon, like a lingering star forlorn
 Among the novelties of morn,
 While young delights on old encroach,
 Will vanish the last Highland Broach.

But when, from out their viewless bed,
 Like vapours, years have rolled and spread ;
 And this poor verse, and worthier lays,
 Shall yield no light of love or praise ;
 Then, by the spade, or cleaving plough,
 Or torrent from the mountain's brow,
 Or whirlwind, reckless what his might
 Entombs, or forces into light ;
 Blind Chance, a volunteer ally,
 That oft befriends Antiquity,
 And clears Oblivion from reproach,
 May render back the Highland Broach*.

* How much the Broach is sometimes prized by persons
 in humble stations may be gathered from an occurrence
 mentioned to me by a female friend. She had had an
 opportunity of benefiting a poor old woman in her own
 hut, who, wishing to make a return, said to her daughter,
 in Erse, in a tone of plaintive earnestness, " I would give
 anything I have, but I hope she does not wish for my
 Broach !" and, uttering these words, she put her hand upon
 the Broach which fastened her kerchief, and which, she
 imagined, had attracted the eye of her benefactress.

XVI.

THE BROWNIE.

Upon a small island not far from the head of Loch Lomond, are some remains of an ancient building, which was for several years the abode of a solitary individual, one of the last survivors of the clan of Macfarlane, once powerful in that neighbourhood. Passing along the shore opposite this island in the year 1814, the Author learned these particulars, and that this person then living there had acquired the appellation of 'The Brownie.' See "The Brownie's Cull," p. 231, to which the following is a sequel.

'How disappeared he?' Ask the newt and toad;
Ask of his fellow men, and they will tell
How he was found, cold as an icicle,
Under an arch of that forlorn abode;
Where he, unpropp'd, and by the gathering flood
Of years hemm'd round, had dwelt, prepared to try
Privation's worst extremities, and die
With no one near save the omnipresent God.
Verily so to live was an awful choice—
A choice that wears the aspect of a doom;
But in the world of mercy all is cast
For Souls familiar with the eternal Voice;
And this forgotten Taper to the last
Drove from itself, we trust, all frightful gloom.

XVII.

TO THE PLANET VENUS, AN EVENING STAR.

COMPOSED AT LOCH LOMOND.

THOUGH joy attend Thee orient at the birth
Of dawn, it cheers the lofty spirit most
To watch thy course when Day-light, fled from earth,
In the grey sky hath left his lingering Ghost,
Perplexed as if between a splendour lost
And splendour slowly mustering. Since the Sun,
The absolute, the world-absorbing One,
Relinquished half his empire to the host
Emboldened by thy guidance, holy Star,
Holy as princely, who that looks on thee
Touching, as now, in thy humility
The mountain borders of this seat of care,
Can question that thy countenance is bright,
Celestial Power, as much with love as light!

XVIII.

BOTHWELL CASTLE.

(PARKED UNSURE, ON ACCOUNT OF STORMY WEATHERS.)

IMMURED in Bothwell's towers, at times the Brave
(So beautiful is Clyde) forgot to mourn
The liberty they lost at Bannockburn.
Once on those steepes I roamed at large, and have

In mind the landscape, and
The river glides, the woods
Then why repine that now
Needless renewal of an
Better to thank a dear
For joy its sunny hours
Than blame the present
Memory, like sleep, has
obey,
Dreams, vivid dreams, that
How little that she cher

PICTURE OF DANIEL
HAMILTON

AMID a fertile region green
And fresh with rivers, and
The ducal Owner, in his
To naturalise this tawny
Children of Art, that clay
(Conched in their den) we
Over the burning wilds
The wind with terror we
Satiated are these; and so
Hence, while we gaze, and
Yet is the Prophet calm
Daunt him—if his Count
Outstretched and listless
Man placed him here, as

THE

(A FEEDER)

AVON—a precious, and
Yet is it one that others
Like this unheard-of, and
Like this contented, then
For great and sacred in
Of Streams to Nature's
And ne'er did Genius
Tree, flower, and green
But Praise can waste his
Anguish, and death: for
Has mixed its current
Her heaven-offending
Never for like distinction
Shrink from thy name
care.

XXI.

VIEWED BY A VIEW FROM AN EMINENCE IN
INGLEWOOD FOREST.

At huge of ancient Caledon
name, no more is Inglewood,
apt from hill to hill, from flood to flood :
ast thorn the nightly moon has shone ;
, though inappropriate Wild be none,
spread wide where Adam Bell might deign
ym o' the Clough, were they alive again,
or merry feast their venison.
ts the holy Abbot's gliding Shade
ch with monumental wreck bestrown ;
lal Warrior-chief, a Ghost unlaid,
ll his castle, though a skeleton,
may watch by night, and lessons con
r that perishes, and rights that fade.

XXII.

HART'S-HORN TREE, NEAR PENRITH.

ood an Oak, that long had borne affixed
uge trunk, or, with more subtle art,
its withering topmost branches mixed,
my antlers of a hunted Hart,
the Dog Hercules pursued—his part
perately sustaining, till at last
ak and died, the life-veins of the chased
user bursting here with one dire smart.
the victory, mutual the defeat !
as the trophy hung with pitiless pride ;
ther, with that generous sympathy
ants not, even in rudest breasts, a seat ;
r this feeling's sake, let no one chide
hat would guard thy memory, HART'S-HORN
TREE* !

XXIII.

FANCY AND TRADITION.

vers took within this ancient grove
ast embrace ; beside those crystal springs
rmit saw the Angel spread his wings
tant flight ; the Sage in yon alcove
sing ; on that hill the Bard would rove,
te, where now the linnet only sings :
very where to truth Tradition clings,
ey localises Powers we love.
nly History licensed to take note
gs gone by, her meagre monuments
ill suffice for persons and events :
is an ampler page for man to quote,
ier book of manifold contents,
l alike in palace and in cot.

* See Note.

XXIV.

COUNTESS' PILLAR.

[On the roadside between Penrith and Appleby, there stands a pillar with the following inscription :—

'This pillar was erected, in the year 1656, by Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c. for a memorial of her last parting with her pious mother, Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland, on the 2d of April, 1616 ; in memory whereof she hath left an annuity of 4*l.* to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham, every 2d day of April for ever, upon the stone table placed hard by. *Laus Deo !*']

WHILE the Poor gather round, till the end of time
May this bright flower of Charity display
Its bloom, unfolding at the appointed day ;
Flower than the loveliest of the vernal prime
Lovelier—transplanted from heaven's purest clime !
'Charity never faileth : ' on that creed,
More than on written testament or deed,
The pious Lady built with hope sublime.
Alms on this stone to be dealt out, *for ever !*
'LAUS DEO.' Many a Stranger passing by
Has with that Parting mixed a filial sigh,
Blest its humane Memorial's fond endeavour ;
And, fastening on those lines an eye tear-glazed,
Has ended, though no Clerk, with 'God be praised !'

XXV.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

(FROM THE ROMAN STATION AT OLD PENRITH.)

How profitless the relics that we cull,
Troubling the last holds of ambitious Rome,
Unless they chasten fancies that presume
Too high, or idle agitations lull !
Of the world's flatteries if the brain be full,
To have no seat for thought were better doom,
Like this old helmet, or the eyeless skull
Of him who gloried in its nodding plume.
Heaven out of view, our wishes what are they ?
Our fond regrets tenacious in their grasp !
The Sage's theory ! the Poet's lay !—
Mere Fibulæ without a robe to clasp ;
Obsolete lamps, whose light no time recalls ;
Urns without ashes, tearless lacrymals !

XXVI.

APOLOGY,

FOR THE FOREGOING POEMS.

No more : the end is sudden and abrupt,
Abrupt—as without preconceived design
Was the beginning ; yet the several Lays
Have moved in order, to each other bound

By a continuous and acknowledged tie
 Though unapparent—like those Shapes distinct
 That yet survive ensculptured on the walls
 Of palaces, or temples, 'mid the wreck
 Of famed Persepolis; each following each,
 As might besem a stately embassy,
 In set array; those bearing in their hands
 Ensign of civil power, weapon of war,
 Or gift to be presented at the throne
 Of the Great King; and others, as they go
 In priestly vest, with holy offerings charged,
 Or leading victims drest for sacrifice.
 Nor will the Power we serve, that sacred Power,
 The Spirit of humanity, disdain
 A ministration humble but sincere,
 That from a threshold loved by every Muse
 Its impulse took—that sorrow-stricken door,

Whence, as a current from its fountain-head,
 Our thoughts have issued, and our feelings flowed,
 Receiving, willingly or not, fresh strength
 From kindred sources; while around us sighed
 (Life's three first seasons having passed away)
 Leaf-scattering winds; and hoar-frost sprinkled
 fell

(Foretaste of winter) on the moorland heights;
 And every day brought with it tidings new
 Of rash change, ominous for the public weal.
 Hence, if dejection has too oft encroached
 Upon that sweet and tender melancholy
 Which may itself be cherished and caressed
 More than enough; a fault so natural
 (Even with the young, the hopeful, or the gay)
 For prompt forgiveness will not sue in vain.

EVENING VOLUNTARIES.

I.

CALM is the fragrant air, and loth to lose
 Day's grateful warmth, tho' moist with falling dews,
 Look for the stars, you 'll say that there are none;
 Look up a second time, and, one by one,
 You mark them twinkling out with silvery light,
 And wonder how they could elude the sight!
 The birds, of late so noisy in their bowers,
 Warbled a while with faint and fainter powers,
 But now are silent as the dim-seen flowers:
 Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone
 The time's and season's influence disown;
 Nine beats distinctly to each other bound
 In drowsy sequence—how unlike the sound
 That, in rough winter, oft inflicts a fear
 On fireside listeners, doubting what they hear!
 The shepherd, bent on rising with the sun,
 Had closed his door before the day was done,
 And now with thankful heart to bed doth creep,
 And joins his little children in their sleep.
 The bat, lured forth where trees the lane o'ershade,
 Flits and re-flits along the close arcade;
 The busy dor-hawk chases the white moth
 With burring note, which Industry and Sloth
 Might both be pleased with, for it suits them both.
 A stream is heard—I see it not, but know
 By its soft music whence the waters flow:

Wheels and the tread of hoofs are heard no more
 One boat there was, but it will touch the shore
 With the next dipping of its slackened oar;
 Faint sound, that, for the gayest of the gay,
 Might give to serious thought a moment's way,
 As a last token of man's toilsome day!

II.

ON A HIGH PART OF THE COAST OF CUMBERLAND
 Easter Sunday, April 7

THE AUTHOR'S SIXTY-THIRD BIRTH-DAY.

THE Sun, that seemed so mildly to retire,
 Flung back from distant climes a streaming fire,
 Whose blaze is now subdued to tender gleams,
 Prelude of night's approach with soothing dreams
 Look round;—of all the clouds not one is moving;
 'Tis the still hour of thinking, feeling, loving.
 Silent, and steadfast as the vaulted sky,
 The boundless plain of waters seems to lie:—
 Comes that low sound from breezes rustling o'er
 The grass-crowned headland that conceals the
 shore!
 No; 'tis the earth-voice of the mighty sea,
 Whispering how meek and gentle he can be!

or supreme ! who, arming to rebuke
 st put off the gracious look,
 myself with terrors like the flood
 sed into his fiercest mood,
 cipline thy Will ordain
 course that must for me remain ;
 h quick-eared spirit to rejoice
 as of thy softest voice !

path these mortal feet may trace,
 ough my soul the blessing of thy grace,
 a perfect love, a faith sincere
 the wisdom that begins with fear,
 nd ; and, for a season, free
 ares, to rest absorbed in Thee !

1833.

III.

(BY THE SEA-SIDE.)

ouched, the sea-fowl gone to rest,
 storm hath somewhere found a nest ;
 —wave with wave no longer strives,
 ing of the deep survives,
 otion ! soon will it be laid,
 ide alone the water swayed.

drawings, interminglings mild
 shade in beauty reconciled—
 prospect far as sight can range,
 recompence, the welcome change.
 he ships that drove before the blast,
 y angry breakers as they passed ;
 in of flying clouds bemocked ;
 llow surge, at anchor rocked
 of death ! Some lodge in peace,
 s care who bade the tempest cease ;
 o heedless of past danger, court
 o waft them to the far-off port ;
 hanging sea and sky between,
 l those wingèd powers is seen,
 ource, nor 'mid this quiet heard ;
 ' gladly would the air be stirred
 nowldgment of thanks and praise,
 mper as those vesper lays
 Virgin while accordant oars
 w bark along Calabrian shores ;
 ervice through the mountains felt
 loved vision all things melt :

hymns that soothe with graver sound
 ast of Norway iron-bound ;
 ie wide and open Baltic, rise
 al care, Lutheran harmonies.
 voice is here ! but why repine,
 ie star of eve comes forth to shine

On British waters with that look benign !
 Ye mariners, that plough your onward way,
 Or in the haven rest, or sheltering bay,
 May silent thanks at least to God be given
 With a full heart ; ' our thoughts are *heard* in
 heaven !'

1833.

IV.

Nor in the lucid intervals of life
 That come but as a curse to party-strife ;
 Not in some hour when Pleasure with a sigh
 Of languor puts his rosy garland by ;
 Not in the breathing-times of that poor slave
 Who daily piles up wealth in Mammon's cave—
 Is Nature felt, or can be ; nor do words,
 Which practised talent readily affords,
 Prove that her hand has touched responsive chords ;
 Nor has her gentle beauty power to move
 With genuine rapture and with fervent love
 The soul of Genius, if he dare to take
 Life's rule from passion craved for passion's sake ;
 Untaught that meekness is the cherished bent
 Of all the truly great and all the innocent.

But who is innocent ? By grace divine,
 Not otherwise, O Nature ! we are thine,
 Through good and evil thine, in just degree
 Of rational and manly sympathy.
 To all that Earth from pensive hearts is stealing,
 And Heaven is now to gladdened eyes revealing,
 Add every charm the Universe can show
 Through every change its aspects undergo—
 Care may be respited, but not repealed ;
 No perfect cure grows on that bounded field.
 Vain is the pleasure, a false calm the peace,
 If He, through whom alone our conflicts cease,
 Our virtuous hopes without relapse advance,
 Come not to speed the Soul's deliverance ;
 To the distempered Intellect refuse
 His gracious help, or give what we abuse.

1834.

V.

(BY THE SIDE OF RYDAL MERE.)

THE linnet's warble, sinking towards a close,
 Hints to the thrush 'tis time for their repose ;
 The shrill-voiced thrush is heedless, and again
 The monitor revives his own sweet strain ;
 But both will soon be mastered, and the copse
 Be left as silent as the mountain-tops,

Ere some commanding star dismiss to rest
The throng of rooks, that now, from twig or nest,
(After a steady flight on home-bound wings,
And a last game of mazy hoverings
Around their ancient grove) with cawing noise
Disturb the liquid music's equipoise.

O Nightingale ! Who ever heard thy song
Might here be moved, till Fancy grows so strong
That listening sense is pardonably cheated
Where wood or stream by thee was never greeted.
Surely, from fairest spots of favoured lands,
Were not some gifts withheld by jealous hands,
This hour of deepening darkness here would be
As a fresh morning for new harmony ;
And lays as prompt would hail the dawn of Night :
A dawn she has both beautiful and bright,
When the East kindles with the full moon's light ;
Not like the rising sun's impatient glow
Dazzling the mountains, but an overflow
Of solemn splendour, in mutation slow.

Wanderer by spring with gradual progress led,
For a way profoundly felt as widely spread ;
To king, to peasant, to rough sailor, dear,
And to the soldier's trumpet-wearied ear ;
How welcome wouldst thou be to this green Vale
Fairer than Tempe ! Yet, sweet Nightingale !
From the warm breeze that bears thee on, alight
At will, and stay thy migratory flight ;
Build, at thy choice, or sing, by pool or fount,
Who shall complain, or call thee to account !
The wisest, happiest, of our kind are they
That ever walk content with Nature's way,
God's goodness—measuring bounty as it may ;
For whom the gravest thought of what they miss,
Chastening the fulness of a present bliss,
Is with that wholesome office satisfied,
While unrepining sadness is allied
In thankful bosoms to a modest pride.

1834.

VI

SOFT as a cloud is yon blue Ridge—the Mere
Seems firm as solid crystal, breathless, clear,
And motionless ; and, to the gazer's eye,
Deeper than ocean, in the immensity
Of its vague mountains and unreal sky !
But, from the process in that still retreat,
Turn to minister changes at our feet ;
Observe how dewy Twilight has withdrawn
The crowd of daisies from the shaven lawn,

And has restored to view its tangles
That, while the sun rode high, we
their dazzling seen.

—An emblem this of what the soul
Can do for minds disposed to feel it
Thus oft, when we in vain have won
The petty pleasures of the garish d
Meek eve shuts up the whole usury
(Unhappy dwarfs each glittering s
And leaves the disencumbered spi
To reassume a staid simplicity.

'Tis well—but what are helps of
When wisdom stands in need of us
Why do good thoughts, invoked at
Like Angels from their bowers, or
friend ;

If yet To-morrow, unbelied, may s
“ I come to open out, for fresh dis
The elastic vanities of yesterday ! ”

VII.

THE leaves that rustled on this of
And sky that danced among those
Rest smooths the way for sleep ; &
Soft shades and dew have she
power

On drooping eyelid and the closing
Sound is there none at which the
Might leap, the weakest nerve of !
Save when the Owl's unexpected
Pierces the ethereal vault ; and (
Of unsubstantial imagery, the dri
From the hushed vale's realities,
To the still lake) the imaginative
Seems, 'mid inverted mountains,

Grave Creature !—whether,
shines bright

On thy wings opened wide for sun
Thou art discovered in a roofless
Rising from what may once be
bower ;

Or spied where thou sitt'st moan
At the dim centre of a churchyard
Or, from a rifted crag or ivy tod
Deep in a forest, thy secure abod
Thou giv'st, for pastime's sake, to
A puzzling notice of thy whereab
May the night never come, nor d
When I shall scorn thy voice or

assic ages men perceived a soul
 ence in thy aspect, headless Owl !
 .thens revered in the studious grove ;
 ear the golden sceptre grasped by Jove,
 gle's favourite perch, while round him sate
 ds revolving the decrees of Fate,
 oo, wert present at Minerva's side :—
 o that second larum !—far and wide
 ments have heard, and rock and cave replied.

1834.

VIII.

apromptu appeared, many years ago, among the
 r's poems, from which, in subsequent editions, it
 eluded. It is reprinted, at the request of the
 [in whose presence the lines were thrown off.]

The sun has long been set,
 The stars are out by twos and threes,
 The little birds are piping yet
 Among the bushes and trees ;
 There's a cuckoo, and one or two thrushes,
 And a far-off wind that rushes,
 And a sound of water that gushes,
 And the cuckoo's sovereign cry
 Fills all the hollow of the sky.
 Who would 'go parading'
 London, 'and masquerading,'
 On such a night of June
 With that beautiful soft half-moon,
 And all these innocent blisses !
 On such a night as this is !

1804.

IX.

WRITTEN UPON AN EVENING OF EXTRAORDINARY
 SPLENDOUR AND BEAUTY.

L

His effulgence disappeared
 Lying haste, I might have sent,
 The speechless clouds, a look
 Of astonishment ;
 He endued with power to stay,
 Sanctify one closing day,
 Till Mortality may see—
 Is!—ah no, but what can be !
 Was when field and watery cove
 Modulated echoes rang,
 Choirs of fervent Angels sang
 Vespers in the grove ;

Or, crowning, star-like, each some sovereign height,
 Warbled, for heaven above and earth below,
 Strains suitable to both.—Such holy rite,
 Methinks, if audibly repeated now
 From hill or valley, could not move
 Sublimier transport, purer love,
 Than doth this silent spectacle—the gleam—
 The shadow—and the peace supreme !

II.

No sound is uttered,—but a deep
 And solemn harmony pervades
 The hollow vale from steep to steep,
 And penetrates the glades.
 Far-distant images draw nigh,
 Called forth by wondrous potency
 Of beamy radiance, that imbues,
 Whate'er it strikes, with gem-like hues !
 In vision exquisitely clear,
 Herds range along the mountain side ;
 And glistening antlers are descried ;
 And gilded flocks appear.
 Thine is the tranquil hour, purpureal Eve !
 But long as god-like wish, or hope divine,
 Informs my spirit, ne'er can I believe
 That this magnificence is wholly thine !
 —From worlds not quickened by the sun
 A portion of the gift is won ;
 An intermingling of Heaven's pomp is spread
 On ground which British shepherds tread !

III.

And, if there be whom broken ties
 Afflict, or injuries assail,
 Yon hazy ridges to their eyes
 Present a glorious scale,
 Climbing suffused with sunny air,
 To stop—no record hath told where !
 And tempting Fancy to ascend,
 And with immortal Spirits blend !
 —Wings at my shoulders seem to play ;
 But, rooted here, I stand and gaze
 On those bright steps that heaven-ward raise
 Their practicable way.
 Come forth, ye drooping old men, look abroad,
 And see to what fair countries ye are bound !
 And if some traveller, weary of his road,
 Hath slept since noon-tide on the grassy ground,
 Ye Genii ! to his covert speed ;
 And wake him with such gentle heed
 As may attune his soul to meet the dower
 Bestowed on this transcendent hour !

17.

Such hues from their celestial Urn
 Were wont to stream before mine eye,
 Where'er it wandered in the morn
 Of blissful infancy.
 This glimpse of glory, why renewed?
 Nay, rather speak with gratitude;
 For, if a vestige of those gleams
 Survived, 'twas only in my dreams.
 Dread Power! whom peace and calmness serve
 No less than Nature's threatening voice,
 If aught unworthy be my choice,
 From THEE if I would swerve:
 Oh, let thy grace remind me of the light
 Full early lost, and fruitlessly deplored;
 Which, at this moment, on my waking sight
 Appears to shine, by miracle restored;
 My soul, though yet confined to earth,
 Rejoices in a second birth!
 — 'Tis past, the visionary splendour fades;
 And night approaches with her shades.

Note.—The multiplication of mountain-ridges, described at the commencement of the third Stanza of this Ode, as a kind of Jacob's Ladder, leading to Heaven, is produced either by watery vapours, or sunny haze;—in the present instance by the latter cause. Allusions to the Ode, entitled 'Imitations of Immortality,' pervade the last stanza of the foregoing Poem.

X.

(COMPOSED BY THE SEA-SHORE.)

What mischief cleaves to unsubdued regret,
 How fancy sickens by vague hopes beset;
 How baffled projects on the spirit prey,
 And fruitless wishes cut the heart away,
 The Sailor knows; he best, whose lot is cast
 On the relentless sea that holds him fast
 On chance dependent, and the fickle star
 Of power, through long and melancholy war.
 O sad it is, in sight of foreign shores,
 Daily to think on old familiar doors,
 Hearths loved in childhood, and ancestral floors;
 Or, tomed about along a waste of foam,
 To ruminate on that delightful home
 Which with the dear Betrothed *was* to come;
 Or came and was and is, yet meets the eye
 Never but in the world of memory;
 Or in a dream recalled, whose smoothest range
 Is crossed by knowledge, or by dread, of change,

And if not so, whose perfect
 A thing too bright for bees
 Hail to the virtues which t
 Extracts from Nature's el
 And welcome glory wan in
 As bravely as the foe wan
 But to each gallant Captain
 A less imperious sympathy
 Such as my verse now yields
 On the mute sea in this urn
 Such as will promptly flow
 Where good men, disappoint
 Of wealth and power and h
 Or, having known the splen
 Sigh for the obscurities of

XI.

THE Crescent-moon, the sil
 Glories of evening, as ye
 With but a span of sky
 Speak one of you, my de
 Which is the attendant Po

XII.

TO THE

(COMPOSED BY THE SEA-SHORE.)

WANDERER! that stoop'st at
 To human life's unsettled
 Who lov'st with Night and
 So might it seem, the care
 And, through the cottage-l
 Dost shield from harm the
 What pleasure once encomp
 Which yet in thy behalf
 An idolizing dreamer as
 I slight them all; and, on
 Sole-sitting, only can to
 That bid me hail thee as
 So call thee for heaven's
 known

By confidence supplied an
 When not a twinkling star
 Abates the perils of a storm
 And for less obvious bon
 Their way, with thy pure
 Both for the adventurer
 And veteran ranging round

afflicted hope's slow fever in his veins,
 wounds and weakness oft his labour's sole
 remains.

inspiring Mountains and the winding Streams,
 of Night! are gladdened by thy beams;
 of thine the wilderness pervades,
 penetrates the forest's inmost shades;
 chequering peaceably the minster's gloom,
 to the pale Mourner to the lost one's tomb;
 reach the Prisoner—to his grated cell
 me, though silent and intangible!—
 ves there one, of all that come and go
 great waters toiling to and fro,
 who has watched thee at some quiet hour
 med aloft in undisputed power,
 veiled by vapoury streaks and clouds that move
 ing the lustre they in part reprove—
 sometimes felt a fitness in thy sway
 up thoughts that shun the glare of day,
 make the serious happier than the gay!

lovely Moon! if thou so mildly bright
 use, yet surely in thy own despite,
 cheer mood the phrenzy-stricken brain,
 a compensating faith maintain;
 here's a sensitive, a tender, part
 thou canst touch in every human heart,
 aling and composure.—But, as least
 lightest billows ever have confessed
 mination; as the whole vast Sea
 through her lowest depths thy sovereignty;
 es that countenance with especial grace
 m who urge the keel her *plains* to trace
 ing its way right onward. The most rude,
 from home and country, may have stood—
 all long gazing hath bedimmed his eye,
 mute rapture ended in a sigh—
 d by accordance of thy placid cheer,
 some internal lights to memory dear,
 ies stealing forth to soothe the breast
 with its daily share of earth's unrest,—
 awakenings, visitations meek;
 ly influence whereof few will speak,
 it can wet with tears the hardest cheek.

when thy beauty in the shadowy cave
 ken, buried in its monthly grave;
 while the Sailor, mid an open sea
 by a favouring wind that leaves thought free,
 the deck—no star perhaps in sight,
 nothing save the moving ship's own light
 er the long dark hours of vacant night—

Oft with his musings does thy image blend,
 In his mind's eye thy crescent horns ascend,
 And thou art still, O Moon, that SAILOR'S FRIEND!

1836.

XIII.

TO THE MOON.

(BYDAL.)

QUEEN of the stars!—so gentle, so benign,
 That ancient Fable did to thee assign,
 When darkness creeping o'er thy silver brow
 Warned thee these upper regions to forego,
 Alternate empire in the shades below—
 A Bard, who, lately near the wide-spread sea
 Traversed by gleaming ships, looked up to thee
 With grateful thoughts, doth now thy rising hail
 From the close confines of a shadowy vale.
 Glory of night, conspicuous yet serene,
 Nor less attractive when by glimpses seen
 Through cloudy umbrage, well might that fair face,
 And all those attributes of modest grace,
 In days when Fancy wrought unchecked by fear,
 Down to the green earth fetch thee from thy sphere,
 To sit in leafy woods by fountains clear!

O still belov'd (for thine, meek Power, are charms
 That fascinate the very Babe in arms,
 While he, uplifted towards thee, laughs outright,
 Spreading his little palms in his glad Mother's sight)
 O still belov'd, once worshipped! Time, that frowns
 In his destructive flight on earthly crowns,
 Spares thy mild splendour; still those far-shot
 beams

Tremble on dancing waves and rippling streams
 With stainless touch, as chaste as when thy praise
 Was sung by Virgin-choirs in festal lays;
 And through dark trials still dost thou explore
 Thy way for increase punctual as of yore,
 When teeming Matrons—yielding to rude faith
 In mysteries of birth and life and death
 And painful struggle and deliverance—prayed
 Of thee to visit them with lenient aid.
 What though the rites be swept away, the fancies
 Extinct that echoed to the votive strains;
 Yet thy mild aspect does not, cannot, cease
 Love to promote and purity and peace;
 And Fancy, unproved, even yet may trace
 Faint types of suffering in thy beamless face.

Then, silent Monitress! let us—not blind
 To worlds unthought of till the searching mind
 Of Science laid them open to mankind—

Told, also, how the voiceless heavens declare
God's glory; and acknowledging thy share
In that blest charge; let us—without offence
To aught of highest, holiest, influence—
Receive whatever good 'tis given thee to dispense.
May age and simple, catching with one eye
The moral intimations of the sky,

Learn from thy course, where
To look on tempests, and be
To keep with faithful step th
Eclipsing or eclipsed, by nig
And from example of thy me
Gently to brook decline and
Meek, patient, steadfast, and
Than thy revival yields, for

POEMS,

COMPOSED OR SUGGESTED DURING A TOUR, IN THE SUMMER (

[Having been prevented by the lateness of the season, in 1831, from visiting Staffa and Iona, the principal objects of a short tour in the summer of 1833, of which the following series of poems were composed, was down the Cumberland river Derwent, and to Whitehaven; thence (by the Isle of Man) to the Frith of Clyde to Greenock, then to Oban, Staffa, Iona; and back to Ayr, Inverary, Loch Goll-head, Greenock, and through parts of Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and Dumbartonshire, and thence up the river Eden, and homewards by Ullswater.]

I.

Arise, Rydalian Laurels! that have grown
And spread as if ye knew that days might come
When ye would shelter in a happy home,
On this fair Mount, a Poet of your own,
One who ne'er ventured for a Delphic crown
To sue the God; but, haunting your green shade
All seasons through, is humbly pleased to braid
Ground-flowers, beneath your guardianship, self
sown.

Farewell! no Minstrels now with harp new-strung
For summer wandering quit their household bowers;
Yet not for this wants Poesy a tongue
To cheer the Itinerant on whom she pours
Her spirit, while he crosses lonely moors,
Or musing sits forsaken halls among.

II.

Why should the Enthusiast, journeying through
this Isle
Repine as if his hour were come too late!
Not unprotected in her mouldering state,
Antiquity salutes him with a smile,
Mid fruitful fields that ring with jocund toil,
And pleasure-grounds where Taste, refined Co-mate

Of Truth and Beauty, strives
Far as she may, primeval No
Fair Land! by Time's part
By Social Order's watchful
With unexampled union mee
For eye and mind, the prom
With golden prospect for fut
If that be revered which

III.

They called Thee MERRY
A happy people won for thee
With envy heard in many
And, spite of change, for me
Endearing title, a responsive
To the heart's fond belief;
Whose sterner judgments d
For inattentive Fancy, like
Which foolish birds are ca
This face of rural beauty be
For discontent, and poverty
These spreading towns a cle
Forbid it, Heaven!—and M
Shall be thy rightful name,

IV.

TO THE RIVER GRETA, NEAR KESWICK.

GRETA, what fearful listening ! when huge stones
Rumble along thy bed, block after block :
Or, whirling with reiterated shock,
Combat, while darkness aggravates the groans :
But if thou (like Cocytus from the moans
Heard on his rueful margin) thence wert named
The Mourner, thy true nature was defamed,
And the habitual murmur that atones
For thy worst rage, forgotten. Oft as Spring
Decks, on thy sinuous banks, her thousand thrones,
Seats of glad instinct and love's carolling,
The concert, for the happy, then may vie
With liveliest peals of birth-day harmony :
To a grieved heart, the notes are benisons.

V.

TO THE RIVER DERWENT.

Among the mountains were we nursed, loved
Stream !

Thou near the eagle's nest—within brief sail,
I, of his bold wing floating on the gale,
Where thy deep voice could lull me ! Faint the
Of human life when first allowed to gleam [beam
On mortal notice.—Glory of the vale,
Such thy meek outset, with a crown, though frail,
Kept in perpetual verdure by the steam
Of thy soft breath !—Less vivid wreath entwined
Nemæan victor's brow ; less bright was worn,
Meed of some Roman chief—in triumph borne
With captives chained ; and shedding from his car
The sunset splendours of a finished war
Upon the proud enslavers of mankind !

VI.

IN SIGHT OF THE TOWN OF COCKERMOUTH.

(Where the Author was born, and his Father's remains
are laid.)

A point of life between my Parents' dust,
And yours, my buried Little-ones ! am I ;
And to those graves looking habitually
In kindred quiet I repose my trust.
Death to the innocent is more than just,
And, to the sinner, mercifully bent ;
So may I hope, if truly I repent
And meekly bear the ills which bear I must :
And You, my Offspring ! that do still remain,
Yet may outstrip me in the appointed race,
If e'er, through fault of mine, in mutual pain
We breathed together for a moment's space,
The wrong, by love provoked, let love arraign,
And only love keep in your hearts a place.

VII.

ADDRESS FROM THE SPIRIT OF COCKERMOUTH
CASTLE.

" Thou look'st upon me, and dost fondly think,
Poet ! that, stricken as both are by years,
We, differing once so much, are now Compeers,
Prepared, when each has stood his time, to sink
Into the dust. Erewhile a sterner link
United us ; when thou, in boyish play,
Entering my dungeon, didst become a prey
To soul-appalling darkness. Not a blink
Of light was there ;—and thus did I, thy Tutor,
Make thy young thoughts acquainted with the grave ;
While thou wert chasing the wing'd butterfly
Through my green courts ; or climbing, a bold suitor,
Up to the flowers whose golden progeny
Still round my shattered brow in beauty wave."

VIII.

NUN'S WELL, BRIGHAM.

THE cattle crowding round this beverage clear
To slake their thirst, with reckless hoofs have trod
The encircling turf into a barren clod ;
Through which the waters creep, then disappear,
Born to be lost in Derwent flowing near ;
Yet, o'er the brink, and round the lime-stone cell
Of the pure spring (they call it the " Nun's Well,"
Name that first struck by chance my startled ear)
A tender Spirit broods—the pensive Shade
Of ritual honours to this Fountain paid
By hooded Votareses with saintly cheer ;
Albeit oft the Virgin-mother mild
Looked down with pity upon eyes beguiled
Into the shedding of 'too soft a tear.'

IX.

TO A FRIEND.

(ON THE BANKS OF THE DERWENT.)

PASTOR and Patriot !—at whose bidding rise
These modest walls, amid a flock that need,
For one who comes to watch them and to feed,
A fixed Abode—keep down presageful sighs.
Threats, which the unthinking only can despise,
Perplex the Church ; but be thou firm,—be true
To thy first hope, and this good work pursue,
Poor as thou art. A welcome sacrifice
Dost Thou prepare, whose sign will be the smoke
Of thy new hearth ; and sooner shall its wreaths,
Mounting while earth her morning incense breathes,
From wandering fiends of air receive a yoke,
And straightway cease to aspire, than God disdain
This humble tribute as ill-timed or vain.

POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION,

X.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

IN MOUTH OF THE DEEWENT, WORKINGTON ;

• Loves, and to the Graces vowed,
drew back the wimple that she wore ;
through, that on the Cumbrian shore
g hailed, how touchingly she bowed !
• Star (that, from a heavy cloud
tree foliage poised in air, forth darted,
a soft summer gale at evening parted
on that did its loveliness unshrouded)
• led ; but Time, the old Saturnian seer,
d on the wing as her foot pressed the strand,
step preclusive to a long array
• es and degradations hand in hand—
ping captivity, and shuddering fear
d by the ensanguined block of Fotheringay !

XI.

INGESTED IN A STEAM-BOAT OFF SAINT
ADE, ON THE COAST OF CUMBERLAND.

re slumber on a bed of down,
osed, vicissitude unknown,
er lot: no hunter of the hare
ke him whose javelin from the lair
ries foused the lion ; no one plucks the rose,
Whose proffered beauty in safe shelter blows
Mid a trim garden's summer luxuries,
With joy like his who cubs, on hands and knees,
For some rare plant, yon Headland of St. Bees.

This independence upon oar and sail,
This new indifference to breeze or gale,
This straight-lined progress, furrowing a flat sea,
And regular as if locked in certainty—
Depress the hours. Up, Spirit of the storm !
That Courage may find something to perform ;
That Fortitude, whose blood disdains to freeze
At Danger's bidding, may confront the sea,
Firm as the towering Headlands of St. Bees.

Dread cliff of Barath ! that wild wish may sleep,
Bold as if men and creatures of the Deep
Breathed the same element ; too many wrecks
Have struck thy sides, too many ghastly decks
Hast thou looked down upon, that such a thought
Should here be welcome, and in verse enwrought :
With thy stern aspect better far agrees
Utterance of thanks that we have past with ease,
As millions thus shall do, the Headlands of St. Bees.

Yet, while each useful Art
What boots the gain if Nature
And Wisdom, as she holds a
In man's intelligence sublines
When Boga sought of yore the
Tempestuous winds her holy ;
She knelt in prayer—the waves
And, from her vow well weighed
Rose, where she touched the
of St. Bees.

'Cruel of heart were they, ble
Who in these Wilds then stru
The strong were merciless, wit
Till this bright Stranger came
And as a crescent true that dis
Of beamy lustre from a tower
Guiding the mariner through
And cheering oft his peaceful
Like the fixed Light that crow
St. Bees.

To aid the Votaries, miracles
Wrought in men's minds, like
So piety took root ; and Song
What humanizing virtues new
Sprang up, and spread their fin
How savage bosoms melted at
Of gospel-truth enchain'd in
Wafted o'er waves, or creeping
From her religious Mansion

When her sweet Voice, that in
Was glorified, and took its place
The silent stars, among the sea
Her chantry blazed with sacr
And perished utterly ; but her
Had sown the spot, that witness
Which lay in earth expectant
With quickening impulsions
And lo ! a stately pile, the

There are the naked clothed,
And Charity extendeth to the
Her intercessions made for the
Of tardy penitents ; or for the
Among the good (when love
Sickened, or died) in pious
Thanks to the austere and sin
Who, to that service bound
Keep watch before the altars

Are not, in sooth, their Re
Woven out of passion's sh

ed, composed, and formalized by art,
 a wiser sorrow in the heart !
 rayer for them whose hour is past away
 o the Living, profit while ye may !
 e part, and that the worst, he sees
 thinks that priestly cunning holds the keys
 best unlock the secrets of St. Bees.

ience, the timid being's inmost light,
 of the dawn and solace of the night,
 s these Recluses with a steady ray
 ny an hour when judgment goes astray.
 corn not hastily their rule who try
 to despise, and flesh to mortify ;
 me with zeal, in wingèd ecstasies
 yer and praise forget their rosaries,
 ear the loudest surges of St. Bees.

me so prompt to succour and protect
 rlornd traveller, or sailor wrecked
 : bare coast ; nor do they grudge the boon
 : staff and cockle hat and sandal shoon
 for the pilgrim : and, though chidings sharp
 metimes greet the strolling minstrel's harp,
 ot then when, swept with sportive ease,
 rms a feast-day throng of all degrees,
 ening the archway of revered St. Bees.

id the cliffs and echoing hills rejoice
 time the Benedictine Brethren's voice,
 ing, or commanding with meet pride,
 oned the Chiefs to lay their feuds aside,
 nder one blest ensign serve the Lord
 estine. Advance, indignant Sword !
 ug till thou from Panym hands release
 omb, dread centre of all sanctities
 l in the quiet Abbey of St. Bees.

ok we now to them whose minds from far
 the fortunes which they may not share.
 in Judea Fancy loves to roam,
 lps to make a Holy-land at home :
 ar of Bethlehem from its sphere invites
 nd the crystal depth of maiden rights ;
 edded Life, through scriptural mysteries,
 ward ascends with all her charities,
 : by the hooded Celibates of St. Bees.

it e'er forgotten how by skill
 stered Archtitects, free their souls to fill
 ove of God, throughout the Land were raised
 es, on whose symbolic beauty gazed
 t and mail-clad Chief with pious awe ;
 his day men seeing what they saw,

Or the bare wreck of faith's solemnities,
 Aspire to more than earthly destinies ;
 Witness yon Pile that greets us from St. Bees.

Yet more; around those Churches, gathered Towns
 Safe from the feudal Castle's haughty frowns ;
 Peaceful abodes, where Justice might uphold
 Her scales with even hand, and culture mould
 The heart to pity, train the mind in care
 For rules of life, sound as the Time could bear.
 Nor dost thou fail, thro' abject love of ease,
 Or hindrance raised by sordid purposes,
 To bear thy part in this good work, St. Bees.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors,
 And to green meadows changed the swampy shores ?
 Thinned the rank woods ; and for the cheerful
 grange
 Made room where wolf and boar were used to range ?
 Who taught, and showed by deeds, that gentler
 chains

Should bind the vassal to his lord's domains ?
 The thoughtful Monks, intent their God to please,
 For Christ's dear sake, by human sympathies
 Poured from the bosom of thy Church, St. Bees !

But all availed not ; by a mandate given
 Through lawless will the Brotherhood was driven
 Forth from their cells ; their ancient House laid low
 In Reformation's sweeping overthrow.
 But now once more the local Heart revives,
 The inextinguishable Spirit strives.
 Oh may that Power who hushed the stormy seas,
 And cleared a way for the first Votaries,
 Prosper the new-born College of St. Bees !

Alas ! the Genius of our age, from Schools
 Less humble, draws her lessons, aims, and rules.
 To Prowess guided by her insight keen
 Matter and Spirit are as one Machine ;
 Boastful Idolatress of formal skill
 She in her own would merge the eternal will :
 Better, if Reason's triumphs match with these,
 Her flight before the bold credulities
 That furthered the first teaching of St. Bees.*

1833.

* See Excursion, seventh part ; and Ecclesiastical
 Sketches, second part, near the beginning.

XII.

IN THE CHANNEL, BETWEEN THE COAST OF CUMBERLAND AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

RANGING the heights of Scawfell or Black-comb,
In his lone course the Shepherd oft will pause,
And strive to fathom the mysterious laws
By which the clouds, arrayed in light or gloom,
On Mona settle, and the shapes assume
Of all her peaks and ridges. What he draws
From sense, faith, reason, fancy, of the cause,
He will take with him to the silent tomb.
Or, by his fire, a child upon his knee,
Haply the untaught Philosopher may speak
Of the strange sight, nor hide his theory
That satisfies the simple and the meek,
Blest in their pious ignorance, though weak
To cope with Sages undevoutly free.

XIII.

AT SEA OFF THE ISLE OF MAN.

BOLD words affirmed, in days when faith was strong
And doubts and scruples seldom teased the brain,
That no adventurer's bark had power to gain
Those shores if he approached them bent on wrong;
For, suddenly up-conjured from the Main,
Mists rose to hide the Land—that search, though long

And eager, might be still pursued in vain.
O Fancy, what an age was *that* for song!
That age, when not by laws inanimate,
As men believed, the waters were impelled,
The air controlled, the stars their courses held;
But element and orb on *acts* did wait
Of Powers endued with visible form, instinct
With will, and to their work by passion linked.

XIV.

DESIRE we past illusions to recal!
To reinstate wild Fancy, would we hide
Truths whose thick veil Science has drawn aside!
No,—let this Age, high as she may, instal
In her esteem the thirst that wrought man's fall,
The universe is infinitely wide;
And conquering Reason, if self-glorified,
Can nowhere move uncrossed by some new wall
Or gulf of mystery, which thou alone,
Imaginative Faith! canst overleap,
In progress toward the fount of Love,—the throne
Of Power whose ministers the records keep
Of periods fixed, and laws established, less
Flesh to exalt than prove its nothingness.

XV.

ON ENTERING DOUGLAS BAY, ISLE OF MAN.

'Dignum laude virum Mors vixit mors.'

THE feudal Keep, the bastions of Cohors,
Even when they rose to check or to repel
Tides of aggressive war, oft served as well
Greedy ambition, armed to treat with scorn
Just limits; but yon Tower, whose smiles adorn
This perilous bay, stands clear of all offence;
Blest work it is of love and innocence,
A Tower of refuge built for the else forlorn.
Spare it, ye waves, and lift the mariner,
Struggling for life, into its saving arms!
Spare, too, the human helpers! Do they *not*
'Mid your fierce shock like men afraid to *die*?
No; their dread service nerves the heart in *war*
And they are led by noble HILLARY*.

XVI.

BY THE SEA-SHORE, ISLE OF MAN.

WHY stand we gazing on the sparkling brine,
With wonder smit by its transparency,
And all-enraptured with its purity!—
Because the unstained, the clear, the crystalline,
Have ever in them something of benign;
Whether in gem, in water, or in sky,
A sleeping infant's brow, or wakeful eye
Of a young maiden, only not divine.
Scarcely the hand forbears to dip its palm
For beverage drawn as from a mountain-well.
Temptation centres in the liquid Calm;
Our daily raiment seems no obstacle
To instantaneous plunging in, deep Sea!
And revelling in long embrace with thee†

XVII.

ISLE OF MAN.

A YOUTH too certain of his power to wade
On the smooth bottom of this clear bright sea,
To sight so shallow, with a bather's glee
Leapt from this rock, and but for timely aid
He, by the alluring element betrayed,
Had perished. Then might Sea-nymphs (and *we*
Of self-reproach) have chanted elegies [4]
Bewailing his sad fate, when he was laid
In peaceful earth: for, doubtless, he was frank,
Utterly in himself devoid of guile;
Knew not the double-dealing of a smile;
Nor aught that makes men's promises a *snare*,
Or deadly snare: and He survives to bless
The Power that saved him in his strange *dis*

* See Note.

† The sea-water on the coast of the Isle of Man is singularly pure and beautiful.

XVIII.

ISLE OF MAN.

Of grief for lenient time too keen,
 Evouring waves had caused—or guilt
 Had witnessed, sway the man who built
 Head, placed where nothing could be seen,
 Rd, of ocean troubled or serene!
 Soldier on paternal land,
 The channel holds august command,
 I raised,—a veteran Marine.
 At, turned from the neighbouring sea
 Memory of a listless life
 Between two callings. May no strife
 Here beset him, doomed though free,
 , to worse inaction, till his eye
 The daily sight of earth and sky!

XIX.

BY A RETIRED MARINER.

(A FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR.)

Youth I ploughed the restless Main,
 Restless and as apt to change;
 Every clime and ocean did I range,
 Length a competence to gain;
 Sea I went, and poor I still remain.
 Near I strove, but strove in vain,
 Lips manifold did I endure,
 None on me never deign'd to smile;
 Not a resting-place have found,
 Enough life's comforts to procure,
 Love on this our favoured Isle,
 Spot where Nature's gifts abound;
 I have no reason to complain,
 For to Sea I went, and poor I still remain.

XX.

AT BALA-SALA, ISLE OF MAN.

SUGGESTED TO BE WRITTEN BY A FRIEND.)

Fortune, but in mind entire
 In principle, I seek repose
 Rent trees this convent-pile enclose*,
 Atifal. When vain desire
 Peace, I pray the eternal Sire
 Full-subduing shade on me,
 Ed, pensive, thankful Refugee;
 Not with some sparks of heavenly fire
 The cells vouchsafed. And when I note
 The ver's brow yellowed as with the beams
 Ever there, albeit streams
 Weather-stains that semblance wrought,
 Silent Monitor, and say
 My aged brow, at all hours of the day!"

* Rushen Abbey.

XXI.

TYNWALD HILL.

ONCE on the top of Tynwald's formal mound
 (Still marked with green turf circles narrowing
 Stage above stage) would sit this Island's King,
 The laws to promulgate, enrobed and crowned;
 While, compassing the little mount around,
 Degrees and Orders stood, each under each:
 Now, like to things within fate's easiest reach,
 The power is merged, the pomp a grave has found.
 Off with yon cloud, old Snafell! that thine eye
 Over three Realms may take its widest range;
 And let, for them, thy fountains utter strange
 Voices, thy winds break forth in prophecy,
 If the whole State must suffer mortal change,
 Like Mona's miniature of sovereignty.

XXII.

DESPOUND who will—I heard a voice exclaim,
 "Though fierce the assault, and shatter'd the defence,
 It cannot be that Britain's social frame,
 The glorious work of time and providence,
 Before a flying season's rash pretence,
 Should fall; that She, whose virtue put to shame,
 When Europe prostrate lay, the Conqueror's aim,
 Should perish, self-subverted. Black and dense
 The cloud is; but brings *that* a day of doom
 To Liberty! Her sun is up the while,
 That orb whose beams round Saxon Alfred shone:
 Then laugh, ye innocent Vales! ye Streams, sweep
 On,
 Nor let one billow of our heaven-blest Isle
 Toss in the fanning wind a humbler plume."

XXIII.

IN THE FRITH OF CLYDE, AILSA CRAG.

DURING AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 17.

SINCE risen from ocean, ocean to defy,
 Appeared the Crag of Ailsa, ne'er did morn
 With gleaming lights more gracefully adorn
 His sides, or wreath with mist his forehead high:
 Now, faintly darkening with the sun's eclipse,
 Still is he seen, in lone sublimity,
 Towering above the sea and little ships;
 For dwarfs the tallest seem while sailing by,
 Each for her haven; with her freight of Care,
 Pleasure, or Grief, and Toil that seldom looks
 Into the secret of to-morrow's fare;
 Though poor, yet rich, without the wealth of books,
 Or aught that watchful Love to Nature owes
 For her mute Powers, fix'd Forms, or transient
 Shows.

XXIV.

ON THE PRITH OF CLYDE

(IN A STEAM-BOAT.)

ARRAN! a single-crested Tenerife,
A St. Helena next—in shape and hue,
Varying her crowded peaks and ridges blue;
Who but must covet a cloud-seat, or skiff
Built for the air, or winged Hippogriff?
That he might fly, where no one could pursue,
From this dull Monster and her sooty crew;
And, as a God, light on thy topmost cliff.
Impotent wish! which reason would despise
If the mind knew no union of extremes,
No natural bond between the boldest schemes
Ambition frames, and heart-humilities.
Beneath stern mountains many a soft vale lies,
And lofty springs give birth to lowly streams.

XXV.

ON REVISITING DUNOLLY CASTLE.

[See former series, p. 237.]

THE captive Bird was gone—to cliff or moor
Perchance had flown, delivered by the storm;
Or he had pined, and sunk to feed the worm:
Him found we not: but, climbing a tall tower,
There saw, impaved with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic, in a roofless floor,
An Eagle with stretched wings, but beamless eye—
An Eagle that could neither wail nor soar.
Effigy of the Vanished—(shall I dare
To call thee so?) or symbol of fierce deeds
And of the towering courage which past times
Rejoiced in—take, whate'er thou be, a share,
Not undeserved, of the memorial rhymes
That animate my way where'er it leads!

XXVI.

THE DUNOLLY EAGLE.

NOT to the clouds, not to the cliff, he flew;
But when a storm, on sea or mountain bred,
Came and delivered him, alone he sped
Into the castle-dungeon's darkest mew.
Now, near his master's house in open view
He dwells, and hears indignant tempests howl,
Kennelled and chained. Ye tame domestic fowl,
Beware of him! Thou, saucy cockatoo,
Look to thy plumage and thy life!—The roe,
Fleet as the west wind, is for him no quarry;
Balanced in ether he will never tarry,
Eying the sea's blue depths. Poor Bird! even so
Doth man of brother man a creature make
That clings to slavery for its own sad sake.

XXVII.

WRITTEN IN A BLANK LEAF OF MACPHERSON'S
OSSIAN.

ORT have I caught, upon a fitful breeze,
Fragments of far-off melodies,
With ear not coveting the whole,
A part so charmed the pensive soul:
While a dark storm before my sight
Was yielding, on a mountain height
Loose vapours have I watched, that won
Prismatic colours from the sun;
Nor felt a wish that heaven would show
The image of its perfect bow.
What need, then, of these finished strains?
Away with counterfeit! Remains!
An abbey in its lone recess,
A temple of the wilderness,
Wrocks though they be, announce with faith
The majesty of honest dealing.
Spirit of Ossian! if imbued
In language thou may'st yet be found,
If aught (intrusted to the pen
Or floating on the tongues of men,
Albeit shattered and impaired)
Subsist thy dignity to guard,
In concert with memorial claim
Of old grey stone, and hush-born name
That cleaves to rock or pillared cave
Where moans the blast, or beats the wave,
Let Truth, stern arbitress of all,
Interpret that Original,
And for presumptuous wrongs atone;—
Authentic words be given, or none!

Time is not blind;—yet He, who spares
Pyramid pointing to the stars,
Hath preyed with ruthless appetite
On all that marked the primal flight
Of the poetic ecstasy
Into the land of mystery
No tongue is able to rehearse
One measure, Orpheus! of thy verse;
Museus, stationed with his lyre
Supreme among the Elysian quire,
Is, for the dwellers upon earth,
Mute as a lark ere morning's birth.
Why grieve for these, though past away
The music, and extinct the lay?
When thousands, by severer doom,
Fall early to the silent tomb
Have sunk, at Nature's call; or strayed
From hope and promise, self-betrayed;

and withering on their brows;
 With remorse for broken vows;
 —else how might they rejoice!
 Andless, by their own sad choice!

And of mightier grasp! on you
 call, the chosen Few,
 Not off the acknowledged guide,
 Ere not, nor turned aside;
 Softy genius could survive
 Not, under sorrow thrive;
 The fiery Muse revered
 Bol of a snow-white beard,
 With meditative tears
 From the lenient cloud of years.

And in soul! though distant times
 I you nursed in various climes,
 The orb of life had waned,
 And of love retained:
 While in you each sad regret
 Responding hope was met,
 And among human kind,
 For the passing wind;
 G sunbeams, loth to stop,
 Smiling on the last hill top!
 The tender-hearted maid
 Her joys begin to fade;
 Pity, to the rugged chief
 He crushed, or tamed by grief;
 On Morven's lonely shore,
 Mingling through imperfect lore,
 Of Fingal; such was blind
 Of ampler mind;
 Then, to the fountain head
 By Urania led!

1834.

XXVIII.

CAVE OF STAFFA.

It surely, in the motley crowd,
 As has felt the far-famed sight;
 We feel it! each the other's blight,
 And hurrying, volatile and loud.
 Motions only that invite
 Of Fingal to his tuneful Cave
 Ere entered, and wave after wave
 Coming the timid light!
 Votary who at will might stand
 Take into his mind and heart,
 Tracted reverence, the effect
 Proportions where the almighty hand
 The worlds, the sovereign Architect,
 Led to work as if with human Art!

XXIX.

CAVE OF STAFFA.

AFTER THE CROWD HAD DEPARTED.

THANKS for the lessons of this Spot—fit school
 For the presumptuous thoughts that would assign
 Mechanic laws to agency divine;
 And, measuring heaven by earth, would overrule
 Infinite Power. The pillared vestibule,
 Expanding yet precise, the roof embowed,
 Might seem designed to humble man, when proud
 Of his best workmanship by plan and tool.
 Down-bearing with his whole Atlantic weight
 Of tide and tempest on the Structure's base,
 And flashing to that Structure's topmost height,
 Ocean has proved its strength, and of its grace
 In calms is conscious, finding for his freight
 Of softest music some responsive place.

XXX.

CAVE OF STAFFA.

YE shadowy Beings, that have rights and claims
 In every cell of Fingal's mystic Grot,
 Where are ye! Driven or venturing to the spot,
 Our fathers glimpses caught of your thin Frames,
 And, by your mien and bearing, knew your names;
 And they could hear his ghostly song who trod
 Earth, till the flesh lay on him like a load,
 While he struck his desolate harp without hopes or
 Vanished ye are, but subject to recal; [aims.
 Why keep we else the instincts whose dread law
 Ruled here of yore, till what men felt they saw,
 Not by black arts but magic natural!
 If eyes be still sworn vassals of belief,
 Yon light shapes forth a Bard, that shade a Chief.

XXXI.

FLOWERS ON THE TOP OF THE PILLARS AT THE
ENTRANCE OF THE CAVE.

HOPE smiled when your nativity was cast,
 Children of Summer! Ye fresh Flowers that brave
 What Summer here escapes not, the fierce wave,
 And whole artillery of the western blast,
 Battering the Temple's front, its long-drawn nave
 Smiting, as if each moment were their last.
 But ye, bright Flowers, on frieze and architrave
 Survive, and once again the Pile stands fast:
 Calm as the Universe, from specular towers
 Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure
 With mute astonishment, it stands sustained
 Through every part in symmetry, to endure,
 Unhurt, the assault of Time with all his hours,
 As the supreme Artificer ordained.

A A 2

XXXII.

IONA.

On to Iona!—What can she afford
 To us save matter for a thoughtful sigh,
 Heaved over ruin with stability
 In urgent contrast! To diffuse the Word
 (Thy Paramount, mighty Nature! and Time's Lord)
 Her Temples rose, 'mid pagan gloom; but why,
 Even for a moment, has our verse deplored
 Their wrongs, since they fulfilled their destiny?
 And when, subjected to a common doom
 Of mutability, those far-famed Piles
 Shall disappear from both the sister Isles,
 Iona's Saints, forgetting not past days,
 Garlands shall wear of amaranthine bloom,
 While heaven's vast sea of voices chants their praise.

XXXIII.

IONA.

(UPON LANDING.)

How sad a welcome! To each voyager
 Some ragged child holds up for sale a store
 Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the shore
 Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir,
 Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer
 Yet is yon neat trim church a grateful speck
 Of novelty amid the sacred wreck
 Strewn far and wide. Think, proud Philosopher!
 Fallen though she be, thus Glory of the west,
 Still on her sons, the beams of mercy shine;
 And 'hopes, perhaps more heavenly bright than
 A grace by thee unsought and unpossessed, [thine,
 A faith more fixed, a rapture more divine
 Shall gild their passage to eternal rest.'

XXXIV.

THE BLACK STONES OF IONA.

[See Martin's Voyage among the Western Isles.]

HERE on their knees men swore: the stones were
 black,
 Black in the people's minds and words, yet they
 Were at that time, as now, in colour grey.
 But what is colour, if upon the rack
 Of conscience souls are placed by deeds that lack
 Concord with oaths? What differ night and day
 Then, when before the Perjured on his way
 Hell opens, and the heavens in vengeance crack
 Above his head uplifted in vain prayer
 To Saint, or Friend, or to the Godhead whom
 He had insulted—Peasant, King, or Thane?
 Fly where the culprit may, guilt meets a doom;
 And, from invisible worlds at need laid bare,
 Come links for social order's awful chain.

HOMEWARD we turn.
 Where Christian piety
 (Kindled from Heaven
 Of time) shone like the
 And fare thee well, to
 Remote St. Kilda, lone
 For many a voyage
 When with more haste
 Thou a mysterious life
 Extracting from cleans
 And out of sun-bright
 That thickens, spread
 Makes known, when
 Thy whereabouts, to

For me of the

We have not passed
 We who were led to
 By some too boldly
 Where be the wretched
 These crowded streets
 As from the hive
 Sorrow seems here
 It neither damps the
 Alas! too busy Rival
 Whose merchants Pri
 Soon may the punctu
 To serve thy need, in
 Whose nurling curre
 The poor, the lonely,

"THERE!" said a Str
 Towards a low roof wa
 "Is Mosgiel Farm; a
 Where Burns plough
 wide
 A plain below stretch
 Above sea-clouds, the
 And, by that simple
 Of earth, sky, sea, and
 Beneath 'the random
 Myriads of daisies ha
 Near the lark's nest, a
 Have passed away; l
 That, by the unwilling
 The tender charm of

XXXVIII.

THE RIVER EDEN, CUMBERLAND.

till now thy beauty had I viewed
 Spees only, and confess with shame
 Use of mine, what'er its varying mood,
 But once the sound of thy sweet name :
 Shed from Paradise that honour came,
 Illy borne ; for Nature gives thee flowers
 Have no rivals among British bowers ;
 Thy bold rocks are worthy of their fame.
 Sing thy course, fair Stream ! at length I pay
 Life's neighbour dues of neighbourhood ;
 Have traced thee on thy winding way
 Leisure sometimes by this thought restrained
 Ngs far off we toil, while many a good
 ight, because too near, is never gained.

XXXIX.

MONUMENT OF MRS. HOWARD,

(by Nollekens,)

HERALD CHURCH, NEAR CORBY, ON THE BANKS OF
THE EDEN.

HELD on the dying Mother's lap, lies dead
 W-born Babe ; dire ending of bright hope !
 Sculpture here, with the divinest scope
 Inous faith, heavenward hath raised that head
 iently ; and through one hand has spread
 h so tender for the insensate Child—
 's lingering love to parting reconciled,
 arting, for the spirit it is all but fled)—
 e, who contemplate the turns of life
 gh this still medium, are consoled and cheered ;
 ith the Mother, think the severed Wife
 to be lamented than revered ;
 wn that Art, triumphant over strife
 a'n, hath powers to Eternity endeared.

XL.

SUGGESTED BY THE FOREGOING.

QUILLITY ! the sovereign aim wert thou
 When schools of philosophic lore ;
 Stricken by stern destiny of yore
 Tragic Muse thee served with thoughtful vow ;
 What of hope Elysium could allow
 Fondly seized by Sculpture, to restore
 e to the Mourner. But when He who wore
 crown of thorns around his bleeding brow
 med our sad being with celestial light,
 Arts which still had drawn a softening grace
 e shadowy fountains of the Infinite,
 mmed with that Idea face to face :
 move around it now as planets run,
 in its orbit round the central Sun.

XLI.

NUNNERY.

THE floods are roused, and will not soon be weary ;
 Down from the Pennine Alps* how fiercely sweeps
 CROGLIN, the stately Eden's tributary !
 He raves, or through some moody passage creeps
 Plotting new mischief—out again he leaps
 Into broad light, and sends, through regions airy,
 That voice which soothed the Nuns while on the
 steeps
 They knelt in prayer, or sang to blissful Mary.
 That union ceased : then, cleaving easy walks
 Through crags, and smoothing paths beset with
 danger,
 Came studious Taste ; and many a pensive stranger
 Dreams on the banks, and to the river talks.
 What change shall happen next to Nunnery Dell ?
 Canal, and Viaduct, and Railway, tell !

XLII.

STREAMBOATS, VIADUCTS, AND RAILWAYS.

MOTIONS and Means, on land and sea at war
 With old poetic feeling, not for this,
 Shall ye, by Poets even, be judged amiss !
 Nor shall your presence, howsoe'er it mar
 The loveliness of Nature, prove a bar
 To the Mind's gaining that prophetic sense
 Of future change, that point of vision, whence
 May be discovered what in soul ye are.
 In spite of all that beauty may disown
 In your harsh features, Nature doth embrace
 Her lawful offspring in Man's art ; and Time,
 Pleased with your triumphs o'er his brother Space,
 Accepts from your bold hands the proffered crown
 Of hope, and smiles on you with cheer sublime.

XLIII.

THE MONUMENT COMMONLY CALLED LONG MEG AND HER
DAUGHTERS, NEAR THE RIVER EDEN.

A WRIGHT of awe, not easy to be borne,
 Fell suddenly upon my Spirit—cast
 From the dread bosom of the unknown past,
 When first I saw that family forlorn.
 Speak Thou, whose massy strength and stature scorn
 The power of years—pre-eminent, and placed
 Apart, to overlook the circle vast—
 Speak, Giant-mother ! tell it to the Morn
 While she dispels the cumbrous shades of Night ;
 Let the Moon hear, emerging from a cloud ;
 At whose behest uprose on British ground
 That Sisterhood, in hieroglyphic round
 Forth-shadowing, some have deemed, the infinite
 The inviolable God, that tames the proud † !

* The chain of Crossfell.

† See Note.

XLIV.

LOWTHER.

LOWTHER! in thy majestic Pile are seen
 Cathedral pomp and grace, in apt accord
 With the baronial castle's sterner mien;
 Union significant of God adored,
 And charters won and guarded by the sword
 Of ancient honour; whence that goodly state
 Of polity which wise men venerate,
 And will maintain, if God his help afford.
 Hourly the democratic torrent swells;
 For airy promises and hopes suborned [acorned.
 The strength of backward-looking thoughts is
 Fall if ye must, ye Towers and Pinnacles,
 With what ye symbolise; authentic Story
 Will say, Ye disappeared with England's Glory!

XLV.

TO THE EARL OF LONSDALE.

'Magistratus indicat virum.'

LONSDALE! it were unworthy of a Guest,
 Whose heart with gratitude to thee inclines,
 If he should speak, by fancy touched, of signs
 On thy Abode harmoniously imprest,
 Yet be unmoved with wishes to attest
 How in thy mind and moral frame agree
 Fortitude, and that Christian Charity
 Which, filling, consecrates the human breast.
 And if the Motto on thy 'scutcheon teach
 With truth, 'THE MAGISTRACY SHOWS THE MAN';
 That searching test thy public course has stood;
 As will be owned alike by bad and good,
 Soon as the measuring of life's little span
 Shall place thy virtues out of Envy's reach*.

XLVI.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.

List, ye who pass by Lyulph's Tower†
 At eve; how softly then
 Doth Aira-force, that torrent hoarse,
 Speak from the woody glen!
 Fit music for a solemn valed
 And holier seems the ground
 To him who catches on the gale
 The spirit of a mournful tale,
 Embodied in the sound.

* See Note.

† A pleasure-house built by the late Duke of Norfolk upon the banks of Ullswater. *Fence* is the word used in the Lake District for Water-fall.

Not far from that fair site whereon
 The Pleasure-house is reared,
 As story says, in antique days
 A stern-brow'd house appeared;
 Foil to a Jewel rich in light
 There set, and guarded well;
 Cage for a Bird of plumage bright,
 Sweet-voiced, nor wishing for a flight
 Beyond her native dell.

To win this bright Bird from her cage,
 To make this Gem their own,
 Came Barons bold, with store of gold,
 And Knights of high renown;
 But one She prized, and only one;
 Sir Eglamore was he;
 Full happy season, when was known,
 Ye Dales and Hills! to you alone
 Their mutual loyalty—

Known chiefly, Aira! to thy glen,
 Thy brook, and bowers of holly;
 Where Passion caught what Nature gave
 That all but love is folly;
 Where Fact with Fancy stooped to play
 Doubt came not, nor regret—
 To trouble hours that winged their way,
 As if through an immortal day
 Whose sun could never set.

But in old times Love dwelt not long
 Sequester'd with repose;
 Best throve the fire of chaste desire,
 Fanned by the breath of foes.
 "A conquering lance is beauty's test,
 "And proves the Lover true;"
 So spake Sir Eglamore, and pressed
 The drooping Emma to his breast,
 And looked a blind adieu.

They parted. Well with him it fared
 Through wide-spread regions errant;
 A knight of proof in love's behoof,
 The thirst of fame his warrant:
 And She her happiness can build
 On woman's quiet hours;
 Though faint, compared with spear and
 The solace beads and masses yield,
 And needlework and flowers.

Yet blest was Emma when she heard
 Her Champion's praise recounted;
 Though brain would swim, and eyes grow
 And high her blushes mounted;

a bold heroic lay
 warbled from full heart;
 full blossoms for the May
 were here but they will not stay,
 only to depart.
 Emma with her, while lustre fills
 her path he chooses,
 a orb, that owns no curb,
 and the light here loses.
 Emma but back, an ampler space
 requires for nobler deeds;
 Emma on from place to place,
 of her songs is no trace,
 but what her fancy breeds
 Emma may spread, but in the past
 her spirit finds its centre;
 Emma she has of what he was,
 And that would now content her.
 "Still is he my devoted knight!"
 The bar in answer flows;
 Emma on mouth with heavier weight;
 Emma round her, and the night
 is empty of repose.
 Emma she sometimes walked abroad,
 Emma night with quick words blending,
 Emma that pale Queen whose hands are soon
 will-fancied spots contending;
 Emma as innocent of blood,—
 Emma even is not more pure
 Emma voice alert, while through the wood
 Emma thuds her way, the sounding Flood
 Emma melancholy lure!
 Emma had the fern-brake sleeps the doe,
 Emma out alone are waking,
 Emma arrayed, guides on the Maid
 Emma downward pathway taking,
 Emma leads her to the torrent's side
 Emma a holly bower;
 Emma on this still night descried!
 Emma when that lone place espied!
 Emma say, our Eglamore!
 Emma's Ghost, so thinks the Knight,
 Emma every step has thwarted,
 Emma the thoughts that heart their vows,
 Emma whose shade they parted.
 Emma, mad, the busy Sleeper see!
 Emma her fingers seem,
 Emma from the holly tree
 Emma to go would place, as rapidly
 Emma then, her to the stream.

What means the Spectre! Why intent
 To violate the Tree,
 Thought Eglamore, by which I swore
 Unfading constancy!
 Here am I, and to-morrow's sun,
 To her I left, shall prove
 That bliss is ne'er so surely won
 As when a circuit has been run
 Of valour, truth, and love.

So from the spot whereon he stood,
 He moved with stealthy pace;
 And, drawing nigh, with his living eye,
 He recognised the face;
 And whispers caught, and speeches small,
 Some to the green-leaved tree,
 Some muttered to the torrent-fall—
 "Roar on, and bring him with thy call;
 "I heard, and so may He!"

Soul-shattered was the Knight, nor knew
 If Emma's Ghost it were,
 Or boding Shade, or of the Maid
 Her very self stood there.
 He touched, what followed who shall tell!
 The soft touch snapped the thread
 Of slumber—shrieking back she fell,
 And the Stream whirled her down the dell
 Along its foaming bed.

In plunged the Knight!—when on firm ground
 The rescued Maiden lay,
 Her eyes grow bright with blissful light,
 Confusion passed away;
 She heard, ere to the throne of grace
 Her faithful Spirit flew,
 His voice—beheld his speaking face;
 And, dying, from his own embrace,
 She felt that he was true.

So was he reconciled to life:
 Brief words may speak the rest;
 Within the dell he built a cell,
 And there was Sorrow's guest;
 In hermits' weeds repose he found,
 From vain temptations free;
 Beside the torrent dwelling—bound
 By one deep heart-controlling sound,
 And awed to piety.

Wild stream of Aira, hold thy course,
 Nor fear memorial lays,
 Where clouds that spread in solemn shade,
 Are edged with golden rays!

Dear art thou to the light of heaven,
 Though minister of sorrow ;
 Sweet is thy voice at pensive even ;
 And thou, in lovers' hearts forgiven,
 Shalt take thy place with Yarrow !

1833.

XLVII.

TO CORDELIA M———

HALLSTEDT, ULLSWATER.

Not in the mines beyond the western main,
 You say, Cordelia, was the metal sought,
 Which a fine skill, of Indian growth, has wrought
 Into this flexible yet faithful Chain ;
 Nor is it silver of romantic Spain
 But from our loved Helvellyn's depths was brought,
 Our own domestic mountain. Thing and thought
 Mix strangely ; trifles light, and partly vain,
 Can prop, as you have learnt, our nobler being :
 Yes, Lady while about your neck is wound

(Your casual glance oft meeting) this bright
 What witchery, for pure gifts of inward seeing
 Larks in it, Memory's Helper, Fancy's Lord,
 For precious trappings in your bosom found

XLVIII.

Most sweet it is with unuplifted eyes
 To pace the ground, if path be there or none,
 While a fair region round the traveller lies
 Which he forbears again to look upon ;
 Pleased rather with some soft ideal scene,
 The work of Fancy, or some happy tone
 Of meditation, slipping in between
 The beauty coming and the beauty gone.
 If Thought and Love desert us, from that day
 Let us break off all commerce with the Muse,
 With Thought and Love companions of our way
 Whate'er the senses take or may refuse,
 The Mind's internal heaven shall shed her dew
 Of inspiration on the humblest lay.

POEMS OF SENTIMENT AND REFLECTION.

I.

EXPOSTULATION AND REPLY.

"WHY, William, on that old grey stone,
Thus for the length of half a day,
Why, William, sit you thus alone,
And dream your time away!

Where are your books!—that light bequeathed
To Beings else forlorn and blind!
Up! up! and drink the spirit breathed
From dead men to their kind.

You look round on your Mother Earth,
As if she for no purpose bore you;
As if you were her first-born birth,
And none had lived before you!"

One morning thus, by Esthwaite lake,
When life was sweet, I knew not why,
To me my good friend Matthew spake,
And thus I made reply.

"The eye—it cannot choose but see;
We cannot bid the ear be still;
Our bodies feel, where'er they be,
Against or with our will.

Nor less I deem that there are Powers
Which of themselves our minds impress;
That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise passiveness.

Think you, 'mid all this mighty sun
Of things for ever speaking,
That nothing of itself will come,
But we must still be seeking!

—Then ask not wherefore, here, alone,
Conversing as I may,
I sit upon this old grey stone,
And dream my time away."

1798.

II.

THE TABLES TURNED.

AN EVENING SCENE ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Up! up! my Friend, and quit your books;
Or surely you'll grow double:
Up! up! my Friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble!

The sun, above the mountain's head,
A freshening lustre mellow
Through all the long green fields has spread,
His first sweet evening yellow.

Books! 'tis a dull and endless strife:
Come, hear the woodland linnet,
How sweet his music! on my life,
There's more of wisdom in it.

And hark! how blithe the throstle sings!
He, too, is no mean preacher:
Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher.

She has a world of ready wealth,
Our minds and hearts to bless—
Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health,
Truth breathed by cheerfulness.

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can.

Sweet is the lore which Nature brings;
Our meddling intellect
Mis-shapes the beauteous forms of things:—
We murder to dissect.

Enough of Science and of Art;
Close up those barren leaves;
Come forth, and bring with you a heart
That watches and receives.

1798.

III.

LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING.

I HEARD a thousand blended notes,
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran ;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths ;
And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopped and played,
Their thoughts I cannot measure :—
But the least motion which they made,
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air ;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man !

1796.

IV.

A CHARACTER.

I MARVEL how Nature could ever find space
For so many strange contrasts in one human face :
There's thought and no thought, and there's pale-
ness and bloom
And bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and gloom.

There's weakness, and strength both redundant
and vain ;
Such strength as, if ever affliction and pain
Could pierce through a temper that's soft to disease,
Would be rational peace—a philosopher's ease.

There's indifference, alike when he fails or succeeds,
And attention full ten times as much as there needs ;
Pride where there's no envy, there's so much of joy ;
And mildness, and spirit both forward and coy.

There's freedom, and some
Of shame scarcely seeming
There's virtue, the title it
Yet wants heaven knows what

This picture from nature
Yet the Man would at once
heart ;

And I for five centuries right
Such an odd such a kind he

V.

TO MY SISTER.

It is the first mild day
Each minute sweeter
The redbreast sings for
That stands beside our

There is a blessing in
Which seems a sense
To the bare trees, and
And green in the grove

My sister ! ('tis a wish
Now that our morning
Make haste, your mother
Come forth and feel the

Edward will come with
Put on with speed you
And bring no look : for
We'll give to idleness,

No joyless forms shall
Our living calendar :
We from to-day, my sister
The opening of the year

Love, now a universal
From heart to heart
From earth to man, for
—It is the hour of festivity

One moment now more
Than years of toiling
Our minds shall drink
The spirit of the season

Some silent laws our
Which they shall lose
We for the year to come
Our temper from to-morrow

And from the blessed power that rolls
About, below, above,
We'll frame the measure of our souls :
They shall be tuned to love.

Then come, my Sister ! come; I pray,
With speed put on your woodland dress ;
And bring no book : for this one day
We'll give to idleness.

1798.

VI.

SIMON LEE,

THE OLD HUNTSMAN ;

WITH AN INCIDENT IN WHICH HE WAS CONCERNED.

In the sweet shire of Cardigan,
Not far from pleasant Ivor-hall,
An old Man dwells, a little man,—
'Tis said he once was tall.
Full five-and-thirty years he lived
A running huntsman merry ;
And still the centre of his cheek
Is red as a ripe cherry.

No man like him the horn could sound,
And hill and valley rang with glee
When Echo banded, round and round,
The halloo of Simon Lee.
In those proud days, he little cared
For husbandry or tillage ;
To blither tasks did Simon rouse
The sleepers of the village.

He all the country could outrun,
Could leave both man and horse behind ;
And often, ere the chase was done,
He reeled, and was stone-blind.
And still there's something in the world
At which his heart rejoices ;
For when the chiming hounds are out,
He dearly loves their voices !

But, oh the heavy change !—bereft
Of health, strength, friends, and kindred, see !
Old Simon to the world is left
In liveried poverty.
His Master's dead,—and no one now
Dwells in the Hall of Ivor ;
Men, dogs, and horses, all are dead ;
He is the sole survivor.

And he is lean and he is sick ;
His body, dwindled and awry,
Rests upon ankles swoln and thick ;
His legs are thin and dry.
One prop he has, and only one,
His wife, an aged woman,
Lives with him, near the waterfall,
Upon the village Common.

Beside their moss-grown hut of clay,
Not twenty paces from the door,
A scrap of land they have, but they
Are poorest of the poor.
This scrap of land he from the heath
Enclosed when he was stronger ;
But what to them avails the land
Which he can till no longer !

Oft, working by her Husband's side,
Ruth does what Simon cannot do ;
For she, with scanty cause for pride,
Is stouter of the two.
And, though you with your utmost skill
From labour could not wean them,
'Tis little, very little—all
That they can do between them.

Few months of life has he in store
As he to you will tell,
For still, the more he works, the more
Do his weak ankles swell.
My gentle Reader, I perceive
How patiently you've waited,
And now I fear that you expect
Some tale will be related.

O Reader ! had you in your mind
Such stores as silent thought can bring,
O gentle Reader ! you would find
A tale in every thing.
What more I have to say is short,
And you must kindly take it :
It is no tale ; but, should you think,
Perhaps a tale you'll make it.

One summer-day I chanced to see
This old Man doing all he could
To unearth the root of an old tree,
A stump of rotten wood.
The mattock tottered in his hand ;
So vain was his endeavour,
That at the root of the old tree
He might have worked for ever.

"You're overtaken, good Simon Lee,
Give me your tool," to him I said;
And at the word right gladly he
Received my proffered aid.
I struck, and with a single blow
The tangled root I severed,
At which the poor old Man so long
And vainly had endeavoured.

The tears into his eyes were brought,
And thanks and praises seemed to run
So fast out of his heart, I thought
They never would have done.
—I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds
With coldness still returning;
Alas! the gratitude of men
Hath oftener left me mourning.

1798.

VII.

WRITTEN IN GERMANY,

ON ONE OF THE COLDEST DAYS OF THE CENTURY.

The Reader must be apprised, that the Stoves in North-Germany generally have the impression of a galloping horse upon them, this being part of the Brunswick Arms.

A PLAGUE ON your languages, German and Norse!
Let me have the song of the kettle;
And the tongs and the poker, instead of that horse
That gallops away with such fury and force
On this dreary dull plate of black metal.

See that Fly,—a disconsolate creature! perhaps
A child of the field or the grove;
And, sorrow for him! the dull treacherous heat
Has seduced the poor fool from his winter retreat,
And he creeps to the edge of my stove.

Alas! how he fumbles about the domains
Which this comfortless oven environ!
He cannot find out in what track he must crawl,
Now back to the tiles, then in search of the wall,
And now on the brink of the iron.

Stock-still there he stands like a traveller bemazed:
The best of his skill he has tried;
His feelers, methinks, I can see him put forth
To the east and the west, to the south and the
north;
But he finds neither guide-post nor guide.

His spindles sink under him, foot, leg, and
His eyesight and hearing are lost;
Between life and death his blood freezes and
And his two pretty pinions of blue dusky
Are glued to his sides by the frost.

No brother, no mate has he near him—
Can draw warmth from the cheek of my
As blest and as glad, in this desolate gloom,
As if green summer grass were the floor of my
And woodbines were hanging above.

Yet, God is my witness, thou small helpless
Thy life I would gladly sustain
Till summer come up from the south, and
crowds
Of thy brethren a march thou should'st
through the clouds.
And back to the forests again!

VIII.

A POET'S EPITAPH.

Art thou a Statist in the van
Of public conflicts trained and bred!
—First learn to love one living man;
Then may'st thou think upon the dead.

A Lawyer art thou!—draw not nigh!
Go, carry to some fitter place
The keenness of that practised eye,
The hardness of that mallow face.

Art thou a Man of purple cheer?
A rosy Man, right plump to see!
Approach; yet, Doctor, not too near,
This grave no cushion is for thee.

Or art thou one of gallant pride,
A Soldier and no man of chaff?
Welcome!—but lay thy sword aside,
And lean upon a peasant's staff.

Physician art thou! one, all eyes,
Philosopher! a fingering slave,
One that would peep and botanize
Upon his mother's grave!

Wrapt closely in thy sensual fleece,
O turn aside,—and take, I pray,
That he below may rest in peace,
Thy ever-dwindling soul, away!

A Moralist perchance appears;
Led, Heaven knows how! to this poor sod:
And he has neither eyes nor ears;
Himself his world, and his own God;

One to whose smooth-rubbed soul can cling
Nor form, nor feeling, great or small;
A reasoning, self-sufficing thing,
An intellectual All-in-all!

Shut close the door; press down the latch;
Sleep in thy intellectual crust;
Nor lose ten tickings of thy watch
Near this unprofitable dust.

But who is He, with modest looks,
And clad in homely russet brown?
He murmurs near the running brooks
A music sweeter than their own.

He is retired as noontide dew,
Or fountain in a noon-day grove;
And you must love him, ere to you
He will seem worthy of your love.

The outward shows of sky and earth,
Of hill and valley, he has viewed;
And impulses of deeper birth
Have come to him in solitude.

In common things that round us lie
Some random truths he can impart,—
The harvest of a quiet eye
That broods and sleeps on his own heart.

But he is weak; both Man and Boy,
Hath been an idler in the land;
Contented if he might enjoy
The things which others understand.

—Come hither in thy hour of strength;
Come, weak as is a breaking wave!
Here stretch thy body at full length;
Or build thy house upon this grave.

1799.

IX.

TO THE DAISY.

BRIGHT Flower! whose home is everywhere,
Bold in maternal Nature's care,
And all the long year through the hair
Of joy or sorrow.

Methinks that there abides in thee
Some concord with humanity,
Given to no other flower I see
The forest thorough!

Is it that Man is soon deprest?
A thoughtless Thing! who, once unblest,
Does little on his memory rest,
Or on his reason,
And Thou would'st teach him how to find
A shelter under every wind,
A hope for times that are unkind
And every season!

Thou wander'st the wide world about,
Uncheck'd by pride or scrupulous doubt,
With friends to greet thee, or without,
Yet pleased and willing;
Meek, yielding to the occasion's call,
And all things suffering from all,
Thy function apostolical
In peace fulfilling.

1803.

X.

MATTHEW.

In the School of—— is a tablet, on which are inscribed, in gilt letters, the Names of the several persons who have been School-masters there since the foundation of the School, with the time at which they entered upon and quitted their office. Opposite to one of these Names the Author wrote the following lines.

If Nature, for a favourite child,
In thee hath tempered so her clay,
That every hour thy heart runs wild,
Yet never once doth go astray,

Read o'er these lines; and then review
This tablet, that thus humbly rears
In such diversity of hue
Its history of two hundred years.

—When through this little wreck of fame,
Cipher and syllable! thine eye
Has travelled down to Matthew's name,
Pause with no common sympathy.

And, if a sleeping tear should wake,
Then be it neither checked nor stayed:
For Matthew a request I make
Which for himself he had not made.

Poor Matthew, all his frolics o'er,
Is silent as a standing pool;
Far from the chimney's merry roar,
And murmur of the village school.

The sighs which Matthew heaved were sighs
Of one tired out with fun and madness;
The tears which came to Matthew's eyes
Were tears of light, the dew of gladness.

Yet, sometimes, when the secret cup
Of still and serious thought went round,
It seemed as if he drank it up—
He felt with spirit so profound.

—Thou soul of God's best earthly mould!
Thou happy Soul! and can it be
That these two words of glittering gold
Are all that must remain of thee!

1792.

XI.

THE TWO APRIL MORNINGS.

We walked along, while bright and red
Uprose the morning sun;
And Matthew stopped, he looked, and said,
"The will of God be done!"

A village schoolmaster was he,
With hair of glittering grey;
As blithe a man as you could see
On a spring holiday.

And on that morning, through the grass,
And by the steaming rills,
We travelled merrily, to pass
A day among the hills.

"Our work," said I, "was well begun,
Then, from thy breast what thought,
Beneath so beautiful a sun,
So sad a sigh has brought!"

A second time did Matthew stop;
And fixing still his eye
Upon the eastern mountain-top,
To me he made reply:

"Yon cloud with that long purple cleft
Brings fresh into my mind
A day like this which I have left
Full thirty years behind.

And just above yon slope of corn
Such colours, and no other,
Were in the sky, that April morn,
Of this the very brother.

With rod and line I sued the sport
Which that sweet season gave,
And, to the church-yard come, stopped short
Beside my daughter's grave.

Nine summers had she scarcely seen,
The pride of all the vale;
And then she sang;—she would have been
A very nightingale.

Six feet in earth my Emma lay;
And yet I loved her more,
For so it seemed, than till that day
I e'er had loved before.

And, turning from her grave, I met,
Beside the churchyard yew,
A blooming Girl, whose hair was wet
With points of morning dew.

A basket on her head she bare;
Her brow was smooth and white:
To see a child so very fair,
It was a pure delight!

No fountain from its rocky cave
E'er tripped with foot so free;
She seemed as happy as a wave
That dances on the sea.

There came from me a sigh of pain
Which I could ill confute;
I looked at her, and looked again:
And did not wish her mine!"

Matthew is in his grave, yet now,
Methinks, I see him stand,
As at that moment, with a bough
Of wilding in his hand.

1792.

XII.

THE FOUNTAIN.

A CONVERSATION.

We talked with open heart, and tongue
Affectionate and true,
A pair of friends, though I was young,
And Matthew seventy-two.

beneath a spreading oak,
a mossy seat ;
on the turf a fountain broke,
urged at our feet.

Matthew !” said I, “let us match
ater’s pleasant tune
ome old border-song, or catch
its a summer’s noon ;

he church-clock and the chimes
re beneath the shade,
alf-mad thing of witty rhymes
you last April made !”

ce Matthew lay, and eyed
ing beneath the tree ;
us the dear old Man replied,
ey-haired man of glee :

eck, no stay, this Streamlet fears ;
errily it goes !
urmur on a thousand years,
was now it flows.

re, on this delightful day,
t choose but think
; a vigorous man, I lay
his fountain’s brink.

are dim with childish tears,
t is idly stirred,
same sound is in my ears
n those days I heard.

res it still in our decay :
the wiser mind
less for what age takes away
at it leaves behind.

ekbird amid leafy trees,
; above the hill,
e their carols when they please,
et when they will.

ature never do *they* wage
i strife ; they see
youth, and their old age
iful and free :

are pressed by heavy laws ;
n, glad no more,
r a face of joy, because
e been glad of yore.

If there be one who need bemoan
His kindred laid in earth,
The household hearts that were his own ;
It is the man of mirth.

My days, my Friend, are almost gone,
My life has been approved,
And many love me ; but by none
Am I enough beloved.”

“ Now both himself and me he wrongs,
The man who thus complains !
I live and sing my idle songs
Upon these happy plains ;

And, Matthew, for thy children dead
I’ll be a son to thee !”
At this he grasped my hand, and said,
“ Alas ! that cannot be.”

We rose up from the fountain-side ;
And down the smooth descent
Of the green sheep-track did we glide ;
And through the wood we went ;

And, ere we came to Leonard’s rock,
He sang those witty rhymes
About the crazy old church-clock,
And the bewildered chimes.

1799.

XIII.

PERSONAL TALK.

L

I AM not One who much or oft delight
To season my fireside with personal talk,—
Of friends, who live within an easy walk,
Or neighbours, daily, weekly, in my sight :
And, for my chance-acquaintance, ladies bright,
Sons, mothers, maidens withering on the stalk,
These all wear out of me, like Forms, with chalk
Painted on rich men’s floors, for one feast-night.
Better than such discourse doth silence long,
Long, barren silence, square with my desire ;
To sit without emotion, hope, or aim,
In the loved presence of my cottage-fire,
And listen to the flapping of the flame,
Or kettle whispering its faint undersong.

II.

"Yet life," you say, "is life; we have seen and see,
And with a living pleasure we describe;
And fits of sprightly malice do but bribe
The languid mind into activity.
Sound sense, and love itself, and mirth and glee
Are fostered by the comment and the gibe."
Even be it so: yet still among your tribe,
Our daily world's true Worldlings, rank not me!
Children are blest, and powerful; their world lies
More justly balanced; partly at their feet,
And part far from them:—sweetest melodies
Are those that are by distance made more sweet;
Whose mind is but the mind of his own eyes,
He is a Slave; the meanest we can meet!

III.

Wings have we,—and as far as we can go
We may find pleasure: wilderness and wood,
Blank ocean and mere sky, support that mood
Which with the lofty sanctifies the low.
Dreams, books, are each a world; and books, we
know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good:
Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,
Our pastime and our happiness will grow.
There find I personal themes, a plenteous store,
Matter wherein right voluble I am,
To which I listen with a ready ear;
Two shall be named, pre-eminently dear,—
The gentle Lady married to the Moor;
And heavenly Una with her milk-white Lamb.

IV.

Nor can I not believe but that hereby
Great gains are mine; for thus I live remote
From evil-speaking; rancour, never sought,
Comes to me not; malignant truth, or lie.
Hence have I genial seasons, hence have I
Smooth passions, smooth discourse, and joyous
thought:
And thus from day to day my little boat
Rocks in its harbour, lodging peaceably.
Blessings be with them—and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves, and nobler cares—
The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays!
Oh! might my name be numbered among theirs,
Then gladly would I end my mortal days.

XIV

TO THE SPADE

(AN AGRICULTURIST)

COMPOSED WHILE WE WERE
IN PLEASURE

SPADE! with which Wilkin
And shaped these pleasant
Thou art a tool of honour
I press thee, through the

Rare master has it been
Long hast Thou served a
Whose life combines the
The labouring many and

Health, meekness, arduous,
And industry of body and
And elegant enjoyments,
As nature is;—too pure

Here often hast Thou been
In concord with his river
Or in some silent field, where
Is yet uncheered by others

Who shall inherit Thee
Low in the darksome cell
That man will have a trophy
A trophy nobler than a crown

If he be one that feels, will
False praise from true, or
Thee will he welcome to
Thou monument of peace

He will not dread with Thee
Thee his loved servant, he
And, when thou art past
No dull oblivious nook

His thrift thy uselessness
An heirloom in his cottage
High will he hang thee
His rustic chimney with

xv.

A NIGHT THOUGHT.

Where the Moon along the sky
 With her happy destiny;
 She had from mortal eye
 Ever dimly seen,
 When the clouds asunder fly
 How bright her mien!

Different we—a froward race,
 Mine is though rich in Fortune's grace
 Cherished succulences of pace
 Their way pursue,
 And they who wear a sunless face
 The whole year through.

And sad humours e'er would make
 My heart droop for drooping's sake,
 And I am following in thy wake,
 Bright ship of heaven!
 Summer impulse let me take
 And be forgiven.

xvi.

INCIDENT

CHARACTERISTIC OF A FAVOURITE DOG.

Meeting rounds the Master
 To watch how all things fare;
 And pasture after pasture,
 And cattle eyes with care;
 For mien or for talk,
 He contrasts in his walk;
 And each pair of different breed,
 Matched two for scent, and two for speed

None before him started!
 They fly in earnest chase;
 And is eager-hearted,
 That are in the race:
 None whom they pursue,
 From instinct what to do;
 None is deaf: no turn she makes;
 And an arrow, to the river takes.

The river was, and crusted
 By a ice night's frost;
 The humble hare hath trusted
 And safely crusted;
 He craved, and without heed
 Following at full speed,
 In the ice, so thinly spread,
 And the greyhound, Dart, is over-head!

Better fate have PRINCE and SWALLOW—
 See them cleaving to the sport!
 Music has no heart to follow,
 Little Music, she stops short.
 She hath neither wish nor heart,
 Here is now another part:
 A loving creature she, and brave!
 And fondly strives her struggling friend to save.

From the brink her paws she stretches,
 Very hands as you would say!
 And afflicting means she fetches,
 As he breaks the ice away.
 For herself she hath no fears,—
 Him alone she sees and hears,—
 Makes efforts with complainings; nor gives o'er
 Until her fellow sinks to re-appear no more.

1805.

xvii.

TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF THE SAME DOG.

Lie here, without a record of thy worth,
 Beneath a covering of the common earth!
 It is not from unwillingness to praise,
 Or want of love, that here no Stone we raise;
 More thou deserv'st; but *this* man gives to man,
 Brother to brother, *this* is all we can.
 Yet they to whom thy virtues made thee dear
 Shall find thee through all changes of the year:
 This Oak points out thy grave; the silent tree
 Will gladly stand a monument of thee.

We grieved for thee, and wished thy end were
 past;

And willingly have laid thee here at last:
 For thou hadst lived till every thing that cheers
 In thee had yielded to the weight of years;
 Extreme old age had wasted thee away,
 And left thee but a glimmering of the day;
 Thy ears were deaf, and feeble were thy knees,—
 I saw thee stagger in the summer breeze,
 Too weak to stand against its sportive breath,
 And ready for the gentlest stroke of death.
 It came, and we were glad; yet tears were shed;
 Both man and woman wept when thou wert dead;
 Not only for a thousand thoughts that were,
 Old household thoughts, in which thou hadst thy
 share;

But for some precious boons vouchsafed to thee,
 Found scarcely any where in like degree!
 For love, that comes wherever life and sense
 Are given by God, in thee was most intense;

A chain of heart, a feeling of the mind,
A tender sympathy, which did thee bind
Not only to us Men, but to thy Kind:
Yea, for thy fellow-brutes in thee we saw
A soul of love, love's intellectual law:—
Hence, if we wept, it was not done in shame;
Our tears from passion and from reason came,
And, therefore, shalt thou be an honoured name!

1803.

XVIII.

FIDELITY.

A BARKING sound the Shepherd hears,
A cry as of a dog or fox;
He halts—and searches with his eyes
Among the scattered rocks:
And now at distance can discern
A stirring in a brake of fern;
And instantly a dog is seen,
Glancing through that covert green.

The Dog is not of mountain breed;
Its motions, too, are wild and shy;
With something, as the Shepherd thinks,
Unusual in its cry:
Nor is there any one in sight
All round, in hollow or on height;
Nor shout, nor whistle strikes his ear;
What is the creature doing here?

It was a cove, a huge recess,
That keeps, till June, December's snow;
A lofty precipice in front,
A silent tarn* below!
Far in the bosom of Helvellyn,
Remote from public road or dwelling,
Pathway, or cultivated land;
From trace of human foot or hand.

There sometimes doth a leaping fish
Send through the tarn a lonely cheer;
The crags repeat the raven's croak,
In symphony austere;
Thither the rainbow comes—the cloud—
And mists that spread the flying shroud;
And sunbeams; and the sounding blast,
That, if it could, would hurry past;
But that enormous barrier holds it fast.

* Tarn is a small Mere or Lake, mostly high up in the mountains.

Not free from boding thoughts, a wight
The Shepherd stood; then makes his
O'er rocks and stones, following the
As quickly as he may;
Nor far had gone before he found
A human skeleton on the ground;
The appalled Discoverer with a sigh
Looks round, to learn the history.

From those abrupt and perilous rock
The Man had fallen, that place of sin
At length upon the Shepherd's mind
It breaks, and all is clear:
He instantly recalled the name,
And who he was, and whence he came
Remembered, too, the very day
On which the Traveller passed this way.

But hear a wonder, for whose sake
This lamentable tale I tell!
A lasting monument of words
This wonder merits well.
The Dog, which still was hovering;
Repeating the same timid cry,
Thus Dog, had been through three times
A dweller in that savage place.

Yes, proof was plain that, since the day
When this ill-fated Traveller died,
The Dog had watched about the spot
Or by his master's side:
How nourished here through such a night
He knows, who gave that love subtle
And gave that strength of feeling,
Above all human estimate!

XIX.

ODE TO DUTY.

* Jam non consilio bonus, sed more ob
tantum rectè facere possum, sed nunc
possum.

STERN Daughter of the Voice of God
O Duty! if that name thou love
Who art a light to guide, a rod
To check the erring, and reprove;
Thou, who art victory and law
When empty terrors overawe;
From vain temptations dost set free
And calm'st the weary strife of sin

are who ask not if thine eye
 them ; who, in love and truth,
 no misgiving is, rely
 the genial sense of youth :
 hearts ! without reproach or blot ;
 to thy work, and know it not :
 through confidence misplaced
 ail, thy saving arms, dread Power ! around
 them cast.

will be our days and bright,
 happy will our nature be,
 love is an unerring light,
 by its own security.
 hey a blissful course may hold
 now, who, not unwisely bold,
 the spirit of this creed ;
 seek thy firm support, according to their need.

ing freedom, and untried ;
 ort of every random gust,
 ing to myself a guide,
 indly have reposed my trust :
 t, when in my heart was heard
 nely mandate, I deferred
 sk, in smoother walks to stray ;
 ee I now would serve more strictly, if I may.

gh no disturbance of my soul,
 ing compunction in me wrought,
 icate for thy control ;
 the quietness of thought :
 s unchartered freedom tires ;
 he weight of chance-desires :
 ces no more must change their name,
 for a repose that ever is the same.

awgiver ! yet thou dost wear
 dhead's most benignant grace ;
 ow we any thing so fair
 he smile upon thy face :
 s laugh before thee on their beds
 agrance in thy footing treads ;
 ost preserve the stars from wrong ;
 e most ancient heavens, through Thee, are
 fresh and strong.

abler functions, awful Power !
 hee : I myself commend
 thy guidance from this hour ;
 my weakness have an end !
 nto me, made lowly wise,
 irit of self-sacrifice ;
 nfidence of reason give ;
 the light of truth thy Bondman let me live !

1803.

XX.

CHARACTER OF THE HAPPY WARRIOR.

Who is the happy Warrior ! Who is he
 That every man in arms should wish to be !
 —It is the generous Spirit, who, when brought
 Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought
 Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought :
 Whose high endeavours are an inward light
 That makes the path before him always bright :
 Who, with a natural instinct to discern
 What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn ;
 Abides by this resolve, and stops not there,
 But makes his moral being his prime care ;
 Who, doomed to go in company with Pain,
 And Fear, and Bloodshed, miserable train !
 Turns his necessity to glorious gain ;
 In face of these doth exercise a power
 Which is our human nature's highest dower ;
 Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves
 Of their bad influence, and their good receives :
 By objects, which might force the soul to abate
 Her feeling, rendered more compassionate ;
 Is placable—because occasions rise
 So often that demand such sacrifice ;
 More skilful in self-knowledge, even more pure,
 As tempted more ; more able to endure,
 As more exposed to suffering and distress ;
 Thence, also, more alive to tenderness.
 —'Tis he whose law is reason ; who depends
 Upon that law as on the best of friends ;
 Whence, in a state where men are tempted still
 To evil for a guard against worse ill,
 And what in quality or act is best
 Doth seldom on a right foundation rest,
 He labours good on good to fix, and owes
 To virtue every triumph that he knows :
 —Who, if he rise to station of command,
 Rises by open means ; and there will stand
 On honourable terms, or else retire,
 And in himself possess his own desire ;
 Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
 Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim ;
 And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
 For wealth, or honours, or for worldly state ;
 Whom they must follow ; on whose head must fall,
 Like showers of manna, if they come at all :
 Whose powers shed round him in the common strife,
 Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
 A constant influence, a peculiar grace ;
 But who, if he be called upon to face
 Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
 Great issues, good or bad for human kind,

Is happy as a Lover ; and attired
 With sudden brightness, like a Man inspired ;
 And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the law
 In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw,
 Or if an unexpected call succeed,
 Come when it will, is equal to the need :
 —He who, though thus endowed as with a sense
 And faculty for storm and turbulence,
 Is yet a Soul whose master-bias leans
 To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes ;
 Sweet images ! which, wheresoe'er he be,
 Are at his heart ; and such fidelity
 It is his darling passion to approve ;
 More brave for this, that he hath much to love :—
 'Tis, finally, the Man, who, lifted high,
 Conspicuous object in a Nation's eye,
 Or left unthought-of in obscurity,—
 Who, with a toward or untoward lot,
 Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not—
 Plays, in the many games of life, that one
 Where what he most doth value must be won :
 Whom neither shape of danger can dismay,
 Nor thought of tender happiness betray ;
 Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
 Looks forward, persevering to the last,
 From well to better, daily self-surpass :
 Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth
 For ever, and to noble deeds give birth,
 Or he must fall, to sleep without his fame,
 And leave a deal unprofitable name—
 Finds comfort in himself and in his cause ;
 And, while the mortal met is gathering, draws
 His breath in confidence of Heaven's applause :
 This is the happy Warrior ; this is He
 That every Man in arms should wish to be.

1808.

XXI.

THE FORCE OF PRAYER * ;

OR,

THE FOUNDING OF BOLTON PRIORY.

A TRADITION.

“What is good for a bootless bene ?”

With these dark words begins my Tale ;
 And their meaning is, whence can comfort spring
 When Prayer is of no avail !

“What is good for a bootless bene ?”

The Falconer to the Lady said ;
 And she made answer “ENDLESS SORROW !”
 For she knew that her Son was dead.

* See the White Doe of Rylstone.

She knew it by the Falconer's words,
 And from the look of the Falconer's eye :
 And from the love which was in her soul
 For her youthful Romilly.

—Young Romilly through Barden woods
 Is ranging high and low ;
 And holds a greyhound in a leash,
 To let slip upon buck or doe.

The pair have reached that fearful chasm,
 How tempting to bestride !
 For lordly Wharf is there pent in
 With rocks on either side.

This striding-place is called THE STRIDE,
 A name which it took of yore :
 A thousand years hath it borne that name,
 And shall a thousand more.

And hither is young Romilly come,
 And what may now forbid
 That he, perhaps for the hundredth time,
 Shall bound across THE STRIDE !

He sprang in glee,—for what cared he
 That the river was strong, and the rocks were
 steep !—

But the greyhound in the leash hung back,
 And checked him in his leap.

The Boy is in the arms of Wharf,
 And strangled by a merciless force ;
 For never more was young Romilly seen
 Till he rose a lifeless corse.

Now there is stillness in the vale,
 And long, unspeaking, sorrow :
 Wharf shall be to pitying hearts
 A name more sad than Yarrow.

If for a lover the Lady wept,
 A solace she might borrow
 From death, and from the passion of death ;—
 Old Wharf might heal her sorrow.

She weeps not for the wedding-day
 Which was to be to-morrow ;
 Her hope was a further-looking hope,
 And hers is a mother's sorrow.

He was a tree that stood alone,
 And proudly did its branches wave ;
 And the root of this delightful tree
 Was in her husband's grave !

ing in darkness did she sit,
 first words were, "Let there be
 n, on the field of Wharf,
 Priory!"

ely Priory was reared;
 arf, as he moved along,
 is joined a mournful voice,
 d at even-song.

Lady prayed in heaviness
 ked not for relief!
 ly did her succour come,
 atience to her grief.

re is never sorrow of heart
 ll lack a timely end,
 God we turn, and ask
 to be our friend!

1808.

XXII.

FACT, AND AN IMAGINATION;

OR,

B AND ALFRED, ON THE SEA-SHORE.

nish Conqueror, on his royal chair,
 ng a face of haughty sovereignty,
 covert purpose, cried—"O ye
 hing Waters of the deep, that share
 is green isle my fortunes, come not where
 aster's throne is set."—Deaf was the Sea;
 res rolled on, respecting his decree
 n they heed a breath of wanton air.

Canute, rising from the invaded throne,
 his servile Courtiers,—“Poor the reach,
 disguised extent, of mortal sway!

is a King, and he alone
 s the name (this truth the billows preach)
 everlasting laws, sea, earth, and heaven,
 obey.”

just reproof the prosperous Dane
 om the influx of the main,
 ne whose rugged northern mouths would
 strain

ntal flattery;
 nute (fact more worthy to be known)
 hat time forth did for his brows disown
 entatious symbol of a crown;
 ing earthly royalty
 ptible as vain.

hear what one of elder days,
 ume of England's fondest praise,

Her darling Alfred, might have spoken;
 To cheer the remnant of his host
 When he was driven from coast to coast,
 Distressed and harassed, but with mind unbroken:

“My faithful followers, lo! the tide is spent
 That rose, and steadily advanced to fill
 The shores and channels, working Nature's will
 Among the many streams that backward went,
 And in the sluggish pools where ships are pent:
 And now, his task performed, the flood stands still,
 At the green base of many an inland hill,
 In placid beauty and sublime content!
 Such the repose that sage and hero find;
 Such measured rest the sedulous and good
 Of humbler name; whose souls do, like the flood
 Of Ocean, press right on; or gently wind,
 Neither to be diverted nor withstood,
 Until they reach the bounds by Heaven assigned.”

1816.

XXIII.

*‘A LITTLE onward lend thy guiding hand
 To these dark steps, a little further on!’*
 —What trick of memory to my voice hath brought
 This mournful iteration! For though Time,
 The Conqueror, crowns the Conquered, on this brow
 Planting his favourite silver diadem,
 Nor he, nor minister of his—intent
 To run before him, hath enrolled me yet,
 Though not unmenaced, among those who lean
 Upon a living staff, with borrowed sight.
 —O my own Dora, my beloved child!
 Should that day come—but hark! the birds salute
 The cheerful dawn, brightening for me the east;
 For me, thy natural leader, once again
 Impatient to conduct thee, not as erst
 A tottering infant, with compliant stoop
 From flower to flower supported; but to curb
 Thy nymph-like step swift-bounding o’er the lawn,
 Along the loose rocks, or the slippery verge
 Of foaming torrents.—From thy orisons
 Come forth; and, while the morning air is yet
 Transparent as the soul of innocent youth,
 Let me, thy happy guide, now point thy way,
 And now precede thee, winding to and fro,
 Till we by perseverance gain the top
 Of some smooth ridge, whose brink precipitous
 Kindles intense desire for powers withheld
 From this corporeal frame; whereon who stands,
 Is seized with strong incitement to push forth
 His arms, as swimmers use, and plunge—dread
 thought,

For pastime plunge—into the 'abrupt abyss,'
Where ravens spread their plummy vans, at ease!

And yet more gladly thee would I conduct
Through woods and spacious forests,—to behold
There, how the Original of human art,
Heaven-prompted Nature, measures and erects
Her temples, fearless for the stately work,
Though waves, to every breeze, its high-arched roof,
And storms the pillars rock. But we such schools
Of reverential awe will chiefly seek
In the still summer noon, while beams of light,
Reposing here, and in the aisles beyond
Traceably gliding through the dusk, recal
To mind the living presences of nuns;
A gentle, pensive, white-robed sisterhood,
Whose saintly radiance mitigates the gloom
Of those terrestrial fabrics, where they serve,
To Christ, the Sun of righteousness, espoused.

Now also shall the page of classic lore,
To these glad eyes from bondage freed, again
Lie open; and the book of Holy Writ,
Again unfolded, passage clear shall yield
To heights more glorious still, and into shades
More awful, where, advancing hand in hand,
We may be taught, O Darling of my care!
To calm the affections, elevate the soul,
And consecrate our lives to truth and love.

1816.

XXIV.

ODE TO LYCORIS.

May, 1817.

An age hath been when Earth was proud
Of lustre too intense
To be sustained; and Mortals bowed
The front in self-defence.
Who then, if Dian's crescent gleamed,
Or Cupid's sparkling arrow streamed
While on the wing the Urchin played,
Could fearlessly approach the shade!
—Enough for one soft vernal day,
If I, a bard of ebbing time,
And nurtured in a fickle clime,
May haunt this horned bay;
Whose amorous water multiplies
The sitting halcyon's vivid dyes;
And smooths her liquid breast—to show
These swan-like specks of mountain snow,
White as the par that alid along the plains
Of heaven, when Venus held the reins!

II.

In youth we love the darksome lawn
Brushed by the owlet's wing;
Then, Twilight is preferred to Dawn,
And Autumn to the Spring.
Sad fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of disrespect
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness.
Lycoris (if such name befit
Thee, thee my life's celestial sign!)
When Nature marks the year's decline,
Be ours to welcome it;
Pleased with the harvest hope that runs
Before the path of milder suns;
Pleased while the sylvan world displays
Its ripeness to the feeding gaze;
Pleased when the sullen winds resound the
Of the resplendent miracle.

III.

But something whispers to my heart
That, as we downward tend,
Lycoris! life requires an art
To which our souls must bend;
A skill—to balance and supply;
And, ere the flowing fount be dry,
As soon it must, a sense to sip,
Or drink, with no fastidious lip.
Then welcome, above all, the Guest
Whose smiles, diffused o'er land and sea,
Seem to recal the Deity
Of youth into the breast:
May pensive Autumn ne'er present
A claim to her disparagement!
While blossoms and the budding spray
Inspire us in our own decay;
Still, as we nearer draw to life's dark goal,
Be hopeful Spring the favourite of the Soe

XXV.

TO THE SAME.

ENOUGH of climbing toil!—Ambition treads
Here, as 'mid busier scenes, ground steep and;
Or slippery even to peril! and each step,
As we for most uncertain recompence
Mount toward the empire of the fickle clouds
Each weary step, dwarfing the world below,
Induces, for its old familiar sights,
Unacceptable feelings of contempt,
With wonder mixed—that Man could e'er be

to bondage, to such nice array
 of fellowship of petty things !
 the heart that magnifies this life,
 truth and beauty of her own ;
 grown alleys, circumscribing shades,
 in rills, assist her in the work
 aciously than realms outspread,
 up, before the adventurer's gaze—
 Earth contending for regard.

Orageous woods are left—how far beneath !
 here darkness seems to guard the mouth
 of a cave, whose jagged brows are fringed
 with threads of ivy, in the still
 air, depending motionless.
 The space within, and not uncheered
 enters shall ere long perceive)
 by influx of the timid day
 with night, such twilight to compose
 loved ; when, in the Egerian grot,
 a sage Nymph appearing at his wish,
 whate'er a regal mind might ask,
 of counsel breathed through lips divine.

the heat shall rage, let that dim cave
 , there deciphering as we may
 records ; or the sighs of Earth
 ing ; or counting for old Time
 es, by reiterated drops,
 ars, from some invisible source
 ens upon fancy—more and more
 ward the centre whence those sighs creep
 e lightness of humanity. [forth
 ing up thyself within thyself,
 me see thee sink into a mood
 thought, protracted till thine eye
 s water when the winds are gone,
 ie can tell whither. Dearest Friend !
 ve known such happy hours together
 power granted to replace them (fetched
 the pensive shadows where they lie)
 t warmth of their original sunshine,
 ld I be to use it : passing sweet
 mains of tender memory !

1817.

XXVI.

SEPTEMBER, 1819.

sylvan slopes with corn-clad fields
 hung, as if with golden shields,
 with trophies of the sun !
 a fair sister of the sky,
 filled doth the blue lake lie,
 mountains looking on.

And, sooth to say, yon vocal grove,
 Albeit uninspired by love,
 By love untaught to ring,
 May well afford to mortal ear
 An impulse more profoundly dear
 Than music of the Spring.

For *that* from turbulence and heat
 Proceeds, from some uneasy seat
 In nature's struggling frame,
 Some region of impatient life :
 And jealousy, and quivering strife,
 Therein a portion claim.

This, this is holy ;—while I hear
 These vespers of another year,
 This hymn of thanks and praise,
 My spirit seems to mount above
 The anxieties of human love,
 And earth's precarious days.

But list !—though winter storms be nigh,
 Unchecked is that soft harmony :
 There lives Who can provide
 For all his creatures ; and in Him,
 Even like the radiant Seraphim,
 These choristers confide.

XXVII.

UPON THE SAME OCCASION.

DEPARTING summer hath assumed
 An aspect tenderly illumed,
 The gentlest look of spring ;
 That calls from yonder leafy shade
 Unfaded, yet prepared to fade,
 A timely carolling.

No faint and hesitating trill,
 Such tribute as to winter chill
 The lonely redbreast pays !
 Clear, loud, and lively is the din,
 From social warblers gathering in
 Their harvest of sweet lays.

Nor doth the example fail to cheer
 Me, conscious that my leaf is *sere*,
 And yellow on the bough :—
 Fall, rosy garlands, from my head !
 Ye myrtle wreaths, your fragrance shed
 Around a younger brow !

Yet will I temperately rejoice;
Wide is the range, and free the choice
Of undiscordant themes;
Which, haply, kindred souls may prize
Not less than vernal ecstasies,
And passion's feverish dreams.

For deathless powers to verse belong,
And they like Demi-gods are strong
On whom the Muses smile;
But some their function have disclaimed,
Best pleased with what is aptliest framed
To enervate and defile.

Not such the initiatory strains
Committed to the silent plains
In Britain's earliest dawn:
Trembled the groves, the stars grew pale,
While all-too-daringly the veil
Of nature was withdrawn!

Nor such the spirit-stirring note
When the live chords Alcæus smote,
Inflamed by sense of wrong;
Woe! woe to Tyrants! from the lyre
Broke threateningly, in sparkles dire
Of fierce vindictive song.

And not unhallowed was the page
By winged Love inscribed, to assuage
The pangs of vain pursuit;
Love listening while the Lesbian Maid
With finest touch of passion awayed
Her own Æolian lute.

O ye, who patiently explore
The wreck of Herculæan lore,
What rapture! could ye seize
Some Theban fragment, or unroll
One precious, tender-hearted, scroll
Of pure Simonides.

That were, indeed, a genuine birth
Of poesy; a bursting forth
Of genius from the dust:
What Horace gloried to behold,
What Maro loved, shall we enfold
Can haughty Time be just!

1819

XXVIII.
MEMORY.

A PEN—to register; a key—
That winds through secret wards;
Are well assigned to Memory
By allegoric Bards.

As aptly, also, might be given
A Pencil to her hand;
That, softening objects, sometimes even
Outstrips the heart's demand;

That smoothes foregone distress, the line
Of lingering care subdues,
Long-vanished happiness refines,
And clothes in brighter hues;

Yet, like a tool of Fancy, works
Those Spectres to dilate
That startle Conscience, as she lurks
Within her lonely seat.

O! that our lives, which flee so fast,
In purity were such,
That not an image of the past
Should fear that pencil's touch!

Retirement then might hourly look
Upon a soothing scene,
Age steal to his allotted nook
Contented and serene;

With heart as calm as lakes that sleep,
In frosty moonlight glistening;
Or mountain rivers, where they creep
Along a channel smooth and deep,
To their own far-off murmurs listening.

XXIX.

THIS Lawn, a carpet all alive
With shadows flung from leaves—to st
In dance, amid a press
Of sunshine, an apt emblem yields
Of Worldlings revelling in the fields
Of strenuous idleness;

Less quick the stir when tide and breeze
Encounter, and to narrow seas
Forbid a moment's rest;
The medley less when boreal Lights
Glance to and fro, like æry Sprites
To feats of arms address!

Yet, spite of all this eager strife,
This ceaseless play, the genuine life
That serves the steadfast hours,
Is in the grass beneath, that grows
Unheeded, and the mute repose
Of sweetly-breathing flowers.

xxx.

HUMANITY.

ones, alluded to in the beginning of the
as, are supposed to have been used, by our
ors, both for judicial and religious pur-
ones are not uncommonly found, at this
reat Britain and in Ireland.]

the Accused, upon his own appeal
ods when man has ceased to feel,
ing Judge's stern command,
ONE OF POWER no longer stand—
tence from the balanced Block,
h, it rocks, or seems to rock ;
: depths of sunless groves, no more
est the hallowed Oak adore ;
itiate, rocks and whispering trees
m mysterious offices !
dwell in beast and bird that sway
mind, or with the fancy play,
seasons, ears and eyes
ndelusive auguries :—
l appear their simplest ways ;
ount symbolical of praise—
ymns that Spirits make and hear ;
nan their innocence is dear.
t draws from those sacred springs
effect the poetry of things !
n Martyrs stand in hues portrayed,
wish avail, would never fade,
hands the lily and the palm
e altar a celestial calm ;
old the lamb and guileless dove
nderness of virgin love
oms !—Glorious is the blending
ons climbing or descending
of light and life, with cares
rying holy thoughts and prayers
reign seat of the Most High ;
the worm in charity ;
d Angels whom a dream of night
eld of Luz, to Jacob's sight
ept, treading the pendent stairs
heavenward, radiant messengers,
erfect will in one accord
ence, serve the Almighty Lord ;
red humility forbore
errand by the wings they wore.

world were ours for verse to paint,
l live at ease with self-restraint !
efore the naked sense
ision,—faith in Providence ;

Merciful over all his creatures, just
To the least particle of sentient dust ;
But, fixing by immutable decrees,
Seedtime and harvest for his purposes !
Then would be closed the restless oblique eye
That looks for evil like a treacherous spy ;
Disputes would then relax, like stormy winds
That into breezes sink ; impetuous minds
By discipline endeavour to grow meek
As Truth herself, whom they profess to seek.
Then Genius, shunning fellowship with Pride,
Would braid his golden locks at Wisdom's side ;
Love ebb and flow untroubled by caprice ;
And not alone *harsh* tyranny would cease,
But unoffending creatures find release
From qualified oppression, whose defence
Rests on a hollow plea of recompence ;
Thought-tempered wrongs, for each humane respect
Oft worse to bear, or deadlier in effect.
Witness those glances of indignant scorn
From some high-minded Slave, impelled to spurn
The kindness that would make him less forlorn ;
Or, if the soul to bondage be subdued,
His look of pitiable gratitude !

Alas for thee, bright Galaxy of Isles,
Whose day departs in pomp, returns with smiles—
To greet the flowers and fruitage of a land,
As the sun mounts, by sea-born breezes fanned ;
A land whose azure mountain-tops are seats
For Gods in council, whose green vales, retreats
Fit for the shades of heroes, mingling there
To breathe Elysian peace in upper air.

Though cold as winter, gloomy as the grave,
Stone-walls a prisoner make, but not a slave.
Shall man assume a property in man ?
Lay on the moral will a withering ban ?
Shame that our laws at distance still protect
Enormities, which they at home reject !
'Slaves cannot breathe in England'—yet that
boast
Is but a mockery ! when from coast to coast,
Though *fettered* slave be none, her floors and soil
Groan underneath a weight of slavish toil,
For the poor Many, measured out by rules
Fetched with cupidity from heartless schools,
That to an Idol, falsely called 'the Wealth
Of Nations,' sacrifice a People's health,
Body and mind and soul ; a thirst so keen
Is ever urging on the vast machine
Of sleepless Labour, 'mid whose dizzy wheels
The Power least prized is that which thinks and
feels.

Then, for the pastimes of this delicate age,
 And all the heavy or light vassalage
 Which for their sakes we fasten, as may suit
 Our varying moods, on human kind or brute,
 'Twere well in little, as in great, to pause,
 Lest Fancy trifle with eternal laws.
 Not from his fellows only man may learn
 Rights to compare and duties to discern !
 All creatures and all objects, in degree,
 Are friends and patrons of humanity.
 There are to whom the garden, grove, and field,
 Perpetual lessons of forbearance yield ;
 Who would not lightly violate the grace
 The lowliest flower possesses in its place ;
 Nor shorten the sweet life, too fugitive,
 Which nothing less than Infinite Power could give.

1838.

XXXI.

THOUGHT ON THE SEASONS.

FLATTERED with promise of escape
 From every hurtful blast,
 Spring takes, O sprightly May ! thy shape,
 Her loveliest and her last.

Less fair is summer riding high
 In fierce solstitial power,
 Less fair than when a lenient sky
 Brings on her parting hour.

When earth repays with golden sheaves
 The labours of the plough,
 And ripening fruits and forest leaves
 All brighten on the bough ;

What pensive beauty autumn shows,
 Before she hears the sound
 Of winter rushing in, to close
 The emblematic round !

Such be our Spring, our Summer such ;
 So may our Autumn blend
 With hoary Winter, and Life touch,
 Through heaven-born hope, her end !

1839

XXXII.

TO ———

UPON THE STATE OF HER FIRST-BORN CHILD, NA

' Tum porro parat, ut servis projectos ab omni
 Navita, nudus humi jacet, &c.'—*LOUISE*

LIKE a shipwreck'd Sailor tost
 By rough waves on a perilous coast,
 Lies the Babe, in helplessness
 And in tenderest nakedness,
 Flung by labouring nature forth
 Upon the mercies of the earth.
 Can its eyes beseech !—no more
 Than the hands are free to implore :
 Voice but serves for one brief cry ;
 Plaint was it ? or prophecy
 Of sorrow that will surely come !
 Omen of man's grievous doom !

But, O Mother ! by the close
 Duly granted to thy throes ;
 By the silent thanks, now tending
 Incense-like to Heaven, descending
 Now to mingle and to move
 With the gush of earthly love,
 As a debt to that frail Creature,
 Instrument of struggling Nature
 For the blissful calm, the peace
 Known but to this one release—
 Can the pitying spirit doubt
 That for human-kind springs out
 From the penalty a sense
 Of more than mortal recompense !

As a floating summer cloud,
 Though of gorgeous drapery proud,
 To the sun-burnt traveller,
 Or the stooping labourer,
 Oft-times makes its bounty known
 By its shadow round him thrown ;
 So, by chequerings of sad cheer,
 Heavenly Guardians, brooding near,
 Of their presence tell—too bright
 Haply for corporeal sight !
 Ministers of grace divine
 Feelingly their brows incline
 O'er this seeming Castaway
 Breathing, in the light of day,
 Something like the faintest breath
 That has power to baffle death —
 Beautiful, while very weakness
 Captivates like passive meekness.

set Mother ! under warrant
 versal Parent,
 s in season due
 have, like thee, been true
 l chain let down
 verlasting throne,
 ering round thy couch,
 softest whispers vouch,
 tever griefs may fret,
 iple, sins beset,
 irst-born, and with tears
 heek in future years—
 uccour, not denied
 e, whate'er betide,
 woman be supplied !

blest be thy calm ease ;
 arry promises,—
 mament benign
 e it, where they shine !
 em whose souls have scope
 a wingèd hope,
 rthward bend an ear
 l listening, pledge is here,
 new-born Charge shall tread
 steps, and be led
 er Guide, whose light
 irtues, mildly bright,
 irst the wished-for part
 le virgin heart ;
 the storms of life
 l by that dread strife
 have escaped together,
 ok for serene weather ;
 sure to find
 a faithful mind ;
 ues, holier rest,
 now await her prest,
 ursorling, to thy breast !

XXXIII.

THE WARNING.

SEQUEL TO THE FOREGOING.

ls of March are blowing ;
 owers shrink, afraid of showing
 eads to the nipping air,
 l not, happy pair !
 indly sleep.
 le, our hope will keep ;
 eagued with adverse Change

('Too busy fear !) shall cross its range,
 Whatsoever check they bring,
 Anxious duty hindering,
 To like hope our prayers will cling.

Thus, while the ruminating spirit feeds
 Upon the events of home as life proceeds,
 Affections pure and holy in their source
 Gain a fresh impulse, run a livelier course ;
 Hopes that within the Father's heart prevail,
 Are in the experienced Grandsire's slow to fail ;
 And if the harp pleased his gay youth, it rings
 To his grave touch with no unready strings,
 While thoughts press on, and feelings overflow,
 And quick words round him fall like flakes of snow.

Thanks to the Powers that yet maintain their
 sway,
 And have renewed the tributary Lay.
 Truths of the heart flock in with eager pace,
 And FANCY greets them with a fond embrace ;
 Swift as the rising sun his beams extends
 She shoots the tidings forth to distant friends ;
 Their gifts she hails (deemed precious, as they prove
 For the unconscious Babe so prompt a love !)—
 But from this peaceful centre of delight
 Vague sympathies have urged her to take flight :
 Rapt into upper regions, like the bee
 That sucks from mountain heath her honey fee ;
 Or, like the warbling lark intent to shroud
 His head in sunbeams or a bowery cloud,
 She soars—and here and there her pinions rest
 On proud towers, like this humble cottage, blest
 With a new visitant, an infant guest—
 Towers where red streamers flout the breezy sky
 In pomp foreseen by her creative eye,
 When feasts shall crowd the hall, and steeple bells
 Glad proclamation make, and heights and dells
 Catch the blithe music as it sinks and swells,
 And harboured ships, whose pride is on the sea,
 Shall hoist their topmast flags in sign of glee,
 Honouring the hope of noble ancestry.

But who (though neither reckoning ills assigned
 By Nature, nor reviewing in the mind
 The track that was, and is, and must be, worn
 With weary feet by all of woman born)—
 Shall now by such a gift with joy be moved,
 Nor feel the fulness of that joy reproved ?
 Not He, whose last faint memory will command
 The truth that Britain was his native land ;
 Whose infant soul was tutored to confide
 In the cleansed faith for which her martyrs died ;
 Whose boyish ear the voice of her renown

POEMS OF SENTIMENT AND REFLECTION

are thrilled; whose Youth revered the
 an
 on liberty that Alfred wore,
 ou, dear Babe, thy great Progenitor!
 Not He, who from her mellowed practice drew
 a social sense of just, and fair, and true;
 saw, thereafter, on the soil of France
 Polity begin her maniac dance,
 imitations broken up, the deeps run wild,
 not grieved to see (himself not unbeguiled)—
 Woke from the dream, the dreamer to upbraid,
 And learn how sanguine expectations fade
 When novel trusts by folly are betrayed,—
 see Presumption, turning pale, refrain
 from further havoc, but repent in vain,—
 Good aims lie down, and perish in the road
 Where guilt had urged them on with ceaseless goad,
 Proofs thickening round her that on public ends
 Domestic virtue vitally depends,
 That civic strife can turn the happiest hearth
 Into a grievous sore of self-tormenting earth.

Can such a One, dear Babe! though glad and
 proud

welcome thee, repel the fears that crowd
 o his English breast, and spare to quake
 for his own than for thy innocent sake!
 late—or, should the providence of God
 id, through dark ways by sin and sorrow trod,
 Justice and peace to a secure abode,
 Too soon—thou com'st into this breathing world;
 Ensigns of mimic outrage are unfurled.
 Who shall preserve or prop the tottering Realm?
 What hand suffice to govern the state-helm?
 If, in the aims of men, the surest test
 Of good or bad (whate'er be sought for or profest)
 Lie in the means required, or ways ordained,
 For compassing the end, else never gained;
 Yet governors and govern'd both are blind
 To this plain truth, or fling it to the wind;
 If to expedience principle must bow;
 Past, future, shrinking up beneath the incumbent
 Now;

If cowardly concession still must feed
 The thirst for power in men who ne'er concede;
 Nor turn aside, unless to shape a way
 For domination at some riper day;
 If generous Loyalty must stand in awe
 Of subtle Treason, in his mask of law,
 Or with bravado insolent and hard,
 Provoking punishment, to win reward;
 If office help the factious to conspire,
 And they who should extinguish, fan the fire—
 Then, will the sceptre be a straw, the crown

Sit loosely, like the thiel
 To be blown off at will, b
 In cunning patience, fros

Lost people, trained to
 Lost above all, ye labour
 Bewildered whether ye,
 Deceived, mistake calam
 And over fancied usurp
 Oft snapping at revenge
 Or, from long stress of
 To desperation for a rem
 In bursts of outrage sp
 And to your wrath cry o
 Or, bound by oaths, o
 floor

In marshalled thousands,
 With the worst shape m
 Or, to the giddy top of
 By Flatterers carried, m
 Of boundless suffrage, at
 Justice shall rule, disord
 And every man sit down
 —O for a bridle bitt
 To stop your Leaders in
 Oh may the Almighty
 These mists, and lead ye
 By paths no human wi
 May He pour round you
 Man's feverish passions,
 That quietly restores th
 To hope, and makes tru
 Else shall your blood-sta
 Fields gaily sown when
 Why is the Past belie
 The Future made to play
 Among a people famed
 Foremost in freedom, n
 We act as if we joyed in
 Storms make in rising,
 Nought but her changes
 If thou persist, and, sc
 Spread for thyself the
 Whom, then, shall mee
 shall

Lie in forbearance, stre
 —Soon shall the widow
 Nought equals when
 crime)
 Widow, or wife, implor
 From him who judged
 The skies will weep o
 Ye little-ones! Earth
 Outcasts and homeless

, my Soul, and from the sleeping pair
 the beauty of omniscient care !
 in faith, bid anxious thoughts lie still ;
 e good and cherish it—the ill
 bear with a submissive will.

1833.

XXXIV.

his great world of joy and pain
 evolve in one sure track ;
 eedom, set, will rise again,
 nd virtue, flown, come back ;
 e to the purblind crew who fill
 he heart with each day's care ;
 : gain, from past or future, skill
 o bear, and to forbear !

1833.

XXXV.

LABOURER'S NOON-DAY HYMN.

the throne of God is borne
 oice of praise at early morn,
 ie accepts the punctual hymn
 as the light of day grows dim.

ill he turn his ear aside
 holy offerings at noontide.
 here reposing let us raise
 g of gratitude and praise.

though our burthen be not light
 eed not toil from morn to night ;
 espite of the mid-day hour
 the thankful Creature's power.

are the moments, doubly blest,
 drawn from this one hour of rest,
 ith a ready heart bestowed
 the service of our God !

field is then a hallowed spot,
 tar is in each man's cot,
 urch in every grove that spreads
 ring roof above our heads.

up to Heaven ! the industrious Sun
 dy half his race hath run ;
 annot halt nor go astray,
 ur immortal Spirits may.

Lord ! since his rising in the East,
 If we have faltered or transgressed,
 Guide, from thy love's abundant source,
 What yet remains of this day's course :

Help with thy grace, through life's short day,
 Our upward and our downward way ;
 And glorify for us the west,
 When we shall sink to final rest.

1834.

XXXVI.

ODE,

COMPOSED ON MAY MORNING.

WHILE from the purpling east departs
 The star that led the dawn,
 Blithe Flora from her couch upstarts,
 For May is on the lawn.
 A quickening hope, a freshening glee,
 Foreran the expected Power,
 Whose first-drawn breath, from bush and tree,
 Shakes off that pearly shower.

All Nature welcomes Her whose sway
 Tempers the year's extremes ;
 Who scattereth lustres o'er noon-day,
 Like morning's dewy gleams ;
 While mellow warble, sprightly trill,
 The tremulous heart excite ;
 And hums the balmy air to still
 The balance of delight.

Time was, blest Power ! when youths and maids
 At peep of dawn would rise,
 And wander forth, in forest glades
 Thy birth to solemnize.
 Though mute the song—to grace the rite
 Untouched the hawthorn bough,
 Thy Spirit triumphs o'er the slight ;
 Man changes, but not Thou !

Thy feathered Lieges bill and wings
 In love's disport employ ;
 Warmed by thy influence, creeping things
 Awake to silent joy :
 Queen art thou still for each gay plant
 Where the slim wild deer roves ;
 And served in depths where fishes haunt
 Their own mysterious groves.

Cloud-piercing peak, and trackless heath,
 Instinctive homage pay ;
 Nor wants the dim-lit cave a wreath
 To honour thee, sweet May !

Where cities fanned by thy brisk airs
Behold a smokeless sky,
Their puniest flower-pot-nursling dares
To open a bright eye.

And if, on this thy natal morn,
The pole, from which thy name
Hath not departed, stands forlorn
Of song and dance and game;
Still from the village-green a vow
Aspires to thee addrest,
Wherever peace is on the brow,
Or love within the breast.

Yes! where Love nestles thou canst teach
The soul to love the more;
Hearts also shall thy lessons reach
That never loved before.
Stript is the haughty one of pride,
The bashful freed from fear,
While rising, like the ocean-tide,
In flows the joyous year.

Hush, feeble lyre! weak words refuse
The service to prolong!
To yon exulting thrush the Muse
Entrusts the imperfect song;
His voice shall chant, in accents clear,
Throughout the live-long day,
Till the first silver star appear,
The sovereignty of May.

1836.

XXXVII

TO MAY.

Though many suns have risen and set
Since thou, blithe May, wert born,
And Bards, who hailed thee, may forget
Thy gifts, thy beauty scorn;
There are who to a birthday strain
Confine not harp and voice,
But evermore throughout thy reign
Are grateful and rejoice!

Delicious odours! music sweet,
Too sweet to pass away!
Oh for a deathless song to meet
The soul's desire—a lay
That, when a thousand years are told,
Should praise thee, genial Power!
Through summer heat, autumnal cold,
And winter's dreariest hour

Earth, sea, thy presence feel—nor less
If yon ethereal blue
With its soft smile the truth express—
The heavens have felt it too.
The inmost heart of man if glad
Partakes a livelier cheer;
And eyes that cannot but be sad
Let fall a brightened tear.

Since thy return, through days and week
Of hope that grew by stealth,
How many wan and faded cheeks
Have kindled into health!
The Old, by thee revived, have mid,
“Another year is ours;”
And wayworn Wanderers, poorly fed,
Have smiled upon thy flowers.

Who tripping lips a merry song
Amid his playful peers!
The tender Infant who was long
A prisoner of fond fears;
But now, when every sharp-edged blow
Is quiet in its sheath,
His Mother leaves him free to taste
Earth's sweetness in thy breath.

Thy help is with the weed that creeps
Along the humblest ground;
No cliff so bare but on its steep
Thy favours may be found;
But most on some peculiar nook
That our own hands have drest,
Thou and thy train are proud to look,
And seem to love it best.

And yet how pleased we wander forth
When May is whispering, “Come!
“Choose from the bowers of virgin ease
“The happiest for your home;
“Heaven's bounteous love through me!
“From sunshine, clouds, winds, waves
“Drops on the mouldering turret's brow
“And on your turf-clad graves!”

Such greeting heard, away with sighs
For lilies that must fade,
Or ‘the rathe primrose as it dies
Forlorn’ in the shade!
Vernal fruitions and desires
Are linked in endless chase;
While, as one kindly growth retires,
Another takes its place.

What if thou, sweet May, hast known
 Lishap by worm and blight ;
 Expectations newly blown
 Have perished in thy sight ;
 Loves and joys, while up they sprung,
 Were caught as in a snare ;
 This is the lot of all the young,
 However bright and fair.

Streams that April could not check
 Are patient of thy rule ;
 Gling in foamy water-break,
 Oozing in glassy pool :
 Thee, thee only, could be sent
 Such gentle mists as glide,
 Ling with unconfirmed intent,
 On that green mountain's side.

How delicate the leafy veil
 Through which yon house of God
 Seems 'mid the peace of this deep dale
 A few but shepherds trod !
 How lowly huts, near beaten ways,
 So sooner stand attired
 By fresh wreaths, than they for praise
 Deep forth, and are admired.

Reason of fancy and of hope,
 Permit not for one hour,
 Loosom from thy crown to drop,
 Nor add to it a flower !
 O, lovely May, as if by touch
 Of self-restraining art,
 A modest charm of not too much,
 Art seen, imagined part !

1826—1834

XXXVIII.

LINES

INSPIRED BY A PORTRAIT FROM THE PENCIL OF
 F. STONE.

LED into forgetfulness of care
 By the day's unfinished task ; of pen
 Work regardless, and of that fair scene
 Nature's prodigality displayed
 By my window, oftentimes and long
 Upon a Portrait whose mild gleam
 Duty never ceases to enrich
 Common light ; whose stillness charms the air,
 Seeks to charm it, into like repose ;
 In silence, for the pleasure of the ear,
 Seeks sweetest music. There she sits

With emblematic purity attired
 In a white vest, white as her marble neck
 Is, and the pillar of the throat would be
 But for the shadow by the drooping chin
 Cast into that recess—the tender shade,
 The shade and light, both there and every where,
 And through the very atmosphere she breathes,
 Broad, clear, and toned harmoniously, with skill
 That might from nature have been learnt in the
 hour

When the lone shepherd sees the morning spread
 Upon the mountains. Look at her, who'er
 Thou be that, kindling with a poet's soul,
 Hast loved the painter's true Promethean craft
 Intensely—from Imagination take
 The treasure,—what mine eyes behold see thou,
 Even though the Atlantic ocean roll between.

A silver line, that runs from brow to crown
 And in the middle parts the braided hair,
 Just serves to show how delicate a soil
 The golden harvest grows in ; and those eyes,
 Soft and capacious as a cloudless sky
 Whose azure depth their colour emulates,
 Must needs be conversant with upward looks,
 Prayer's voiceless service ; but now, seeking nought
 And shunning nought, their own peculiar life
 Of motion they renounce, and with the head
 Partake its inclination towards earth
 In humble grace, and quiet pensiveness
 Caught at the point where it stops short of sadness.

Offspring of soul-bewitching Art, make me
 Thy confidant ! say, whence derived that air
 Of calm abstraction ! Can the ruling thought
 Be with some lover far away, or one
 Crossed by misfortune, or of doubted faith !
 Inapt conjecture ! Childhood here, a moon
 Crescent in simple loveliness serene,
 Has but approached the gates of womanhood,
 Not entered them ; her heart is yet unpierced
 By the blind Archer-god ; her fancy free :
 The fount of feeling, if unsought elsewhere,
 Will not be found.

Her right hand, as it lies
 Across the slender wrist of the left arm
 Upon her lap reposing, holds—but mark
 How slackly, for the absent mind permits
 No firmer grasp—a little wild-flower, joined
 As in a posy, with a few pale ears
 Of yellowing corn, the same that overtopped
 And in their common birthplace sheltered it
 'Till they were plucked together ; a blue flower
 Called by the thrifty husbandman a weed ;

But Ceres, in her garland, might have worn
That ornament, unblamed. The floweret, held
In scarcely conscious fingers, was, she knows,
(Her Father told her so) in youth's gay dawn
Her Mother's favourite; and the orphan Girl,
In her own dawn—a dawn less gay and bright,
Loves it, while there in solitary peace
She sits, for that departed Mother's sake.
—Not from a source less sacred is derived
(Surely I do not err) that pensive air
Of calm abstraction through the face diffused
And the whole person.

Words have something told
More than the pencil can, and verily
More than is needed, but the precious Art
Forgives their interference—Art divine,
That both creates and fixes, in despite
Of Death and Time, the marvels it hath wrought.

Strange contrasts have we in this world of ours!
That posture, and the look of filial love
Thinking of past and gone, with what is left
Dearly united, might be swept away
From this fair Portrait's fleshly Archetype,
Even by an innocent fancy's slightest freak
Banished, nor ever, haply, be restored
To their lost place, or meet in harmony
So exquisite; but *here* do they abide,
Enshrined for ages. Is not then the Art
Godlike, a humble branch of the divine,
In visible quest of immortality,
Stretched forth with trembling hope!—In every
realm,

From high Gibraltar to Siberian plains,
Thousands, in each variety of tongue
That Europe knows, would echo this appeal;
One above all, a Monk who waits on God
In the majestic Convent built of yore
To sanctify the Escorial palace. He—
Guiding, from cell to cell and room to room,
A British Painter (eminent for truth
In character, and depth of feeling, shown
By labours that have touched the hearts of kings,
And are endeared to simple cottagers)—
Came, in that service, to a glorious work,
Our Lord's Last Supper, beautiful as when first
The appropriate Picture, fresh from Titian's hand,
Graced the Refectory: and there, while both
Stood with eyes fixed upon that masterpiece,
The hoary Father in the Stranger's ear
Breathed out these words:—"Here daily do we sit,
Thanks given to God for daily bread, and here
Pondering the mischiefs of these restless times,
And thinking of my Brethren, dead, dispersed,

Or changed and changing, I not seldom gaze
Upon this solemn Company unmoved
By shock of circumstance, or lapse of years
Until I cannot but believe that they—
They are in truth the Substance, we the *fit*

So spake the mild Jeronymite, his grief
Melting away within him like a dream
Ere he had ceased to gaze, perhaps to gaze
And I, grown old, but in a happier land,
Domestic Portrait! have to verse consign
In thy calm presence those heart-moving
Words that can soothe, more than they *are*
Whose spirit, like the angel that went down
Into Bethesda's pool, with healing virtue
Informs the fountain in the human breast
Which by the visitation was disturbed.
—But why this stealing tear! Compassion
On thee I look, not sorrowing; fare thee
My Song's Inspirer, once again farewell!"

XXXIX.

THE FOREGOING SUBJECT RESUMED

Among a grave fraternity of Monks,
For One, but surely not for One alone,
Triumphs, in that great work, the Painter
Humbling the body, to exalt the soul;
Yet representing, amid wreck and wrong
And dissolution and decay, the warm
And breathing life of flesh, as if already
Clothed with impassive majesty, and grace
With no mean earnest of a heritage
Assigned to it in future worlds. Thou, too,
With thy memorial flower, meek Portrait
From whose serene companionship I pass
Pursued by thoughts that haunt me still
also—

Though but a simple object, into light
Called forth by those affections that endue
The private hearth; though keeping thy
In singleness, and little tried by time,
Creation, as it were, of yesterday—
With a congenial function art endued
For each and all of us, together joined
In course of nature under a low roof

* The pile of buildings, composing the palace
rent of San Lorenzo, has, in common usage, lost
name in that of the *Escorial*, a village at the
hill upon which the splendid edifice, built by
Second, stands. It need scarcely be added, that
the painter alluded to.

urities and duties that proceed
 the bosom of a wiser vow.
 ke salutary sense of awe
 red wonder, growing with the power
 litation that attempts to weigh,
 nful scales, things and their opposites,
 y enduring quiet gently raise
 ehold small and sensitive,—whose love,
 lent as in part its blessings are
 rae ties dissolving or dissolved
 th will be revived, we trust, in heaven.*
 1834.

XL.

, so sweet, withal & sensitive,
 that the little Flowers were born to live,
 us of half the pleasure which they give ;

 this mountain-daisy's self were known
 anty of its star-shaped shadow, thrown
 smooth surface of this naked stone !

 hat if hence a bold desire should mount
 s the Sun, that he could take account
 hat issues from his glorious fount !

 ht he ken how by his sovereign aid
 delicate companionships are made ;
 w he rules the pomp of light and shade ;

 ere the Sister-power that shines by night
 ileged, what a countenance of delight
 through the clouds break forth on human
 sight !

 ancies ! wheresoe'er shall turn thine eye
 th, air, ocean, or the starry sky,
 ve with Nature in pure sympathy ;

 n desires, all lawless wishes quelled,
 ou to love and praise alike impelled,
 ver boon is granted or withheld.

the class entitled "Musings," in Mr. Southey's
 Poems, is one upon his own miniature Picture,
 childhood, and another upon a landscape painted
 er Poussin. It is possible that every word of the
 rses, though similar in subject, might have been
 had the author been unacquainted with those
 effusions of poetic sentiment. But, for his own
 ion, he must be allowed thus publicly to acknow-
 e pleasure those two Poems of his Friend have
 m, and the grateful influence they have upon his
 often as he reads them, or thinks of them.

XLI.

UPON SEEING A COLOURED DRAWING OF THE BIRD
OF PARADISE IN AN ALBUM.

Who rashly strove thy Image to portray !
 Thou buoyant minion of the tropic air ;
 How could he think of the live creature—gay
 With a divinity of colours, drest
 In all her brightness, from the dancing crest
 Far as the last gleam of the filmy train
 Extended and extending to sustain
 The motions that it graces—and forbear
 To drop his pencil ! Flowers of every clime
 Depicted on these pages smile at time ;
 And gorgeous insects copied with nice care
 Are here, and likenesses of many a shell
 Tossed ashore by restless waves,
 Or in the diver's grasp fetched up from caves
 Where sea-nymphs might be proud to dwell :
 But whose rash hand (again I ask) could dare,
 'Mid casual tokens and promiscuous shows,
 To circumscribe this Shape in fixed repose ;
 Could imitate for indolent survey,
 Perhaps for touch profane,
 Plumes that might catch, but cannot keep, a stain ;
 And, with cloud-streaks lightest and loftiest, share
 The sun's first greeting, his last farewell ray !

Resplendent Wanderer ! followed with glad eyes
 Where'er her course ; mysterious Bird !
 To whom, by wondering Fancy stirred,
 Eastern Islanders have given
 A holy name—the Bird of Heaven !
 And even a title higher still,
 The Bird of God ! whose blessed will
 She seems performing as she flies
 Over the earth and through the skies
 In never-wearied search of Paradise—
 Region that crowns her beauty with the name
 She bears for us—for us how blest,
 How happy at all seasons, could like aim
 Uphold our Spirits urged to kindred flight
 On wings that fear no glance of God's pure sight,
 No tempest from his breath, their promised rest
 Seeking with indefatigable quest
 Above a world that deems itself most wise
 When most enslaved by gross realities !

1835.

SONNETS DEDICATED TO LIBERTY AND ORDER

I.

COMPOSED AFTER READING A NEWSPAPER OF THE DAY.

"PEOPLE! your chains are severing link by link;
Soon shall the Rich be levelled down—the Poor
Meet them half way." Vain boast! for These, the
more

They thus would rise, must low and lower sink
Till, by repentance stung, they fear to think;
While all lie prostrate, save the tyrant few
Bent in quick turns each other to undo,
And mix the poison, they themselves must drink.
Mistrust thyself, vain Country! cease to cry,
"Knowledge will save me from the threatened woe."
For, if than other rash ones more thou know,
Yet on presumptuous wing as far would fly
Above thy knowledge as they dared to go,
Thou wilt provoke a heavier penalty.

II.

UPON THE LATE GENERAL FART.

March, 1832.

RELUCTANT call it was; the rite delayed;
And in the Senate some there were who doffed
The last of their humanity, and scoffed
At providential judgments, undismayed
By their own daring. But the People prayed
As with one voice; their flinty heart grew soft
With penitential sorrow, and aloft
Their spirit mounted, crying, "God us aid!"
Oh that with aspirations more intense,
Chastised by self-abasement more profound,
This People, once so happy, so renowned
For liberty, would seek from God defence
Against far heavier ill, the pestilence
Of revolution, impiously unbound!

III.

SAIN Secrecy to Cowardice and Fraud,
Falschood and Treachery, in close council met,
Deep under ground, in Pluto's cabinet,
"The frost of England's pride will soon be thawed;
"Hooded the open brow that overawed
"Our schemes; the faith and honour, never yet

"By us with hope encounters
"For once I burst my bands
Then whispered she, "The I
They heard, and, starting up,
Clapped hands, and shook
locks;

All Powers and Places that
Joined in the transport, echo
Hurrah for ———, hugging

IV.

Blaze Statesmen He, whose
Leaves him at ease among
Sees that, apart from images
Wisdom exists not; nor the
Of Prudence, disentangling
With patient care. What
They daunt not him who he
Resolute, at all hazards, to
Its duties;—prompt to move
Knowing, things rashly song
That, for the functions of an
Strong by her charters, free
Servant of Providence, not
Perilous is sweeping change,

V.

IN ALLUSION TO VARIOUS
NOTICES OF THE PRESS

PORTENTOUS change when
As the cool Advocate of fool
Reckless audacity extol, and
At consciences perplexed
They who bewail not, must
Born of Conceit, Power's
Or haply sprung from vaunt
Betrayed by mockery of he
Hath it not long been said
Works not the righteousness
Bend, ye l'averse! to jud
Laws that lay under Heav
All principles of action that
The sacred limits of human

VI.

CONTINUED.

ational events shall find
 ing of loss and gain,
 row, good with ill combined,
 erance issuing out of pain
 es ; as if the All-ruling Mind,
 fection it consists to ordain
 earthquake, and hurricane,
 t with feeble human kind
 ble. But woe for him
 red shall lend an eager hand
 Is not Conscience ours,
 ee eye guilt only can make dim ;
 e office, by divine command,
 l check disordered Powers !

VII.

CONCLUDED.

England ! be not thou misled
 eories of alien growth,
 / seize thee, waxing wroth,
 thy garments reek dyed red
 ood, which tears in torrents shed
 , tears flowing ere thy troth
 to ease but sullen sloth,
 —the ghost of false hope fled
 grave. Among thy youth,
 such warning be held dear,
 eran's heart be thrilled with joy,
 gather from eternal truth,
 ison, rules that work to cheer—
 ave the People—not destroy.

VIII.

tern World ! in Fate's dark book
 pprobrious leaves of dire portent !
 ritish Ancestors forsook
 id, for outrage provident ;
 ive necks the bridle shook
 Descendants, freer vent
 e to passions turbulent,
 any a deadlier look !
 e, soft as the south wind's breath,
 e stormy surface of the flood
 rent flowing underneath ;
 atless springs of silent good ;
 h be better understood,
 Spirit brighten strong in faith.

IX.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

DAYS undefiled by luxury or sloth,
 Firm self-denial, manners grave and staid,
 Rights equal, laws with cheerfulness obeyed,
 Words that require no sanction from an oath,
 And simple honesty a common growth—
 This high repute, with bounteous Nature's aid,
 Won confidence, now ruthlessly betrayed
 At will, your power the measure of your troth !—
 All who revere the memory of Penn
 Grieve for the land on whose wild woods his name
 Was fondly grafted with a virtuous aim,
 Renounced, abandoned by degenerate Men
 For state-dishonour black as ever came
 To upper air from Mammon's loathsome den.

X.

AT BOLOGNA, IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LATE
INSURRECTIONS, 1837.

I.

AH why deceive ourselves ! by no mere fit
 Of sudden passion roused shall men attain
 True freedom where for ages they have lain
 Bound in a dark abominable pit,
 With life's best sinews more and more unknit.
 Here, there, a banded few who loathe the chain
 May rise to break it : effort worse than vain
 For thee, O great Italian nation, split
 Into those jarring fractions.—Let thy scope
 Be one fixed mind for all ; thy rights approve
 To thy own conscience gradually renewed ;
 Learn to make Time the father of wise Hope ;
 Then trust thy cause to the arm of Fortitude,
 The light of Knowledge, and the warmth of Love.

XI.

CONTINUED.

II.

HARD task ! exclaim the undisciplined, to lean
 On Patience coupled with such slow endeavour,
 That long-lived servitude must last for ever.
 Perish the grovelling few, who, prest between
 Wrongs and the terror of redress, would wean
 Millions from glorious aims. Our chains to sever
 Let us break forth in tempest now or never !—
 What, is there then no space for golden mean
 And gradual progress !—Twilight leads to day,
 And, even within the burning zones of earth,
 The hastiest sunrise yields a temperate ray ;
 The softest breeze to fairest flowers gives birth :
 Think not that Prudence dwells in dark abodes,
 She scans the future with the eye of gods.

XII.

CONCLUDED.

III.

As leaves are to the tree whereon they grow
And wither, every human generation
Is to the Being of a mighty nation,
Locked in our world's embrace through weal and
woe;

Thought that should teach the zealot to forego
Rash schemes, to abjure all selfish agitation,
And seek through noiseless pains and moderation
The unblemished good they only can bestow.

Alas! with most, who weigh futurity
Against time present, passion holds the scales:
Hence equal ignorance of both prevails,
And nations sink; or, struggling to be free,
Are doomed to flounder on, like wounded whales
Tossed on the bosom of a stormy sea.

XIII.

YOUNG ENGLAND—what is then become of Old
Of dear Old England? Think they she is dead,
Dead to the very name? Presumption fed
On empty air! That name will keep its hold

In the true filial bosom's inmost fold
For ever.—The Spirit of Alfred, at the
Of all who for her rights watch'd, toil'd
Knows that this prophecy is not too bold.
What—how! shall she submit in will and
To Beardless Boys—an imitative race,
The *scrum pecus* of a Gallic breed!
Dear Mother! if thou must thy steps retrace
Go where at least meek Innocency dwells;
Let Babes and Sucklings be thy oracles.

XIV.

FEEL for the wrongs to universal ken
Daily exposed, woe that unshrouded lies;
And seek the Sufferer in his darkest den,
Whether conducted to the spot by sighs
And moanings, or he dwells (as if the wren
Taught him concealment) hidden from all eyes
In silence and the awful modesties
Of sorrow;—feel for all, as brother Men!
Rest not in hope want's icy chain to thaw
By casual boons and formal charities;
Learn to be just, just through impartial law;
Far as ye may, erect and equalise;
And, what ye cannot reach by statute, draw
Each from his fountain of self-sacrifice!

SONNETS UPON THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

IN SERIES.

I.

SUGGESTED BY THE VIEW OF LANCASTER CASTLE
(ON THE ROAD FROM THE SOUTH).

THIS Spot—at once unfolding sight so fair
Of sea and land, with yon grey towers that still
Rise up as if to lord it over air—
Might soothe in human breasts the sense of ill,
Or charm it out of memory ; yea, might fill
The heart with joy and gratitude to God
For all his bounties upon man bestowed :
Why bears it then the name of “ Weeping Hill ” ?
Thousands, as toward yon old Lancastrian Towers,
A prison’s crown, along this way they past
For lingering durance or quick death with shame,
From this bare eminence thereon have cast
Their first look—blinded as tears fell in showers
Shed on their chains ; and hence that doleful name.

II.

TENDERLY do we feel by Nature’s law
For worst offenders : though the heart will heave
With indignation, deeply moved we grieve,
In after thought, for Him who stood in awe
Neither of God nor man, and only saw,
Lost wretch, a horrible device enthroned
On proud temptations, till the victim groaned
Under the steel his hand had dared to draw.
But O, restrain compassion, if its course,
As oft befalls, prevent or turn aside
Judgments and aims and acts whose higher source
Is sympathy with the unforewarned, who died
Blameless—with them that shuddered o’er his grave,
And all who from the law firm safety crave.

III.

THE Roman Consul doomed his sons to die
Who had betrayed their country. The stern word
Endured (may it through all time afford)
Came for praise and admiration high.
On the surface of humanity
Understood not ; its depths his mind explored ;

He felt ; but his parental bosom’s lord
Was Duty,—Duty calmed his agony.
And some, we know, when they by wilful act
A single human life have wrongly taken,
Pass sentence on themselves, confess the fact,
And, to atone for it, with soul unshaken
Kneel at the feet of Justice, and, for faith
Broken with all mankind, solicit death.

IV.

Is *Death*, when evil against good has fought
With such fell mastery that a man may dare
By deeds the blackest purpose to lay bare ?
Is *Death*, for one to that condition brought,
For him, or any one, the thing that ought
To be *most* dreaded ! Lawgivers, beware,
Lest, capital pains remitting till ye spare
The murderer, ye, by sanction to that thought
Seemingly given, debase the general mind ;
Tempt the vague will tried standards to disown,
Nor only palpable restraints unbind,
But upon Honour’s head disturb the crown,
Whose absolute rule permits not to withstand
In the weak love of life his least command.

V.

Nor to the object specially designed,
Howe’er momentous in itself it be,
Good to promote or curb depravity,
Is the wise Legislator’s view confined.
His Spirit, when most severe, is oft most kind ;
As all Authority in earth depends
On Love and Fear, their several powers he blends,
Copying with awe the one Paternal mind.
Uncaught by processes in show humane,
He feels how far the act would derogate
From even the humblest functions of the State ;
If she, self-shorn of Majesty, ordain
That never more shall hang upon her breath
The last alternative of Life or Death.

VI.

Ye brood of conscience—Spectres! that frequent
The bad Man's restless walk, and haunt his bed—
Fiends in your aspect, yet beneficent
In act, as hovering Angels when they spread
Their wings to guard the unconscious Innocent—
Slow be the Statutes of the land to share
A laxity that could not but impair
Your power to punish crime, and so prevent.
And ye, Beliefs! coiled serpent-like about
The adage on all tongues, "Murder will out,"
How shall your ancient warnings work for good
In the full might they hitherto have shown,
If for deliberate shedder of man's blood
Survive not Judgment that requires his own!

VII.

BEFORE the world had past her time of youth
While polity and discipline were weak,
The precept eye for eye, and tooth for tooth,
Came forth—a light, though but as of day-break,
Strong as could then be borne. A Master meek
Proscribed the spirit fostered by that rule,
Patience his law, long-suffering his school,
And love the end, which all through peace must
seek.

But lamentably do they err who strain
His mandates, given rash impulse to controul
And keep vindictive thirstings from the soul,
So far that, if consistent in their scheme,
They must forbid the State to inflict a pain,
Making of social order a mere dream.

VIII

FIT retribution, by the moral code
Determined, lies beyond the State's embrace,
Yet, as she may, for each peculiar case
She plants well-measured terrors in the road
Of wrongful acts. Downward it is and broad,
And, the main fear once doomed to banishment,
Far oftener then, bad ushering worse event,
Blood would be spilt that in his dark abode
Crime might lie better hid. And, should the
change

Take from the horror due to a foul deed,
Pursuit and evidence so far must fail,
And, guilt escaping, passion then might plead
In angry spirits for her old free range,
And the "wild justice of revenge" prevail.

IX.

THOUGH to give timely warning and deter
Is one great aim of penalty, extend
Thy mental vision further and ascend
Far higher, else full surely shalt thou err.
What is a State! The wise behold in her
A creature born of time, that keeps one eye
Fixed on the statutes of Eternity,
To which her judgments reverently defer
Speaking through Law's dispassionate voice the
State

Endues her conscience with external hue
And being, to preclude or quell the strife
Of individual will, to elevate
The grovelling mind, the erring to recal,
And fortify the moral sense of all.

X.

OUR bodily life, so long plead, that life the shrine
Of an immortal spirit, is a gift
So sacred, so informed with light divine,
That no tribunal, though most wise to sift
Deed and intent, should turn the Being adrift
Into that world where penitential tear
May not avail, nor prayer have for God's ear
A voice—that world whose veil no hand can lift
For earthly sight. "Eternity and Time"
They urge, "have interwoven claims and rights
Not to be jeopardised through foulest crime."
The sentence rule by mercy's heaven-born lights
Even so; but measuring not by finite sense
Infinite Power, perfect Intelligence

XI

Ah, think how one compelled for life to abide
Locked in a dungeon needs must eat the heart
Out of his own humanity, and part
With every hope that mutual cares provide;
And, should a less unnatural doom confide
In life-long exile on a savage coast,
Soon the relapsing penitent may boast
Of yet more heinous guilt, with fiercer pride.
Hence thoughtful Mercy, Mercy sage and pure,
Sanctions the forfeiture that Law demands,
Leaving the final issue in *Her* hands
Whose goodness knows no change, whose love is
sure,
Who sees, foresees; who cannot judge amiss,
And wafts at will the contrite soul to bliss.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.

I.

EPISTLE

TO SIR GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT, BART.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST COAST OF CUMBRESLAND.—1811.

FAR from our home by Grasmere's quiet Lake,
From the Vale's peace which all her fields partake,
Here on the bleakest point of Cumbria's shore
We sojourn stunned by Ocean's ceaseless roar;
While, day by day, grim neighbour! huge Black
Comb

Frowns deepening visibly his native gloom,
Unless, perchance rejecting in despite
What on the Plain we have of warmth and light,
In his own storms he hides himself from sight.
Rough is the time; and thoughts, that would be free
From heaviness, oft fly, dear Friend, to thee;
Turn from a spot where neither sheltered road
Nor hedge-row screen invites my steps abroad;
Where one poor Plane-tree, having as it might
Attained a stature twice a tall man's height,
Hopeless of further growth, and brown and sore
Through half the summer, stands with top cut sheer,
Like an unshifting weathercock which proves
How cold the quarter that the wind best loves,
Or like a Centinel that, evermore
Darkening the window, ill defends the door
Of this unfinished house—a Fortress bare,
Where strength has been the Builder's only care;
Whose ragged walls may still for years demand
The final polish of the Plasterer's hand

This Dwelling's inmate more than three weeks'
space

And oft a Prisoner in the cheerless place,
I— of whose touch the fiddle would complain,
Whose breath would labour at the flute in vain,
In music all unversed, nor blessed with skill
A bridge to copy, or to paint a mill,
Tired of my books, a scanty company!
And tired of listening to the boisterous sea—
Pace between door and window muttering rhyme,
An old resource to cheat a froward time!
Though these dull hours, mine is it, or their shame!
Would tempt me to renounce that humble aim.
—But if there be a Muse who, free to take
Her seat upon Olympus, doth forsake

Those heights (like Phœbus when his golden he
He veiled, attendant on Thessalian flocks)
And, in disguise, a Milkmaid with her pail
Trips down the pathways of some winding dale
Or, like a Mermaid, warbles on the shores
To fishers mending nets beside their doors;
Or, Pilgrim-like, on forest moss reclined,
Gives plaintive ditties to the heedless wind,
Or listens to its play among the boughs
Above her head and so forgets her vows—
If such a Visitant of Earth there be
And she would deign this day to smile on me
And aid my verse, content with local bounds
Of natural beauty and life's daily rounds,
Thoughts, chances, sights, or doings, which we
Without reserve to those whom we love well—
Then haply, Beaumont! words in current clime
Will flow, and on a welcome page appear
Duly before thy sight, unless they perish here

What shall I treat of! News from Mona's hill
Such have we, but unvaried in its style;
No tales of Runagates fresh landed, whence
And wherefore fugitive or on what pretence;
Of feasts, or scandal, eddying like the wind
Most restlessly alive when most confined.
Ask not of me, whose tongue can best appose
The mighty tumults of the Horse or Harts;
The last year's cup whose Ram or Heifer gazed
What slopes are planted, or what mosses draped:
An eye of fancy only can I cast
On that proud pageant now at hand or past,
When full five hundred boats in trim array,
With nets and sails outspread and streamers gay
And chanted hymns and stiller voices of prayer,
For the old Manx-harvest to the Deep repair,
Soon as the herring-shoals at distance shine
Like beds of moonlight shifting on the brine

Mona from our Abode is daily seen,
But with a wilderness of waves between,
And by conjecture only can we speak
Of aught transacted there in bay or creek;
No tidings reach us thence from town or field,
Only faint news her mountain sunbeams yield
And some we gather from the misty air,

the hovering clouds, our telegraph,
are.

oetic mysteries I withhold ;
hath her fits both hot and cold,
the colder fit with You be on
might read, my credit would be gone.

substantial themes the pen engage,
interests culled from the opening stage
ation.—Ere the welcome dawn
ie east her silver star withdrawn,
stood ready, at our Cottage-door,
y freighted with a various store ;
ere the uprising of the Sun
mped dust our journey was begun,
ourney, under favouring skies,
opled Vales ; yet something in the guise
Patriarchs when from well to well
d through Wastes where now the tented
s dwell.

to whom did we the charge confide,
tly undertook the Wain to guide
sharply-twining road and down,
any a wide hill's craggy crown,
: quick turns of many a hollow nook,
gh bed of many an unbridged brook ?
Lass—who in her better hand
switch, her sceptre of command
slender Girl, she often led,
old, the horse and burthened sled *
at-yielding Moss on Gowdar's head.
go wrong with such a Charioteer
nd chattels, or those Infants dear,
smilingly sate side by side,
nfirning that the salt-sea tide,
embraces we were bound to seek,
lost strength restore and freshen the
cheek !
id either Parent entertain
nd along the silent lane.

es and happy musings soon took flight,
incouth melancholy sight—
bank a creature stood forlorn
otruded to the light of morn,
art concealed by hedge-row thorn.
called to mind a beast of prey
frightful powers by slow decay,
no longer upon rapine bent,
y keeping of its old intent.
looked again with anxious eyes,

And in that griesly object recognise
The Curate's Dog—his long-tried friend, for they,
As well we knew, together had grown grey.
The Master died, his drooping servant's grief
Found at the Widow's feet some sad relief ;
Yet still he lived in pining discontent,
Sadness which no indulgence could prevent ;
Hence whole day wanderings, broken nightly sleeps
And lonesome watch that out of doors he keeps ;
Not oftentimes, I trust, as we, poor brute !
Espied him on his legs sustained, blank, mute,
And of all visible motion destitute,
So that the very heaving of his breath
Seemed stopt, though by some other power than
death.

Long as we gazed upon the form and face,
A mild domestic pity kept its place,
Unscared by thronging fancies of strange hue
That haunted us in spite of what we knew.
Even now I sometimes think of him as lost
In second-sight appearances, or crost
By spectral shapes of guilt, or to the ground,
On which he stood, by spells unnatural bound,
Like a gaunt shaggy Porter forced to wait
In days of old romance at Archimago's gate.

Advancing Summer, Nature's law fulfilled,
The choristers in every grove had stilled ;
But we, we lacked not music of our own,
For lightsome Fanny had thus early thrown,
Mid the gay prattle of those infant tongues,
Some notes prelusive, from the round of songs
With which, more zealous than the liveliest bird
That in wild Arden's brakes was ever heard,
Her work and her work's partners she can cheer,
The whole day long, and all days of the year.

Thus gladdened from our own dear Vale we pass
And soon approach Diana's Looking-glass !
To Loughrigg-tarn, round clear and bright as
heaven,
Such name Italian fancy would have given,
Ere on its banks the few grey cabins rose
That yet disturb not its concealed repose
More than the feeblest wind that idly blows.

Ah, Beaumont ! when an opening in the road
Stopped me at once by charm of what it showed,
The encircling region vividly exprest
Within the mirror's depth, a world at rest—
Sky streaked with purple, grove and craggy *bield* *,
And the smooth green of many a pendent field,

* A local word for Sledge.

* A word common in the country, signifying shelter, as in Scotland.

And, quieted and soothed, a torrent small,
 A little daring would-be waterfall,
 One chimney smoking and its azure wreath,
 Associate all in the calm Pool beneath,
 With here and there a faint imperfect gleam
 Of water lilies veiled in misty steam—
 What wonder at this hour of stillness deep,
 A shadowy link 'twixt wakefulness and sleep,
 When Nature's self, amid such blending, seems
 To render visible her own soft dreams,
 If, mixed with what appeared of rock, lawn, wood,
 Fondly embosomed in the tranquil flood,
 A glimpse I caught of that Abode, by Thee
 Designed to rise in humble privacy,
 A lowly Dwelling, here to be outspread,
 Like a small Hamlet, with its bashful head
 Half hid in native trees. Alas 'tis not,
 Nor ever was; I sighed, and left the spot
 Unconscious of its own untoward lot,
 And thought in silence, with regret too keen,
 Of unexperienced joys that might have been;
 Of neighbourhood and intermingling arts,
 And golden summer days uniting cheerful hearts.
 But time, irrevocable time, is flown,
 And lot us utter thanks for blessings sown
 And reaped—what hath been, and what is, our own

Not far we travelled ere a shout of glee,
 Startling us all, dispersed my reverie:
 Such shout as many a sportive echo meeting
 Oft-times from Alpine chalets sends a greeting
 Whence the little hall behold a Peasant stand
 On high, a kerchief waving in her hand!
 Not unexpected that by early day
 Our little Band would thrud this mountain way,
 Before her cottage on the bright hill side
 She hath advanced with hope to be deserved
 Right gladly answering signals we displayed,
 Moving along a tract of morning shade,
 And vocal wishes sent of like good will
 To our kind Friend high on the sunny hill
 Luminous region, fair as if the prime
 Were tempting all astir to look aloft or climb:
 Only the centre of the shining cot
 With door left open makes a gloomy spot,
 Emblem of those dark corners sometimes found
 Within the happiest breast on earthly ground

Rich prospect left behind of stream and vale,
 And mountain-tops, a barren ridge we scale;
 Descend and reach, in Yewdale's depths, a plain
 With haycocks studded, striped with yellowing
 grain—
 An area level as a Lake and spread

Under a rock too steep for man to
 Where sheltered from the north
 west

Aloft the Raven hangs a visible
 Fearless of all assaults that would
 Hot sunbeams fill the steaming
 At our approach, a jealous watch
 Noise that brings forth no liveries
 But the whole household, that on
 With Young and Old warm greet
 And jocund smiles, and toward
 Press forward by the teasing dog
 Entering, we find the morning
 So down we sit, though not till
 Pleased looks around the delicate
 Rich cream, and snow-white
 nest,

With amber honey from the
 Strawberries from lane or wood
 Of children's industry, in hillocks
 Cakes for the nonce, and butter
 Upon a lordly dish; frank home
 Where ample art with bounteous
 And cottage comfort shunned

Kind Hostess! Handmaid also
 If thou be lovelier than the kind
 Words by thy presence unrestrained
 Of a perpetual dawn from brow
 Instinct with light whose sweet
 Never returning, in thy large dark
 Dark but to every gentle feeling
 As if their lustre flowed from

Let me not ask what tears
 By those bright eyes, what words
 Beside that hearth what sighs
 heaved

For wounds inflicted, nor what
 By fortitude and patience, and
 Of heaven in pity visiting the
 Not unadvisedly those secret
 I leave unsearched, enough that
 Here as elsewhere, to notices
 Their own significance for heart
 To rural incidents, whose genius
 Filled with delight three summer

More could my pen report of
 That through our gipsy travel
 Out, bursting forth above the
 Laughs at my pains, and seems
 Yet, Beaumont, thou wilt not, I
 This humble offering made by

de the Muse that stooped to break a spell
might have else been on me yet :—

FAREWELL.

REUSING THE FOREGOING EPISTLE THIRTY
YEARS AFTER ITS COMPOSITION.

d the Almighty Giver of all rest
ose dear young Ones to a fearless nest ;
Death's arms has long reposed the Friend
on this simple Register was penned.
to the moth that spared it for our eyes ;
rangers even the slighted Scroll may prize,
by the touch of kindred sympathies.
ive the calm, repentance sheds o'er strife
by remembrances of misused life,
it from past endeavours purely willed
Heaven's favour happily fulfilled ;
pe that we, yet bound to Earth, may share
s of the Departed—what so fair
eless pleasure, not without some tears,
ed through Love's transparent veil of years !

-LOUGHRIE TARN, alluded to in the foregoing
resembles, though much smaller in compass, the
mi, or *Speculum Dianæ* as it is often called, not
clear waters and circular form, and the beauty
tely surrounding it, but also as being overlooked
nence of Langdale Pikes as Lake Nemi is by
Monte Calvo. Since this Epistle was written
g Tarn has lost much of its beauty by the felling
natural clumps of wood, relics of the old forest,
rly upon the farm called "The Oaks," from the
e of that tree which grew there.

be regretted, upon public grounds, that Sir George
it did not carry into effect his intention of con-
here a Summer Retreat in the style I have
; as his taste would have set an example how
, with all the accommodations modern society
might be introduced even into the most secluded
this country without injuring their native cha-
The design was not abandoned from failure of
n on his part, but in consequence of local untos-
es which need not be particularised.

II.

AND SILVER FISHES IN A VASE.

roaring lark is blest as proud
men at heaven's gate she sings ;
oving bee proclaims aloud
r flight by vocal wings ;
; Ye, in lasting durance pent,
ur silent lives employ
omething more than dull content,
ough haply less than joy.

Yet might your glassy prison seem
A place where joy is known,
Where golden flash and silver gleam
Have meanings of their own ;
While, high and low, and all about,
Your motions, glittering Elves !
Ye weave—no danger from without,
And peace among yourselves.

Type of a sunny human breast
Is your transparent cell ;
Where Fear is but a transient guest,
No sullen Humours dwell ;
Where, sensitive of every ray
That smites this tiny sea,
Your scaly panoplies repay
The loan with usury.

How beautiful !—Yet none knows why
This ever-graceful change,
Renewed—renewed incessantly—
Within your quiet range.
Is it that ye with conscious skill
For mutual pleasure glide ;
And sometimes, not without your will,
Are dwarfed, or magnified !

Fays, Genii of gigantic size !
And now, in twilight dim,
Clustering like constellated eyes,
In wings of Cherubim,
When the fierce orbs abate their glare ;—
Whate'er your forms express,
Whate'er ye seem, whate'er ye are—
All leads to gentleness.

Cold though your nature be, 'tis pure ;
Your birthright is a fence
From all that haughtier kinds endure
Through tyranny of sense.
Ah ! not alone by colours bright
Are Ye to heaven allied,
When, like essential Forms of light,
Ye mingle, or divide.

For day-dreams soft as e'er beguiled
Day-thoughts while limbs repose ;
For moonlight fascinations mild,
Your gift, ere shutters close—
Accept, mute Captives ! thanks and praise ;
And may this tribute prove
That gentle admirations raise
Delight resembling love.

III.

LIBERTY.

(SEQUEL TO THE ABOVE.)

[ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND; THE GOLD AND SILVER FISHERS
HAVING BEEN REMOVED TO A POOL IN THE PLEASANT-
GROUND OF HYDAL MOUNT.]

'The Liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws which they have made for themselves, under whatever form it be of government. The Liberty of a private man, in being master of his own time and actions, as far as may consist with the laws of God and of his country. Of this latter we are here to discourse.'—COWLEY.

THOU breathing Tokens of your kind regard,
(Suspect not, Anna, that their fate is hard;
Not soon does aught to which mild fancies cling
In lonely spots, become a slighted thing;)
Those silent inmates now no longer share,
Nor do they need, our hospitable care,
Removed in kindness from their glassy Cell
To the fresh waters of a living Well—
An elfin pool so sheltered that its rest
No winds disturb; the mirror of whose breast
Is smooth as clear, save where with dimples small
A fly may settle, or a blossom fall.
—There swims, of blazing sun and beating shower
Fearless (but how obscured!) the golden Power,
That from his bauble prison need to cast
Gleams by the richest jewel unsurpass;
And near him, darkling like a sullen Gnome,
The silver Tenant of the crystal dome;
Discovered both from all the mysteries
Of hue and altering shape that charmed all eyes.
Alas! they pined, they languished while they shone;
And, if not so, what matters beauty gone
And admiration lost, by change of place
That brings to the inward creature no disgrace?
But if the change restore his birthright, then,
Whate'er the difference, boundless is the gain.
Who can divine what impulses from God
Reach the caged lark, within a town-abode,
From his poor inch or two of daisied sod?
O yield him back his privilege!—No sea
Swells like the bosom of a man set free;
A wilderness is rich with liberty.
Roll on, ye spouting whales, who die or keep
Your independence in the fathomless Deep!
Spread, tiny nautilus, the living sail;
Dive, at thy choice, or brave the freshening gale!
If unproved the ambitious eagle mount
Sunward to seek the daylight in its fount,
Baye, gulfs, and ocean's Indian width, shall be,
Till the world perishes, a field for thee!

While musing here I sit in shadow cool,
And watch these mute Companions, in the pool,
(Among reflected boughs of leafy trees)
By glimpses caught—disporting at their ease,
Enlivened, braced, by hardy luxuries,
I ask what warrant fixed them (like a spell
Of witchcraft fixed them) in the crystal cell;
To wheel with languid motion round and round,
Beautiful, yet in mournful durance bound.
Their peace, perhaps, our lightest football maddens
On their quick senses our sweetest music jarred;
And whither could they dart, if seized with fear?
No sheltering stone, no tangled root was near.
When fire or taper ceased to cheer the room,
They wore away the night in starless gloom;
And, when the sun first dawned upon the street,
How faint their portion of his vital beams!
Thus, and unable to complain, they fared,
While not one joy of ours by them was shared.

Is there a cherished bird (I venture now
To snatch a sprig from Chaucer's reverend law)
Is there a brilliant fondling of the cage,
Though sure of plaudits on his costly stage,
Though fed with dainties from the snow-white hand
Of a kind mistress, fairest of the land,
But gladly would escape; and, if need were,
Scatter the colours from the plumes that best
The emancipated captive through blithe air
Into strange woods, where he at large may be
On best or worst which they and Nature give!
The beetle loves his unpretending track,
The snail the house he carries on his back;
The far-fetched worm with pleasure would descend
The bed we give him, though of softest down;
A noble instinct; in all kinds the same,
All ranks! What Sovereign, worthy of the name,
If doomed to breathe against his lawful will
An element that flatters him—to kill,
But would rejoice to barter outward show
For the least boon that freedom can bestow!

But most the Bard is true to inborn right,
Lark of the dawn, and Philomel of night,
Exults in freedom, can with rapture vouch
For the dear blessings of a lowly couch,
A natural meal—days, months, from Nature's hand
Time, place, and business, all at his command!—
Who bends to happier duties, who more wins
Than the industrious Poet, taught to prize,
Above all grandeur, a pure life uncorrupted
By cares in which simplicity is lost!
That life—the flowery path that winds by stealth
Which Horace needed for his spirit's health;

or, in heart and genius, overcome
 and strife, and questions wearisome,
 vain splendours of Imperial Rome !—
 mirth his social hours inspire,
 ion animate his sportive lyre,
 to verse that, crowning light Distress
 lands, cheats her into happiness ;
 the humblest note of those sad strains
 orth by pressure of his gilded chains,
 once-sunbeam from his memory fell
 e Sabine farm he loved so well ;
 the prattle of Blandusia's spring
 his ear—he only listening—
 d to please, above all rivals, fit
 he palm of gaiety and wit ;
 ot not, with involuntary dread,
 g from each new favour to be shed,
 world's Ruler, on his honoured head !

deep vision's intellectual scene,
 nest longings and regrets as keen
 d the melancholy Cowley, laid
 fancied yew-tree's luckless shade ;
 l bower for penitential song,
 lan and Muse complained of mutual wrong ;
 am's ideal current glided by,
 que towers nodded their foreheads high,
 dear to studious privacy.
 time, who had long been used to sport
 s tried Servant of a thankless Court,
 g met his wishes ; and to you
 nant of his days at least was true ;
 om, though long deserted, he loved best ;
 uses, books, fields, liberty, and rest !

ppier they who, fixing hope and aim
 umanities of peaceful fame,
 times with more than martial fire
 rous course, aspire, and still aspire ;
 y warnings heeded not too late
 contradictions of their fate,
 ne purpose cleave, their Being's godlike
 ate !

gifted Friend, but with the placid brow
 nan ne'er should forfeit, keep *thy* vow ;
 dest scorn reject whate'er would blind
 real eyesight, cramp the wingèd mind !
 th a blessing granted from above
 act, word, thought, and look of love,
 ok for Thee may lie unclosed, till age
 h a thankful tear bedrop its latest page *.

1829.

is now, alas ! no possibility of the anticipation,
 h the above Epistle concludes, being realised :

IV.

POOR ROBIN.*

Now when the primrose makes a splendid show,
 And lilies face the March-winds in full blow,
 And humbler growths as moved with one desire
 Put on, to welcome spring, their best attire,
 Poor Robin is yet flowerless ; but how gay
 With his red stalks upon this sunny day !
 And, as his tufts of leaves he spreads, content
 With a hard bed and scanty nourishment,
 Mixed with the green, some shine not lacking power
 To rival summer's brightest scarlet flower ;
 And flowers they well might seem to passers-by
 If looked at only with a careless eye ;
 Flowers—or a richer produce (did it suit
 The season) sprinklings of ripe strawberry fruit.

But while a thousand pleasures come unsought,
 Why fix upon his wealth or want a thought ?
 Is the string touched in prelude to a lay
 Of pretty fancies that would round him play
 When all the world acknowledged elfin sway ?
 Or does it suit our humour to commend
 Poor Robin as a sure and crafty friend,
 Whose practice teaches, spite of names to show
 Bright colours whether they deceive or no !—
 Nay, we would simply praise the free good-will
 With which, though slighted, he, on naked hill
 Or in warm valley, seeks his part to fill ;
 Cheerful alike if bare of flowers as now,
 Or when his tiny gems shall deck his brow :
 Yet more, we wish that men by men despised,
 And such as lift their foreheads overprized,
 Should sometimes think, where'er they chance to spy
 This child of Nature's own humility,

nor were the verses ever seen by the Individual for whom they were intended. She accompanied her husband, the Rev. Wm. Fletcher, to India, and died of cholera, at the age of thirty-two or thirty-three years, on her way from Shalapore to Bombay, deeply lamented by all who knew her.

Her enthusiasm was ardent, her piety steadfast ; and her great talents would have enabled her to be eminently useful in the difficult path of life to which she had been called. The opinion she entertained of her own performances, given to the world under her maiden name, Jewsbury, was modest and humble, and, indeed, far below their merits ; as is often the case with those who are making trial of their powers, with a hope to discover what they are best fitted for. In one quality, viz., quickness in the motions of her mind, she had, within the range of the Author's acquaintance, no equal.

* The small wild Geranium known by that name.

What recompense is kept in store or left
For all that seem neglected or bereft ;
With what nice care equivalents are given,
How just, how bountiful, the hand of Heaven

MARCH, 1840

v.

THE GLEANER.

(SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE.)

THAT happy gleam of vernal eyes,
Those locks from summer's golden skies,
That o'er thy brow are shed ;
That cheek—a kindling of the morn,
That lip—a rose-bud from the thorn,
I saw ; and Fancy sped
To scenes Arcadian, whispering, through soft air,
Of bliss that grows without a care,
And happiness that never flies—
(How can it where love never dies !)
Whispering of promise, where no blight
Can reach the innocent delight ;
Where pity, to the mind conveyed
In pleasure, is the darkest shade
That Time, unwrinkled grandsire, flings
From his smoothly gliding wings.

What mortal form, what earthly face
Inspired the pencil, lines to trace,
And mingle colours, that should breed
Such rapture, nor want power to feed ;
For had thy charge been idle flowers,
Fair Damsel ! o'er my captive mind,
To truth and sober reason blind,
'Mid that soft air, those long-lost bowers,
The sweet illusion might have hung, for hours.

Thanks to this tell-tale sheaf of corn,
That touchingly bespeaks thee born
Life's daily tasks with them to share
Who, whether from their lowly bed
They rise, or rest the weary head,
Ponder the blessing they entreat
From Heaven, and feel what they repeat,
While they give utterance to the prayer
That asks for daily bread.

1828.

vi.

TO A REDBREAST—(IN SICKNESS).

STAY, little cheerful Robin ! stay,
And at my casement ang,
Though it should prove a farewell lay
And this our parting spring.

Though I, alas ! may ne'er enjoy
The promise in thy song ;
A charm, that thought can not destroy,
Doth to thy strain belong.

Methinks that in my dying hour
Thy song would still be dear,
And with a more than earthly power
My passing Spirit cheer.

Then, little Bird, this boon confer,
Come, and my requiem sing,
Nor fail to be the harbinger
Of everlasting Spring.

R. H.

vii.

FLOATING ISLAND.

These lines are by the Author of the *Address to the Wind* &c. published heretofore along with my Poem. The above to a Redbreast are by a deceased female friend.

HARMONIOUS Powers with Nature work
On sky, earth, river, lake and sea ;
Sunshine and cloud, whirlwind and breeze,
All in one dutious task agree.

Once did I see a ship of earth
(By throbbing waves long undermined)
Loosed from its hold ; how, no one knew,
But all might see it float, obedient to the wind

Might see it, from the mossy shore
Dissevered, float upon the Lake,
Float with its crest of trees adorned
On which the warbling birds their pastime use

Food, shelter, safety, there they find ;
There berries ripen, flowerets bloom ;
There insects live their lives, and die ;
A peopled world it is ; in size a tiny room.

And thus through many seasons' space
This little Island may survive ;
But Nature, though we mark her not,
Will take away, may cease to give.

when you are wandering forth
vacant sunny day,
object, hope, or fear,
your eyes may turn—the Isle is passed
by;

neath the glittering Lake,
no longer to be found;
its fragments shall remain
on some other ground.

D. W.

VIII.

late yestreen I saw the new moone
he auld moone in his arme.
Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence, Percy's Reliques

old hail (howe'er serene the sky)
re-entering her monthly round,
yet given me to espy
Shape within her arms imbound,
element of effulgence lost
we have named her Predecessor's ghost.

the Crescent that above me shone,
perceived within it dull or dim;
appeared was suitable to One
who had a thousand fields to skim;
visions spreading with wild growth,
that kept with me her plighted troth.

vision quickening at the view)
that launched on a boundless flood;
vest, like Dian's when it threw
its splendour round a leafy wood;
sent from under-ground, no sign
glimmering brow of Proserpine.

Dian's self that seemed to move
—nothing blemished the fair sight;
looked whom jocund Fairies love,
who puts the little stars to flight,
that thinning magnifies the great,
vision of her sovereign state.

I learned to mark the spectral Shape
the Moon obeyed the call of Time,
I on me, swift was my escape;
the privilege hath life's gay Prime,
not to see, as best may please
Spirit, and a heart at ease.

ing Stranger! when thou meet'st my
face,
associate ever I discern;

Emblem of thoughts too eager to advance
While I salute my joys, thoughts sad or stern;
Shades of past bliss, or phantoms that, to gain
Their fill of promised lustre, wait in vain.

So changes mortal Life with fleeting years;
A mournful change, should Reason fail to bring
The timely insight that can temper fears,
And from vicissitude remove its sting;
While Faith aspires to seats in that domain
Where joys are perfect—neither wax nor wane.

1826.

IX.

TO THE LADY FLEMING,

ON SEEING THE FOUNDATION PREPARING FOR THE ERECTION OF RYDAL CHAPEL, WESTMORELAND.

I.

BLEST is this Isle—our native Land;
Where battlement and moated gate
Are objects only for the hand
Of hoary Time to decorate;
Where shady hamlet, town that breathes
Its busy smoke in social wreaths,
No rampart's stern defence require,
Nought but the heaven-directed spire,
And steeple tower (with pealing bells
Far-heard)—our only citadels.

II.

O Lady! from a noble line
Of chieftains sprung, who stoutly bore
The spear, yet gave to works divine
A bounteous help in days of yore,
(As records mouldering in the Dell
Of Nightshade* haply yet may tell;)
Thee kindred aspirations moved
To build, within a vale beloved,
For Him upon whose high behests
All peace depends, all safety rests.

III.

How fondly will the woods embrace
This daughter of thy pious care,
Lifting her front with modest grace
To make a fair recess more fair;
And to exalt the passing hour;
Or soothe it with a healing power
Drawn from the Sacrifice fulfilled,
Before this rugged soil was tilled,
Or human habitation rose
To interrupt the deep repose!

* Bekangs Ghyll—or the dell of Nightshade—in which stands St. Mary's Abbey in Low Furness.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.

iv.

May the villagers rejoice !
 If heat, nor cold, nor weary ways,
 Will be a hindrance to the voice
 That would unite in prayer and praise ;
 More duly shall wild wandering Youth
 Receive the curb of sacred truth,
 Shall tottering Age, bent earthward, hear
 The Promise, with uplifted ear ;
 And all shall welcome the new ray
 Imparted to their sabbath-day.

v.

Nor deem the Poet's hope misplaced,
 His fancy cheated—that can see
 A shade upon the future east,
 Of time's pathetic sanctity ;
 Can hear the monitory clock
 Sound o'er the lake with gentle shock
 At evening, when the ground beneath
 Is ruffled o'er with cells of death ;
 Where happy generations lie,
 Here tutored for eternity.

vi.

Lives there a man whose sole delights
 Are trivial pomp and city noise,
 Hardening a heart that loathes or alights
 That every natural heart enjoys !
 Who never caught a noon-tide dream
 From murmur of a running stream ;
 Could strip, for aught the prospect yields
 To him, their verdure from the fields ;
 And take the radiance from the clouds
 In which the sun his setting shrouds.

vii.

A soul so pitifully forlorn,
 If such do on this earth abide,
 May season apathy with scorn,
 May turn indifference to pride ;
 And still be not unblest—compared
 With him who grovels, self-debarred
 From all that lies within the scope
 Of holy faith and christian hope ;
 Or, shipwreck'd, kindles on the coast
 False fires, that others may be lost.

viii.

Alas ! that such perverted zeal
 Should spread on Britain's favoured ground !
 That public order, private weal,
 Should e'er have felt or feared a wound
 From champions of the desperate law
 Which from their own blind hearts they draw ;

Who tempt their reason
 God, whom their passions
 And boast that they alone
 Who reach this dire extre

ix.

But turn we from these
 The way, mild Lady ! the
 Down to their ' dark opp
 Is all too rough for Thee
 Softly as morning vapours
 Down Rydal-cove from I
 Should move the tenor of
 Who means to charity ne
 Whose offering gladly we
 With this day's work, in

x.

Heaven prosper it ! may
 And hope, and consolation
 Through its meek influence
 And penetrate the hearts
 All who, around the hails
 Shall sojourn in this fair
 Grateful to Thee, while
 And ancient ordinance,
 For opportunity bestowed
 To kneel together, and ad

x.

ON THE SAME

Oh ! gather whence'er
 The help which slacken
 Nor deem that be perform
 Who treads upon the sun

Our churches, invariably perishing
 but why is by few persons
 the degree of deviation from
 in the ancient ones was determi
 case, by the point in the h
 upon the day of the saint
 dedicated These observanc
 the causes of them, are the
 starvings.

When in the antique age of
 And feudal rapine clothed
 Came ministers of peace, in
 The Mother Church in yon

Then, to her Patron Saint
 Resounded with deep sw
 Through unremitting vi
 Till from his couch the

nd straight—as by divine command,
had waited for that sign to trace
s foundation, gave with careful hand
h altar its determined place ;

Him who in the Orient born
l, and on the cross his life resigned,
from out the regions of the morn,
pomp, shall come to judge mankind.

their creed ;—nor failed the eastern sky,
more awful feelings, to infuse
and natural hopes that shall not die,
e sun his gladsome course renews.

h such preclusive vigil ceased ;
e plant, like men of elder days
an altar faithful to the east,
e tall window drinks the morning rays ;

is emblem giving to the eye
votion, which erewhile it gave,
l of the day-spring from on high,
t o'er the darkness of the grave.

1823.

XI.

HORN OF EGREMONT CASTLE.

others through the gateway
i with old and young,
n Sir Eustace pointed
ages there had hung.
s which none could sound,
n living ground,
no came as rightful Heir
nt's Domains and Castle fair.

times of earliest record
use of Lucie born,
it had held the Lordship
proof upon the Horn :
appointed hour
orn,—it owned his power ;
nowledged : and the blast,
l Sir Eustace sounded, was the last.

nce Sir Eustace pointed,
ert thus said he,
eak this Horn shall witness
ter memory.
and neglect me not !
e, and on this spot,
are uttered from my heart,
earnest prayer ere we depart.

On good service we are going
Life to risk by sea and land,
In which course if Christ our Saviour
Do my sinful soul demand,
Hither come thou back straightway,
Hubert, if alive that day ;
Return, and sound the Horn, that we
May have a living House still left in thee !”

“ Fear not,” quickly answered Hubert ;
“ As I am thy Father's son,
What thou askest, noble Brother,
With God's favour shall be done.”
So were both right well content :
Forth they from the Castle went,
And at the head of their Array
To Palestine the Brothers took their way.

Side by side they fought (the Lucies
Were a line for valour famed)
And where'er their strokes alighted,
There the Saracens were tamed.
Whence, then, could it come—the thought—
By what evil spirit brought ?
Oh ! can a brave Man wish to take
His Brother's life, for Lands' and Castle's sake !

“ Sir !” the Ruffians said to Hubert,
“ Deep he lies in Jordan flood.”
Stricken by this ill assurance,
Pale and trembling Hubert stood.
“ Take your earnings.”— Oh ! that I
Could have seen my Brother die !
It was a pang that vexed him then ;
And oft returned, again, and yet again.

Months passed on, and no Sir Eustace !
Nor of him were tidings heard.
Wherefore, bold as day, the Murderer
Back again to England steered.
To his Castle Hubert sped ;
Nothing has he now to dread.
But silent and by stealth he came,
And at an hour which nobody could name.

None could tell if it were night-time,
Night or day, at even or morn ;
No one's eye had seen him enter,
No one's ear had heard the Horn.
But bold Hubert lived in glee :
Months and years went smilingly ;
With plenty was his table spread ;
And bright the Lady in who shared his bed.

Likewise he had sons and daughters;
 And, as good men do, he sate
 At his board by these surrounded,
 Flourishing in fair estate.
 And while thus in open day
 Once he sate, as old books say,
 A blast was uttered from the Horn,
 Where by the Castle-gate it hung forlorn.

'Tis the breath of good Sir Eustace!
 He is come to claim his right:
 Ancient castle, woods, and mountains
 Hear the challenge with delight.
 Hubert! though the blast be blown
 He is helpless and alone:
 Thou hast a dungeon, speak the word!
 And there he may be lodged, and thou be Lord.

Speak!—astounded Hubert cannot;
 And, if power to speak he had,
 All are daunted, all the household
 Smitten to the heart, and sad.
 'Tis Sir Eustace; if it be
 Living man, it must be he!
 Thus Hubert thought in his dismay,
 And by a postern-gate he slunk away.

Long, and long was he unheard of:
 To his Brother then he came,
 Made confession, asked forgiveness,
 Asked it by a brother's name,
 And by all the saints in heaven;
 And of Eustace was forgiven:
 Then in a convent went to hide
 His melancholy head, and there he died.

But Sir Eustace, whom good angels
 Had preserved from murderers' hands,
 And from Pagan chains had rescued,
 Lived with honour on his lands.
 Sons he had, saw sons of theirs:
 And through ages, heirs of heirs,
 A long posterity renowned,
 Sounded the Horn which they alone could sound.

1806.

XII.

GOODY BLAKE AND HARRY GILL.

A TRUE STORY.

Oh! what's the matter! what's the matter!
 What is 't that ails young Harry Gill!
 That evermore his teeth they chatter,
 Chatter, chatter, chatter still!

Of waistcoats Harry has no lack,
 Good duffle grey, and flannel fine;
 He has a blanket on his back,
 And coats enough to smother nine.

In March, December, and in July,
 'Tis all the same with Harry Gill;
 The neighbours tell, and tell you truly,
 His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
 At night, at morning, and at noon,
 'Tis all the same with Harry Gill;
 Beneath the sun, beneath the moon,
 His teeth they chatter, chatter still!

Young Harry was a lusty drover,
 And who so stout of limb as he!
 His cheeks were red as ruddy clover;
 His voice was like the voice of three.
 Old Goody Blake was old and poor;
 Ill fed she was, and thinly clad;
 And any man who passed her door
 Might see how poor a hut she had.

All day she spun in her poor dwelling:
 And then her three hours' work at night,
 Alas! 'twas hardly worth the telling,
 It would not pay for candle-light.
 Remote from sheltered village-green,
 On a hill's northern side she dwelt,
 Where from sea-blasts the hawthorns lean,
 And hoary dew are slow to melt.

By the same fire to boil their pottage,
 Two poor old Dames, as I have known,
 Will often live in one small cottage;
 But she, poor Woman! housed alone.
 'Twas well enough when summer came,
 The long, warm, lightsome summer-day,
 Then at her door the canty Dame
 Would sit, as any linnet, gay.

But when the ice our streams did fetter,
 Oh then how her old bones would shake!
 You would have said, if you had met her,
 'Twas a hard time for Goody Blake.
 Her evenings then were dull and dead:
 Sad case it was, as you may think,
 For very cold to go to bed;
 And then for cold not sleep a wink.

O joy for her! whene'er in winter
 The winds at night had made a rout;
 And scattered many a lusty splinter
 And many a rotten bough about.

she, well or sick,
who knew her says,
and, turf or stick,
warm her for three days.

The frost was past enduring,
poor old bones to ache,
though be more alluring
edge to Goody Blake!
then, it must be said,
bones were cold and chill,
she, or left her bed,
edge of Harry Gill.

He had long suspected
of old Goody Blake;
that she should be detected—
he would vengeance take.
his warm fire he'd go,
leads his road would take;
night, in frost and snow,
to seize old Goody Blake.

And a rick of barley,
out did Harry stand:
so full and shining clearly,
in frost the stubble land.
noise—he's all awake—
p-toe down the hill
pe—'tis Goody Blake;
edge of Harry Gill!

As he when he beheld her:
back did Goody pull:
and a bush of elder,
lled her apron full.
her load she turned about,
back again to take;
ward, with a shout,
upon poor Goody Blake.

By the arm he took her,
in he held her fast,
by the arm he shook her,
've caught you then at last!"
who had nothing said,
from her lap let fall;
on the sticks, she prayed
to the judge of all.

Her withered hand uprearing,
held her by the arm—
not never out of hearing,
her more be warm!"

The cold, cold moon above her head,
Thus on her knees did Goody pray;
Young Harry heard what she had said:
And icy cold he turned away.

He went complaining all the morrow
That he was cold and very chill:
His face was gloom, his heart was sorrow,
Alas! that day for Harry Gill!
That day he wore a riding-coat,
But not a whit the warmer he:
Another was on Thursday brought,
And ere the Sabbath he had three.

'Twas all in vain, a useless matter,
And blankets were about him pinned;
Yet still his jaws and teeth they clatter,
Like a loose casement in the wind.
And Harry's flesh it fell away;
And all who see him say, 'tis plain,
That, live as long as live he may,
He never will be warm again.

No word to any man he utters,
A-bed or up, to young or old;
But ever to himself he mutters,
"Poor Harry Gill is very cold."
A-bed or up, by night or day;
His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
Now think, ye farmers all, I pray,
Of Goody Blake and Harry Gill!

1798.

XIII.

PRELUDE,

PREFIXED TO THE VOLUME ENTITLED "POEMS CHIEFLY
OF EARLY AND LATE YEARS."

IN desultory walk through orchard grounds,
Or some deep chestnut grove, oft have I paused
The while a Thrush, urged rather than restrained
By gusts of vernal storm, attuned his song
To his own genial instincts; and was heard
(Though not without some plaintive tones between)
To utter, above showers of blossom swept
From tossing boughs, the promise of a calm,
Which the unsheltered traveller might receive
With thankful spirit. The descant, and the wind
That seemed to play with it in love or scorn,
Encouraged and endeared the strain of words
That haply flowed from me, by fits of silence
Impelled to livelier pace. But now, my Book!
Charged with those lays, and others of like mood,

Or loftier pitch if higher rose the theme,
Go, single—yet aspiring to be joined
With thy Forerunners that through many a year
Have faithfully prepared each other's way—
Go forth upon a mission best fulfilled
When and wherever, in this changeful world,
Power hath been given to please for higher ends
Than pleasure only; gladdening to prepare
For wholesome sadness, troubling to refine,
Calming to raise; and, by a sapient Art
Diffused through all the mysteries of our Being,
Softening the toils and pains that have not ceased
To cast their shadows on our mother Earth
Since the primeval doom. Such is the grace
Which, though unused for, fails not to descend
With heavenly inspiration; such the aim
That Reason dictates; and, as even the wish
Has virtue in it, why should hope to me
Be wanting that sometimes, where fancied ills
Harass the mind and strip from off the bowers
Of private life their natural pleasantness,
A Voice—devoted to the love whose seeds
Are sown in every human breast, to beauty
Lodged within compass of the humblest sight,
To cheerful intercourse with wood and field,
And sympathy with man's substantial griefs—
Will not be heard in vain? And in those days
When unforeseen distress spreads far and wide
Among a People mournfully cast down,
Or into anger roused by venal words
In recklessness flung out to overturn
The judgment, and divert the general heart
From mutual good—some strain of thine, my Book!
Caught at propitious intervals, may win
Listeners who not unwillingly admit
Kindly emotion tending to console
And reconcile; and both with young and old
Exalt the sense of thoughtful gratitude
For benefits that still survive, by faith
In progress, under laws divine, maintained.

RYDAL MOUNT,
March 26, 1834.

XIV.

TO A CHILD.

WRITTEN IN HER ALBUM.

Small service is true service while it lasts:
Of humblest Friends, bright Creature! scorn not
 one:
The Daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the hinging dew-drop from the Sun.

1834.

XV.

LINES

WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM OF THE COUNTESS OF LOWTHER
NOV. 5, 1834.

LADY! a Pen (perhaps with thy regard,
Among the Favoured, favoured not the least)
Left, 'mid the Records of this Book inscribed,
Deliberate traces, registers of thought
And feeling, suited to the place and time
That gave them birth:—months passed, and all
 this hand,
That had not been too timid to imprint
Words which the virtues of thy Lord inspired,
Was yet not bold enough to write of Thee
And why that scrupulous reserve? In sooth
The blameless cause lay in the Theme itself.
Flowers are there many that delight to stir
With the sharp wind, and seem to court the storm;
Yet are by nature careless of the sun
Whether he shine on them or not; and some,
Where'er he moves along the unclouded sky,
Turn a broad front full on his flattering beams.
Others do rather from their notice shrink,
Loving the dewy shade,—a humble band,
Modest and sweet, a progeny of earth,
Congenial with thy mind and character,
High-born Augusts!

Witness Towers, and Groves
And Thon, wild Stream, that giv'et the honour
 name
Of Lowther to this ancient Line, bear witness
From thy most secret haunts; and ye Parterre
Which She is pleased and proud to call her own
Witness how oft upon my noble Friend
Mute offerings, tribute from an inward sense
Of admiration and respectful love,
Have waited—till the affections could no more
Endure that silence, and broke out in song,
Snatches of music taken up and dropt
Like those self-solacing, those under, notes
Trilled by the redbreast, when autumnal leave
Are thin upon the bough. Mine, only mine,
The pleasure was, and no one heard the praise
Checked, in the moment of its issue, checked
And reprehended, by a fancied blush
From the pure qualities that called it forth.

Thus Virtue lives debarred from Virtue's me
Thus, Lady, is reticence a veil
That, while it only spreads a softening charm
O'er features looked at by discerning eyes,
Hides half their beauty from the common gaze

on the exposed and breezy hill
 female goodness walks,
 de with lunar gentleness,
 Yet the grateful Poor
 unities of low estate,
 enviable privilege,
 mpence for many wants)
 ts before Thee, pouring out
 ink and feel, with tears of joy ;
 s not unheard in heaven :
 e ear of friend, where speech is free
 is eloquent as they.

Book receive in these prompt lines
 ; and thine eyes consent
 y, who mark thy course, behold
 with the golden light
 he season of sere leaves ;
 undamped by stealing Time ;
 ness flow with easy stream,
 inborn courtesy ;
 disregard of self
 ilance for others' weal.

Verse not tell of lighter gifts
 bling attributes conjoined
 peculiar harmony,
 iving spirit ? What agile grace !
 berty, in nymph-like form,
 nder ; whether floor or path
 : sweep—borne on the managed

dows, over down or field,
 g winds at play among the clouds.

more—one farewell word—a wish
 at it has passed into a prayer—
 in brightness is declining,
 yet distant for *their* sakes
 ove, here faltering on the way
 e, will be forgiven—
 peace, to rise again
 glory won by faith.

XVI.

GRACE DARLING.

llers in the silent fields
 art is touched, and public way
 treet resound with ballad strains,
 : whose very name bespeaks
 exalting human love ;

Whom, since her birth on bleak Northumbria's
 coast,
 Known unto few but prized as far as known,
 A single Act endears to high and low
 Through the whole land—to Manhood, moved in
 spite
 Of the world's freezing cares—to generous Youth—
 To Infancy, that lisps her praise—to Age
 Whose eye reflects it, glistening through a tear
 Of tremulous admiration. Such true fame
 Awaits her *now* ; but, verily, good deeds
 Do no imperishable record find
 Save in the rolls of heaven, where hers may live
 A theme for angels, when they celebrate
 The high-souled virtues which forgetful earth
 Has witness'd. Oh ! that winds and waves could
 speak
 Of things which their united power called forth
 From the pure depths of her humanity !
 A Maiden gentle, yet, at duty's call,
 Firm and unflinching, as the Lighthouse reared
 On the Island-rock, her lonely dwelling-place ;
 Or like the invincible Rock itself that braves,
 Age after age, the hostile elements,
 As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell.

All night the storm had raged, nor ceased, nor
 paused,
 When, as day broke, the Maid, through misty air,
 Espies far off a Wreck, amid the surf,
 Beating on one of those disastrous isles—
 Half of a Vessel, half—no more ; the rest
 Had vanished, swallowed up with all that there
 Had for the common safety striven in vain,
 Or thither thronged for refuge. With quick glance
 Daughter and Sire through optic-glass discern,
 Clinging about the remnant of this Ship,
 Creatures—how precious in the Maiden's sight !
 For whom, belike, the old Man grieves still more
 Than for their fellow-sufferers engulfed
 Where every parting agony is hushed,
 And hope and fear mix not in further strife.
 “ But courage, Father ! let us out to sea—
 A few may yet be saved.” The Daughter's words,
 Her earnest tone, and look beaming with faith,
 Dispel the Father's doubts : nor do they lack
 The noble-minded Mother's helping hand
 To launch the boat ; and with her blessing cheered,
 And inwardly sustained by silent prayer,
 Together they put forth, Father and Child !
 Each grasps an oar, and struggling on they go—
 Rivals in effort ; and, alike intent
 Here to elude and there surmount, they watch
 The billows lengthening, mutually crossed

And shattered, and re-gathering their might;
As if the tumult, by the Almighty's will
Were, in the conscious sea, roused and prolonged
That woman's fortitude—so tried, so proved—
May brighten more and more!

True to the mark,
They stem the current of that perilous gorge,
Their arms still strengthening with the strength-
ening heart,
Though danger, as the Wreck is near'd, becomes
More imminent. Not unseen do they approach;
And rapture, with varieties of fear
Incessantly conflicting, thrills the frames
Of those who, in that dauntless energy,
Foretaste deliverance; but the least perturbed
Can scarcely trust his eyes, when he perceives
That of the pair—tossed on the waves to bring
Hope to the hopeless, to the dying, life—
One is a Woman, a poor earthly sister,
Or, be the Visitant other than she seems,
A guardian Spirit sent from pitying Heaven,
In woman's shape. But why prolong the tale,
Casting weak words amid a host of thoughts
Armed to repel them! Every hazard faced
And difficulty mastered, with resolve
That no one breathing should be left to perish,
This last remainder of the crew are all
Placed in the little boat, then o'er the deep
Are safely borne, landed upon the beach,
And, in fulfilment of God's mercy, lodged
Within the sheltering Lighthouse.—Shout, ye
Waves!
Send forth a song of triumph. Waves and Winds,
Exult in this deliverance wrought through faith
In Him whose Providence your rage hath served!
Ye screaming Sea-mews, in the concert join!
And would that some immortal Voice—a Voice
Fidly attuned to all that gratitude
Breathes out from floor or couch, through pallid
lips
Of the survivors—to the clouds might bear—
Blended with praise of that parental love,
Beneath whose watchful eye the Maiden grew
Pious and pure, modest and yet so brave,
Though young so wise, though meek so resolute—
Might carry to the clouds and to the stars,
Yea, to celestial Choirs, GRACE DARLING'S name!

1842

XVII.

THE RUSSIAN FUGITIVE.

PART I.

Enough of rose-bud lips, and eyes
Like harebells bathed in dew,
Of cheek that with carnation vies,
And veins of violet hue;
Earth wants not beauty that may scorn
A likening to frail flowers;
Yea, to the stars, if they were born
For seasons and for hours.

Through Moscow's gates, with gold unburnt
Stepped One at dead of night,
Whom such high beauty could not guard
From meditated blight;
By stealth she passed, and fled as fast
As doth the hunted fawn,
Nor stopped, till in the dappling east
Appeared unwelcome dawn.

Seven days she lurked in brake and field,
Seven nights her course renewed,
Sustained by what her scrip might yield,
Or berries of the wood;
At length, in darkness travelling on,
When lowly doors were shut,
The haven of her hope she won,
Her Foster-mother's hut.

"To put your love to dangerous proof
I come," said she, "from far;
For I have left my Father's roof,
In terror of the Czar."
No answer did the Matron give,
No second look she cast,
But hung upon the Fugitive,
Embracing and embraced.

She led the Lady to a seat
Beside the glimmering fire,
Bathed dutifully her wayworn feet,
Prevented each desire:—
The cricket chirped, the house-dog dozed,
And on that simple bed,
Where she in childhood had reposed,
Now rests her weary head.

whose couch had been the sod,
 ertain, pine or thorn,
 ed a sigh of thanks to God,
 orts the forlorn ;
 her the Matron bent
 led her eyes, and stole
 n limbs with travel spent,
 ble from the soul.

the Wanderer rose at morn,
 again was dight
 worthy vestments worn
 long and perilous flight ;
 loved Nurse," she said,
 nks with silent tears
 Heaven and You been paid :
 n to my fears !

forgot"—and here she smiled—
 obling flatteries
 d on me when a child
 g round your knees !
 lambkin, and your bird,
 r, your gem, your flower ;
 s, that were more lightly heard
 a cloudless hour !

om you so fondly praised
 o bitter fruit ;
 ne upon me gazed ;
 l his lawless suit,
 e hidden from his wrath :
 ter-father dear,
 me in my forward path ;
 t tarry here !

ring to utter woe
 ved fidelity."—
 d, sweet Mistress, say not so !
 we both would die."
 I come with semblance feigned
 k embrowned by art ;
 nwardly unstained,
 rage will depart."

er would you, could you, flee !
 lan's counsel take ;
 irgin gives to me
 it for your dear sake ;
 led by our Lady's grace,
 shall you be led
 safe abiding-place,
 ever foot doth tread."

PART II.

THE dwelling of this faithful pair
 In a straggling village stood,
 For One who breathed unquiet air
 A dangerous neighbourhood ;
 But wide around lay forest ground
 With thickets rough and blind ;
 And pine-trees made a heavy shade
 Impervious to the wind.

And there, sequestered from the sight,
 Was spread a treacherous swamp,
 On which the noonday sun shed light
 As from a lonely lamp ;
 And midway in the unsafe moraes,
 A single Island rose
 Of firm dry ground, with healthful grass
 Adorned, and shady boughs.

The Woodman knew, for such the craft
 This Russian vassal plied,
 That never fowler's gun, nor shaft
 Of archer, there was tried ;
 A sanctuary seemed the spot
 From all intrusion free ;
 And there he planned an artful Cot
 For perfect secrecy.

With earnest pains unchecked by dread
 Of Power's far-stretching hand,
 The bold good Man his labour sped
 At nature's pure command ;
 Heart-soothed, and busy as a wren,
 While, in a hollow nook,
 She moulds her sight-eluding den
 Above a murmuring brook.

His task accomplished to his mind,
 The twain ere break of day
 Creep forth, and through the forest wind
 Their solitary way ;
 Few words they speak, nor dare to slack
 Their pace from mile to mile,
 Till they have crossed the quaking marsh,
 And reached the lonely lake.

The man above the pine-trees turned
 A bright and cheerful face ;
 And his heart for her spoke,
 The promise, long given ;
 His weight in vain, the Woodman smiled ;
 No, the weight could be more,
 No rest, nor wisdom ; not manhood wild
 As it had ever been.

Advancing, you might guess an hour,
The front with such nice care
Is masked, 'if house it be or bower,'
But in they entered are ;
As shaggy as were wall and roof
With branches intertwined,
So smooth was all within, air-proof,
And delicately lined :

And hearth was there, and maple dish,
And cups in seemly rows,
And couch—all ready to a wish
For nurture or repose ;
And Heaven doth to her virtue grant
That here she may abide
In solitude, with every want
By cautious love supplied.

No queen, before a shouting crowd,
Led on in bridal state,
E'er struggled with a heart so proud,
Entering her palace gate ;
Rejoiced to bid the world farewell,
No saintly anchoress
E'er took possession of her cell
With deeper thankfulness.

"Father of all, upon thy care
And mercy am I thrown ;
Be thou my safeguard !" —such her prayer
When she was left alone,
Kneeling amid the wilderness
When joy had passed away,
And smiles, fond efforts of distress
To hide what they betray !

The prayer is heard, the Saints have seen,
Diffused through form and face,
Roses devotedly serene ;
That monumental grace
Of Faith, which doth all passions tame
That Reason *should* control ;
And shows in the untrebling frame
A statue of the soul.

PART III.

'Tis sung in ancient minstrelsy
That Phœbus wont to wear
The leaves of any pleasant tree
Around his golden hair ;

Till Daphne, desperate with pursuit
Of his imperious love,
At her own prayer transformed, took
A laurel in the grove.

Then did the Penitent adorn
His brow with laurel green ;
And 'mid his bright locks never shorn
No meaner leaf was seen ;
And poets sage, through every age,
About their temples wound
The bay ; and conquerors thanked the God
With laurel chaplets crowned.

Into the mists of fabled Time
So far runs back the praise
Of Beauty, that dreads to climb
Along forbidden ways ;
That scorns temptation ; power defies
Where mutual love is not ;
And to the tomb for rescue flies
When life would be a blot.

To this fair Votress, a fate
More mild doth Heaven ordain
Upon her Island desolate ;
And words, not breathed in vain,
Might tell what intercourse she found,
Her silence to endear ;
What birds she tamed, what flowers the grove
Sent forth her peace to cheer.

To one mute Presence, above all,
Her soothed affections clung,
A picture on the cabin wall
By Russian usage hung—
The Mother-maid, whose countenance bright
With love abridged the day ;
And, communed with by taper light,
Chased spectral fears away.

And oft, as ether Guardian came,
The joy in that retreat
Might any common friendship shame,
So high their hearts would beat ;
And to the lone Recluse, whate'er
They brought, each visiting
Was like the crowding of the year
With a new burst of spring.

But, when she of her Parents thought,
The pang was hard to bear ;
And, if with all things not unwrought,
That trouble still is near.

flight she had not dared
 constancy to prove,
 the heroic Daughter feared
 weakness of their love.

past to them, and dark
 ere still must be,
 Saints conduct her bark
 o'er sea—
 Nature close her eyes,
 her Spirit free
 Altar of this sacrifice,
 purity.

above the forest-glooms
 the swans southward passed,
 the pitch of their swift plumes
 they rode the blast;
 her toward the fields of France
 her's native land,
 in the rustic dance,
 priest of the band!

loved fields she oft
 heard her Father tell
 that now with echoes soft
 her lonely cell;
 the hereditary bowers,
 and the ancestral stream;
 the lin and its haughty towers
 as if like a dream!

PART IV.

changing Moon had traced
 times her monthly round,
 through the unfrequented Waste
 heard a startling sound;
 the voice sent from one who chased
 a wounded deer,
 through branches interlaced,
 ere the wood was clear.

the creature took the marsh,
 toward the Island fled,
 the waters screamed with tumult harsh
 his antlered head;
 he saw; and, pale with fear,
 he fled to her citadel;
 the rate deer rushed on, and near
 the gilded covert fell.

Across the marsh, the game in view,
 The Hunter followed fast,
 Nor paused, till o'er the stag he blew
 A death-proclaiming blast;
 Then, resting on her upright mind,
 Came forth the Maid—"In me
 Behold," she said, "a stricken Hind
 Pursued by destiny!"

"From your deportment, Sir! I deem
 That you have worn a sword,
 And will not hold in light esteem
 A suffering woman's word;
 There is my covert, there perchance
 I might have lain concealed,
 My fortunes hid, my countenance
 Not even to you revealed.

"Tears might be shed, and I might pray,
 Crouching and terrified,
 That what has been unveiled to day,
 You would in mystery hide;
 But I will not defile with dust
 The knee that bends to adore
 The God in heaven;—attend, be just;
 This ask I, and no more!

"I speak not of the winter's cold,
 For summer's heat exchanged,
 While I have lodged in this rough hold,
 From social life estranged;
 Nor yet of trouble and alarms:
 High Heaven is my defence;
 And every season has soft arms
 For injured Innocence.

"From Moscow to the Wilderness
 It was my choice to come,
 Lest virtue should be harbourless,
 And honour want a home;
 And happy were I, if the Czar
 Retain his lawless will,
 To end life here like this poor deer,
 Or a lamb on a green hill."

"Are you the Maid," the Stranger cried,
 "From Gallic parents sprung,
 Whose vanishing was rumoured wide,
 Sad theme for every tongue;
 Who foiled an Emperor's eager quest!
 You, Lady, forced to wear
 These rude habiliments, and rest
 Your head in this dark lair!"

But wonder, pity, soon were qualled ;
 And in her face and mien
 The soul's pure brightness he beheld
 Without a veil between ;
 He loved, he hoped,—a holy flame
 Kindled 'mid rapturous tears ;
 The passion of a moment came
 As on the wings of years.

"Such bounty is no gift of chance,"
 Exclaimed he ; "righteous Heaven,
 Preparing your deliverance,
 To me the charge hath given.
 The Czar full oft in words and deeds
 Is stormy and self-willed ;
 But, when the Lady Catherine pleads,
 His violence is stilled.

"Leave open to my wish the course,
 And I to her will go ;
 From that humane and heavenly source,
 Good, only good, can flow."
 Faint sanction given, the Cavalier
 Was eager to depart,
 Though question followed question, dear
 To the Maiden's filial heart.

Light was his step,—his hopes, more light,
 Kept pace with his desires ;
 And the fifth morning gave him sight
 Of Moscow's glittering spires.

He sued :—heart-smitten by the wrong,
 To the lorn Fugitive
 The Emperor sent a pledge as strong
 As sovereign power could give.

O more than mighty change ! If e'er
 Amazement rose to pain,
 And joy's excess produced a fear
 Of something void and vain ;
 'Twas when the Parents, who had mourned
 So long the lost as dead,
 Beheld their only Child returned,
 The household floor to tread.

Soon gratitude gave way to love
 Within the Maiden's breast :
 Delivered and Deliverer move
 In bridal garments drest ;
 Meek Catherine had her own reward :
 The Czar bestowed a dower ;
 And universal Moscow shared
 The triumph of that hour.

Flowers strewed the ground ; the nuptial ~~feast~~
 Was held with costly state ;
 And there, 'mid many a noble guest,
 The Foster-parents sat ;
 Encouraged by the imperial eye,
 They shrank not into shade ;
 Great was their bliss, the honour high
 To them and nature paid !

INSCRIPTIONS.

I.

IN THE GROUNDS OF COLEORTON, THE SEAT OF SIR
GEORGE BEAUMONT, BART., LEICESTERSHIRE.

1808.

THE embowering rose, the acacia, and the pine,
Will not unwillingly their place resign ;
If but the Cedar thrive that near them stands,
Planted by Beaumont's and by Wordsworth's hands.
One wooed the silent Art with studious pains :
These groves have heard the Other's pensive strains ;
Devoted thus, their spirits did unite
By interchange of knowledge and delight.
May Nature's kindest powers sustain the Tree,
And Love protect it from all injury !
And when its potent branches, wide out-thrown,
Darken the brow of this memorial Stone,
Here may some Painter sit in future days,
Some future Poet meditate his lays ;
Not mindless of that distant age renowned
When Inspiration hovered o'er this ground,
The haunt of him who sang how spear and shield
In civil conflict met on Bosworth-field ;
And of that famous Youth, full soon removed
From earth, perhaps by Shakspeare's self approved,
Fletcher's Associate, Jonson's Friend beloved.

II.

IN A GARDEN OF THE SAME.

OFF is the medal faithful to its trust
When temples, columns, towers, are laid in dust ;
And 'tis a common ordinance of fate
That things obscure and small outlive the great :
Hence, when yon mansion and the flowery trim
Of this fair garden, and its alleys dim,
And all its stately trees, are passed away,
This little Niche, unconscious of decay,
Perchance may still survive. And be it known
That it was scooped within the living stone,—
Not by the sluggish and ungrateful pains
Of labourer plodding for his daily gains,

But by an industry that wrought in love ;
With help from female hands, that proudly strove
To aid the work, what time these walks and bowers
Were shaped to cheer dark winter's lonely hours.

III.

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF SIR GEORGE BEAU-
MONT, BART., AND IN HIS NAME, FOR AN URN,
PLACED BY HIM AT THE TERMINATION OF A NEWLY-
PLANTED AVENUE, IN THE SAME GROUNDS.

YE Lime-trees, ranged before this hallowed Urn,
Shoot forth with lively power at Spring's return ;
And be not slow a stately growth to rear
Of pillars, branching off from year to year,
Till they have learned to frame a darksome aisle ;—
That may recal to mind that awful Pile
Where Reynolds, 'mid our country's noblest dead,
In the last sanctity of fame is laid.
—There, though by right the excelling Painter sleep
Where Death and Glory a joint sabbath keep,
Yet not the less his Spirit would hold dear
Self-hidden praise, and Friendship's private tear :
Hence, on my patrimonial grounds, have I
Raised this frail tribute to his memory ;
From youth a zealous follower of the Art
That he professed ; attached to him in heart ;
Admiring, loving, and with grief and pride
Feeling what England lost when Reynolds died.

IV.

FOR A SEAT IN THE GROVES OF COLEORTON.

BENEATH yon eastern ridge, the craggy bound,
Rugged and high, of Charnwood's forest ground
Stand yet, but, Stranger ! hidden from thy view,
The ivied Ruins of forlorn GRACE DICK ;
First a religious House, which day and night
With hymns resounded, and the chanted rite ;
And when those rites had ceased, the Host gave
birth
To honourable Men of various worth ;

There, on the margin of a streamlet wild,
 Did Francis Beaumont sport, an eager child ;
 There, under shadow of the neighbouring rocks,
 Sang youthful tales of shepherds and their flocks ;
 Unconscious prelude to heroic themes,
 Heart-breaking tears, and melancholy dreams
 Of slighted love, and scorn, and jealous rage,
 With which his genius shook the buskined stage.
 Communities are lost, and Empires die,
 And things of holy use unhallowed lie ;
 They perish ;—but the Intellect can raise,
 From airy words alone, a Pile that ne'er decays.

1808.

V.

WRITTEN WITH A PENCIL UPON A STONE IN THE
 WALL OF THE HOUSE (AN OUT-HOUSE), ON THE
 ISLAND AT GRABMERR.

Rude is this Edifice, and Thou hast seen
 Buildings, albeit rude, that have maintained
 Proportions more harmonious, and approached
 To closer fellowship with ideal grace.
 But take it in good part :—alas ! the poor
 Vitruvius of our village had no help
 From the great City ; never, upon leaves
 Of red Morocco folio saw displayed,
 In long succession, pre-existing ghosts
 Of Beauties yet unborn—the rustic Lodge
 Antique, and Cottage with verandah graced,
 Nor lacking, for fit company, alcove,
 Green-house, shell-grot, and moss-lined hermitage.
 Thou see'st a homely Pile, yet to these walls
 The heifer comes in the snow-storm, and here
 The new-dropped lamb finds shelter from the wind.
 And hither does one Poet sometimes row
 His pinnace, a small vagrant barge, up-piled
 With plenteous store of heath and withered fern,
 (A lading which he with his sickle cuts,
 Among the mountains) and beneath this roof
 He makes his summer couch, and here at noon
 Spreads out his limbs, while, yet unshorn, the
 Sheep,
 Panting beneath the burthen of their wool,
 Lie round him, even as if they were a part
 Of his own Household : nor, while from his bed
 He looks, through the open door-place, toward the
 lake
 And to the stirring breezes, does he want
 Creations lovely as the work of sleep—
 Fair sights, and visions of romantic joy !

VI.

WRITTEN WITH A SLATE PENCIL ON A STONE, ON THE
 SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN OF BLACK COMB.

STAY, bold Adventurer ; rest awhile thy limbs
 On this commodious Seat ! for much remains
 Of hard ascent before thou reach the top
 Of this huge Eminence,—from blackness named,
 And, to far-travelled storms of sea and land,
 A favourite spot of tournament and war !
 But thee may no such boisterous visitants
 Molest ; may gentle breezes fan thy brow ;
 And neither cloud conceal, nor misty air
 Bedim, the grand terraqueous spectacle,
 From centre to circumference, unveiled !
 Know, if thou grudge not to prolong thy rest,
 That on the summit whither thou art bound,
 A geographic Labourer pitched his tent,
 With books supplied and instruments of art,
 To measure height and distance ; lonely task,
 Week after week pursued !—To him was given
 Full many a glimpse (but sparingly bestowed
 On timid man) of Nature's processes
 Upon the exalted hills. He made report
 That once, while there he plied his studious work
 Within that canvass Dwelling, colours, lines,
 And the whole surface of the out-spread map,
 Became invisible : for all around
 Had darkness fallen—unthreatened, unproclaimed—
 As if the golden day itself had been
 Extinguished in a moment ; total gloom,
 In which he sat alone, with unclosed eyes,
 Upon the blinded mountain's silent top !

1812

VII.

WRITTEN WITH A SLATE PENCIL UPON A STONE, THE
 LARGEST OF A HEAP LYING NEAR A DOLMEN
 QUARRY, UPON ONE OF THE ISLANDS AT RIAL.

STRANGER ! this hillock of mis-shapen stones
 Is not a Ruin spared or made by time,
 Nor, as perchance thou rashly deem'st, the Cairn
 Of some old British Chief : 'tis nothing more
 Than the rude embryo of a little Dome
 Or Pleasure-house, once destined to be built
 Among the birch-trees of this rocky isle.
 But, as it chanced, Sir William having learned
 That from the shore a full-grown man might wade
 And make himself a freeman of this spot
 At any hour he chose, the prudent Knight

and the quarry and the mound
 uments of his unfinished task.
 on which these lines are traced, perhaps,
 e selected as the corner-stone
 tended Pile, which would have been
 unt odd plaything of elaborate skill,
 I guess, the linnet and the thrush,
 r little builders who dwell here,
 dered at the work. But blame him not,
 ir William was a gentle Knight,
 his vale, to which he appertained
 his ancestry. Then peace to him,
 the outrage which he had devised
 rgiveness!—But if thou art one
 ith thy impatience to become
 e of these mountains,—if, disturbed
 iful conceptions, thou hast hewn
 e quiet rock the elements
 im Mansion destined soon to blaze
 white splendour,—think again; and, taught
 r William and his quarry, leave
 nents to the bramble and the rose;
 the vernal slow-worm sun himself,
 he redbreast hop from stone to stone.

1800.

VIII.

se fair vales hath many a Tree
 Wordsworth's suit been spared;
 om the builder's hand this Stone,
 me rude beauty of its own,
 rescued by the Bard:
 it rest; and time will come
 n here the tender-hearted
 ave a gentle sigh for him,
 ne of the departed.

1830.

IX.

ay Ways, carried across these heights
 n perseverance, are destroyed,
 1 under ground, like sleeping worms.
 ture then to hope that Time will spare
 ble Walk! Yet on the mountain's side
 hand first shaped it; and the steps
 me Bard—repeated to and fro
 at noon, and under moonlight skies
 the vicissitudes of many a year—
 the weeds to creep o'er its grey line.
 ; scattering to the heedless winds

The vocal raptures of fresh poesy,
 Shall he frequent these precincts; locked no more
 In earnest converse with beloved Friends,
 Here will he gather stores of ready bliss,
 As from the beds and borders of a garden
 Choice flowers are gathered! But, if Power may
 spring
 Out of a farewell yearning—favoured more
 Than kindred wishes mated suitably
 With vain regrets—the Exile would consign
 This Walk, his loved possession, to the care
 Of those pure Minds that reverence the Muse.

1826.

X.

INSCRIPTIONS SUPPOSED TO BE FOUND IN AND NEAR
A HERMIT'S CELL.

1818.

I.

HOPES what are they!—Beads of morning
 Strung on slender blades of grass;
 Or a spider's web adorning
 In a strait and treacherous pass.

What are fears but voices airy!
 Whispering harm where harm is not;
 And deluding the unwary
 Till the fatal bolt is shot!

What is glory!—in the socket
 See how dying tapers fare!
 What is pride!—a whizzing rocket
 That would emulate a star.

What is friendship!—do not trust her,
 Nor the vows which she has made;
 Diamonds dart their brightest lustre
 From a palsy-shaken head.

What is truth!—a staff rejected;
 Duty!—an unwelcome clog;
 Joy!—a moon by fits reflected
 In a swamp or watery bog;

Bright, as if through ether steering,
 To the Traveller's eye it shone:
 He hath hailed it re-appearing—
 And as quickly it is gone;

Such is Joy—as quickly hidden,
 Or mis-shapen to the sight,
 And by mullen weeds forbidden
 To resume its native light.

What is youth!—a dancing billow,
(Winds behind, and rocks before!)
Age!—a drooping, tottering willow
On a flat and lazy shore.

What is peace!—when pain is over,
And love ceases to rebel,
Let the last faint sigh discover
That precedes the passing-knell!

XI.

INSCRIBED UPON A ROCK.

II.

PAUSE, Traveller! whoso'er thou be
Whom chance may lead to this retreat,
Where silence yields reluctantly
Even to the fleecy straggler's bleat;

Give voice to what my hand shall trace,
And fear not lest an idle sound
Of words unsuited to the place
Disturb its solitude profound.

I saw this Rock, while vernal air
Blew softly o'er the russet heath,
Uphold a Monument as fair
As church or abbey furnisheth.

Unsullied did it meet the day,
Like marble, white, like ether, pure;
As if, beneath, some hero lay,
Honoured with costliest sepulture.

My fancy kindled as I gazed;
And, ever as the sun shone forth,
The flattered structure glistened, blazed,
And seemed the proudest thing on earth.

But frost had reared the gorgeous Pile
Unsound as those which Fortune builds—
To undermine with secret guile,
Sapped by the very beam that gilds.

And, while I gazed, with sudden shock
Fell the whole Fabric to the ground;
And naked left this dripping Rock,
With shapeless ruin spread around!

XII.

III.

HAST thou seen, with flash incessant,
Bubbles gliding under ice,
Bodied forth and evanescent,
No one knows by what device!

Such are thoughts!—A wind-swept meadow
Mimicking a troubled sea,
Such is life; and death a shadow
From the rock eternity!

XIII.

NEAR THE SPRING OF THE HERMITAGE.

IV.

TROUBLED long with warring notions
Long impatient of thy rod,
I resign my soul's emotions
Unto Thee, mysterious God!

What avails the kindly shelter
Yielded by this craggy rent,
If my spirit toss and welter
On the waves of discontent?

Parching Summer hath no warrant
To consume this crystal Well;
Rains, that make each rill a torrent,
Neither sully it nor swell.

Thus, dishonouring not her station,
Would my Life present to Thee,
Gracious God, the pure oblation
Of divine tranquillity!

XIV.

V.

Not seldom, clad in radiant vest,
Deceitfully goes forth the Morn;
Not seldom Evening in the west
Sinks smilingly foreworn.

The smoothest seas will sometimes prove,
To the confiding Bark, untrue;
And, if she trust the stars above,
They can be treacherous too.

The umbrageous Oak, in pomp outspread,
Full oft, when storms the welkin rend,
Draws lightning down upon the head
It promised to defend.

But Thou art true, incarnate Lord,
Who didst vouchsafe for man to die ;
Thy smile is sure, thy plighted word
No change can falsify !

I bent before thy gracious throne,
And asked for peace on suppliant knee ;
And peace was given,—nor peace alone,
But faith sublimed to ecstasy !

XV.

IN THE SPOT WHERE THE HERMITAGE STOOD ON
ST. HERBERT'S ISLAND, DERWENT-WATER.

thou in the dear love of some one Friend
hast been so happy that thou know'st what thoughts
fill sometimes in the happiness of love
like the heart sink, then wilt thou reverence
this quiet spot ; and, Stranger ! not unmoved
thou beholdest this shapeless heap of stones,
the desolate ruins of St. Herbert's Cell.
here stood his threshold ; here was spread the roof
that sheltered him, a self-secluded Man,
for long exercise in social cares
and offices humane, intent to adore

The Deity, with undistracted mind,
And meditate on everlasting things,
In utter solitude.—But he had left
A Fellow-labourer, whom the good Man loved
As his own soul. And, when with eye upraised
To heaven he knelt before the crucifix,
While o'er the lake the cataract of Lodore
Pealed to his orisons, and when he paced
Along the beach of this small isle and thought
Of his Companion, he would pray that both
(Now that their earthly duties were fulfilled)
Might die in the same moment. Nor in vain
So prayed he :—as our chronicles report,
Though here the Hermit numbered his last day
Far from St. Cuthbert his beloved Friend,
Those holy Men both died in the same hour.

1800.

XVI.

ON THE BANKS OF A ROCKY STREAM.

BEHOLD an emblem of our human mind
Crowded with thoughts that need a settled home,
Yet, like to eddying balls of foam
Within this whirlpool, they each other chase
Round and round, and neither find
An outlet nor a resting-place !
Stranger, if such disquietude be thine,
Fall on thy knees and sue for help divine.

SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER

MODERNISED.

I.

THE PRIORESS' TALE.

'Call up him who left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold.'

In the following Poem no further deviation from the original has been made than was necessary for the fluent reading and instant understanding of the Author. so much, however, is the language altered since Chaucer's time, especially in pronunciation, that much was to be removed, and its place supplied with as little incongruity as possible. The ancient accent has been retained in a few conjunctions, as *also* and *alway*, from a conviction that such sprinklings of antiquity would be admitted, by persons of taste, to have a graceful accordance with the subject. The fierce bigotry of the Prioress forms a fine back-ground for her tender-hearted sympathies with the Mother and Child; and the mode in which the story is told amply atones for the extravagance of the miracle.

I.

"O Lord, our Lord! how wondrously," (quoth she)
"Thy name in this large world is spread abroad!
For not alone by men of dignity
Thy worship is performed and precious laud;
But by the mouths of children, gracious God!
Thy goodness is set forth; they when they be
Upon the breast thy name do glorify."

II

Wherefore in praise, the worthiest that I may,
Jesu! of thee, and the white Lily-flower
Which did thee bear, and is a Maid for aye,
To tell a story I will use my power;
Not that I may increase her honour's dower,
For she herself is honour, and the root
Of goodness, next her Son, our soul's best boot.

III.

O Mother Maid! O Maid and Mother free!
O bush unburnt! burning in Moses' sight!
That down didst ravish from the Deity,
Through humbleness, the spirit that did alight
Upon thy heart, whence, through that glory's might,
Conceived was the Father's sapience,
Help me to tell it in thy reverence!

IV.

Lady! thy goodness, thy magnificence,
Thy virtue, and thy great humility,
Surpass all science and all utterance;
For sometimes, Lady! ere men pray to thee
Thou goest before in thy benignity,
The light to us vouchsafing of thy prayer,
To be our guide unto thy Son so dear.

V.

My knowledge is so weak, O blisful Queen!
To tell abroad thy mighty worthiness,
That I the weight of it may not sustain;
But as a child of twelvemonths old or less,
That laboureth his language to express,
Even so fare I; and therefore, I thee pray,
Guide thou my song which I of thee shall say.

VI.

There was in Asia, in a mighty town,
'Mong Christian folk, a street where Jews might
Assigned to them and given them for their own
By a great Lord, for gain and usury,
Hateful to Christ and to his company;
And through this street who list might ride
wend;
Free was it, and unbarred at either end.

VII.

A little school of Christian people stood
Down at the farther end, in which there were
A nest of children come of Christian blood,
That learned in that school from year to year
Such sort of doctrine as men used there,
That is to say, to sing and read also,
As little children in their childhood do.

VIII.

Among these children was a Widow's son,
A little scholar, scarcely seven years old,
Who day by day unto this school hath gone,
And eke, when he the image did behold
Of Jesu's Mother, as he had been told,
This Child was wont to kneel adown and say
Ave Marie, as he goeth by the way.

ix.

us her little Son hath taught
 dy, Jesu's Mother dear,
 , and he forgot it not ;
 nt hath a ready ear.
 liness of youth : and hence,
 this matter when I may,
 in my presence standeth aye,
 g to Christ did reverence.

x.

l, while in the school he sate
 ming with an earnest cheer,
 rest their anthem-book repeat
inptoris did he hear ;
 t he drew him near and near,
 to the words and to the note,
 rse he learned it all by rote.

xi.

w he nothing what it said,
 ler was of age to know ;
 rade he repaired, and prayed
 aning of this song would show,
 declare why men sing so ;
 , that he might be at ease,
 him beseech on his bare knees.

xii.

w, who elder was than he,
 thus:—' This song, I hav heard say,
 for our blissful Lady free ;
 and also her to pray
 upon our dying day :
 e in this, I know it not ;
 n,—small grammar I have got.'

xiii.

ng fashioned in reverence
 er!' said this Innocent ;
 I will use my diligence
 re Christmas-tide be spent ;
 my Primer shall be shent,
 eaten three times in an hour,
 ill praise with all my power.'

xiv.

ow, whom he had so besought,
 homeward taught him privily
 ang it well and fearlessly,
 word according to the note :
 it passèd through his throat ;
 d schoolward whensoc'er he went,
 ther fixed was his intent.

xv.

Through all the Jewry (this before said I)
 This little Child, as he came to and fro,
 Full merrily then would he sing and cry,
 O *Alma Redemptoris*! high and low :
 The sweetness of Christ's Mother piercèd so
 His heart, that her to praise, to her to pray,
 He cannot stop his singing by the way.

xvi.

The Serpent, Satan, our first foe, that hath
 His wasp's nest in Jew's heart, upswelled—' O woe,
 O Hebrew people !' said he in his wrath,
 ' Is it an honest thing ! Shall this be so !
 That such a Boy where'er he lists shall go
 In your despite, and sing his hymns and saws,
 Which is against the reverence of our laws !'

xvii.

From that day forward have the Jews conspired
 Out of the world this Innocent to chase ;
 And to this end a Homicide they hired,
 That in an alley had a privy place,
 And, as the Child 'gan to the school to pace,
 This cruel Jew him seized, and held him fast
 And cut his throat, and in a pit him cast.

xviii.

I say that him into a pit they threw,
 A loathsome pit, whence noisome scents exhale ;
 O cursed folk ! away, ye Herods new !
 What may your ill intentions you avail !
 Murder will out ; certes it will not fail ;
 Know, that the honour of high God may spread,
 The blood cries out on your accursed deed.

xix.

O Martyr 'stablished in virginity !
 Now may'st thou sing for aye before the throne,
 Following the Lamb celestial," quoth she,
 " Of which the great Evangelist, Saint John,
 In Patmos wrote, who saith of them that go
 Before the Lamb singing continually,
 That never fleshly woman they did know.

xx.

Now this poor widow waiteth all that night
 After her little Child, and he came not ;
 For which, by earliest glimpse of morning light,
 With face all pale with dread and busy thought,
 She at the School and elsewhere him hath sought,
 Until thus far she learned, that he had been
 In the Jews' street, and there he last was seen.

R R

XXI.

With Mother's pity in her breast enclosed
She gooth, as she were half out of her mind,
To every place wherein she hath supposed
By likelihood her little Son to find;
And ever on Christ's Mother meek and kind
She cried, till to the Jewry she was brought,
And him among the accursed Jews she sought.

XXII.

She asketh, and she piteously doth pray
To every Jew that dwelleth in that place
To tell her if her child had passed that way;
They all said—Nay; but Jesu of his grace
Gave to her thought, that in a little space
She for her Son in that same spot did cry
Where he was cast into a pit hard by.

XXIII.

O thou great God that dost perform thy laud
By mouths of Innocents, lo! here thy might;
This gem of chastity, this emerald,
And eke of martyrdom this ruby bright,
There, where with mangled throat he lay upright,
The *Alma Redemptoris* gan to sing
So loud, that with his voice the place did ring.

XXIV.

The Christian folk that through the Jewry went
Come to the spot in wonder at the thing;
And hastily they for the Provost sent;
Immediately he came, not tarrying,
And praiseth Christ that is our heavenly King,
And eke his Mother, honour of Mankind:
Which done, he bade that they the Jews should bind.

XXV.

This Child with piteous lamentation then
Was taken up, singing his song alway;
And with procession great and pomp of men
To the next Abbey him they bare away;
His Mother swooning by the body lay:
And scarcely could the people that were near
Remove this second Rachel from the bier.

XXVI.

Torment and shameful death to every one
This Provost doth for those bad Jews prepare
That of this murder wist, and that anon:
Such wickedness his judgments cannot spare;
Who will do evil, evil shall he bear;
Them therefore with wild horses did he draw,
And after that he hung them by the law.

XXVII.

Upon his bier this Innocent doth lie
Before the altar while the Mass doth last;
The Abbot with his convent's company
Then sped themselves to bury him full fast;
And, when they holy water on him cast,
Yet spake this Child when sprinkled was the w
And sang, O *Alma Redemptoris Mater*!

XXVIII.

This Abbot, for he was a holy man,
As all Monks are, or surely ought to be,
In supplication to the Child began
Thus saying, 'O dear Child! I summon thee
In virtue of the holy Trinity
Tell me the cause why thou dost sing this hymn
Since that thy throat is cut, as it doth seem.'

XXIX.

'My throat is cut unto the bone, I trow,'
Said this young Child, 'and by the law of kin
I should have died, yea many hours ago;
But Jesus Christ, as in the books ye find,
Will that his glory last, and be in mind;
And, for the worship of his Mother dear,
Yet may I sing, O *Alma*! loud and clear.

XXX.

'This well of mercy, Jesu's Mother sweet,
After my knowledge I have loved alway;
And in the hour when I my death did meet
To me she came, and thus to me did say,
"Thou in thy dying sing this holy lay,"
As ye have heard; and soon as I had sung
Methought she laid a grain upon my tongue.

XXXI.

'Wherefore I sing, nor can from song refrain.
In honour of that blissful Maiden free,
Till from my tongue off taken is the grain;
And after that thus said she unto me;
"My little Child, then will I come for thee—
Soon as the grain from off thy tongue they take,
Be not dismayed, I will not thee forsake!"

XXXII.

This holy Monk, this Abbot—him mean ~~the~~
Touched then his tongue, and took away ~~the~~
And he gave up the ghost full peacefully ~~and~~
And, when the Abbot had this wonder seen,
His salt tears trickled down like showers ~~of rain~~
And on his face he dropped upon the ground,
And still he lay as if he had been bound.

xxxiii.

whole Convent on the pavement lay,
and praising Jesu's Mother dear;
that they rose, and took their way,
d up this Martyr from the bier,
tomb of precious marble clear
his uncorrupted body sweet.—
he be, God grant us him to meet!

xxxiv.

few of Lincoln! in like sort laid low
d Jews—thing well and widely known,
is done a little while ago—
thou for us, while here we tarry
ful folk, that God, with pitying eye,
would his mercy multiply
r reverence of his Mother Mary!"

II.

CUCKOO AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

I.

of Love—*ah, benedicite!*
hty and how great a Lord is he!
f low hearts can make high, of high
ake low, and unto death bring nigh;
l hearts he can make them kind and free.

II.

little time, as hath been found,
ake sick folk whole and fresh and sound:
io are whole in body and in mind,
ake sick,—bind can he and unbind
he will have bound, or have unbound.

III.

is might my wit may not suffice;
nen he can make them out of wise;—
ay do all that he will devise;
ers he can make abate their vice,
id hearts can make tremble in a trice.

IV.

the whole of what he will, he may;
him dare not any wight say nay;
le or afflict whome'er he will,
en or to grieve, he hath like skill;
t his might he sheds on the eve of May.

V.

For every true heart, gentle heart and free,
That with him is, or thinketh so to be,
Now against May shall have some stirring—whether
To joy, or be it to some mourning; never
At other time, methinks, in like degree.

VI.

For now when they may hear the small birds' song,
And see the budding leaves the branches throng,
This unto their remembrance doth bring
All kinds of pleasure mix'd with sorrowing;
And longing of sweet thoughts that ever long.

VII.

And of that longing heaviness doth come,
Whence oft great sickness grows of heart and home;
Sick are they all for lack of their desire;
And thus in May their hearts are set on fire,
So that they burn forth in great martyrdom.

VIII.

In sooth, I speak from feeling, what though now
Old am I, and to genial pleasure slow;
Yet have I felt of sickness through the May,
Both hot and cold, and heart-aches every day,—
How hard, alas! to bear, I only know.

IX.

Such shaking doth the fever in me keep
Through all this May that I have little sleep;
And also 'tis not likely unto me,
That any living heart should sleepy be
In which Love's dart its fiery point doth steep.

X.

But tossing lately on a sleepless bed,
I of a token thought which Lovers heed;
How among them it was a common tale,
That it was good to hear the Nightingale,
Ere the vile Cuckoo's note be uttered.

XI.

And then I thought anon as it was day,
I gladly would go somewhere to essay
If I perchance a Nightingale might hear,
For yet had I heard none, of all that year,
And it was then the third night of the May.

XII.

And soon as I a glimpse of day espied,
No longer would I in my bed abide,
But straightway to a wood that was hard by,
Forth did I go, alone and fearlessly,
And hied the pathway down by a brook-side;
x x x

SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER.

XIII.

I came all white and green,
— one had never been.
I was green, with daisy powdered over;
the flowers, the grove a lofty cover,
and white; and nothing else was seen.

XIV.

I sat me down among the fair fresh flowers,
saw the birds come tripping from their bowers,
so they had rested them all night; and they,
were so joyful at the light of day,
gan to honour May with all their powers.

XV.

I did they know that service all by rote,
— there was many and many a lovely note,
some, singing loud, as if they had complained;
some with their notes another manner feigned;
and some did sing all out with the full throat.

XVI.

pruned themselves, and made themselves right
long and leaping light upon the spray; [gay,
ever two and two together were,
same as they had chosen for the year,
— Saint Valentine's returning day.

XVII.

— anwhile the stream, whose bank I sat upon,
Was making such a noise as it ran on
Accordant to the sweet Birds' harmony;
Methought that it was the best melody
Which ever to man's ear a passage won.

XVIII.

And for delight, but how I never wot,
I in a slumber and a swoon was caught,
Not all asleep and yet not waking wholly;
And as I lay, the Cuckoo, bird unholy,
Broke silence, or I heard him in my thought.

XIX.

And that was right upon a tree fast by,
And who was then ill satisfied but I!
Now, God, quoth I, that died upon the rood,
From thee and thy base throat, keep all that's good,
Full little joy have I now of thy cry.

XX.

And, as I with the Cuckoo thus gan chide,
In the next bush that was me fast beside,
I heard the lusty Nightingale so sing,
That her clear voice made a loud rioting,
Echoing thorough all the green wood wide.

XXI.

Ah! good sweet Nightingale! for me
Hence hast thou stay'd a little while
For we have had the sorry Cuckoo
And she hath been before thee wild
Evil light on her! she hath done me

XXII.

But hear you now a wondrous thing
As long as in that swooning-fit I lay
Methought I wist right well what she
And had good knowing both of the
And of their speech, and all that she

XXIII.

The Nightingale thus in my hearing
Good Cuckoo, seek some other bus
And, prithce, let us that can sing
For every wight eschews thy song
Such uncouth singing verily dost thou

XXIV.

What! quoth she then, what is 't the
It seems to me I sing as well as thou
For mine's a song that is both true
Although I cannot quaver so in voice
As thou dost in thy throat, I wot thou

XXV.

All men may understanding have
But, Nightingale, so may they not
For thou hast many a foolish and
Thou say'st OSEE, OSEE, then how
Have knowledge, I thee pray, what

XXVI.

Ah, fool! quoth she, wist thou not
Oft as I say OSEE, OSEE, I wis,
Then mean I, that I should be woe
That shamefully they one and all
Whoever against Love mean aught

XXVII.

And also would I that they all were
Who do not think in love their life
For who is loth the God of Love
Is only fit to die, I dare well say,
And for that cause OSEE I cry; I

XXVIII.

Ay, quoth the Cuckoo, that is a
That all must love or die; but I
And take my leave of all such
For mine intent it neither is to
Nor ever while I live Love's y

XXX.

vers of all folk that be alive,
 ost disquiet have and least do thrive ;
 eeling have of sorrow woe and care,
 e least welfare cometh to their share ;
 need is there against the truth to strive !

XXXI.

! quoth she, thou art all out of thy mind,
 n thy churlishness a cause canst find
 ak of Love's true Servants in this mood ;
 this world no service is so good
 ry wight that gentle is of kind.

XXXII.

ereof comes all goodness and all worth ;
 ntiless and honour thence come forth ;
 e worship comes, content and true heart's
 pleasure,
 ull-assured trust, joy without measure,
 ollity, fresh cheerfulness, and mirth ;

XXXIII.

ounty, lowliness, and courtesy,
 eemliness, and faithful company,
 bread of shame that will not do amiss ;
 e that faithfully Love's servant is,
 r than be disgraced, would chuse to die.

XXXIV.

hat the very truth it is which I
 ay—in such belief I'll live and die ;
 Cuckoo, do thou so, by my advice.
 quoth she, let me never hope for bliss,
 that counsel I do e'er comply.

XXXV.

Nightingale ! thou speakest wondrous fair,
 ' all that, the truth is found elsewhere ;
 ve in young folk is but rage, I wis ;
 ve in old folk a great dotage is ;
 ost it useth, him 'twill most impair.

XXXVI.

ereof come all contraries to gladness ;
 sickness comes, and overwhelming sadness,
 st and jealousy, despite, debate,
 our, shame, envy importunate,
 anger, mischief, poverty, and madness.

XXXVII.

is aye an office of despair,
 ne thing is therein which is not fair ;
 hose gets of love a little bliss,
 it alway stay with him, I wis
 ay full soon go with an old man's hair.

XXXVIII.

And, therefore, Nightingale ! do thou keep nigh,
 For trust me well, in spite of thy quaint cry,
 If long time from thy mate thou be, or far,
 Thou 'lt be as others that forsaken are ;
 Then shalt thou raise a clamour as do I.

XXXIX.

Fie, quoth she, on thy name, Bird ill beseen !
 The God of Love afflict thee with all teen,
 For thou art worse than mad a thousand fold ;
 For many a one hath virtues manifold,
 Who had been nought, if Love had never been.

XL.

For evermore his servants Love amendeth,
 And he from every blemish them defendeth ;
 And maketh them to burn, as in a fire,
 In loyalty, and worshipful desire,
 And, when it likes him, joy enough them sendeth.

XLI.

Thou Nightingale ! the Cuckoo said, be still,
 For Love no reason hath but his own will ;—
 For to th' untrue he oft gives ease and joy ;
 True lovers doth so bitterly annoy,
 He lets them perish through that grievous ill.

XLII.

With such a master would I never be * ;
 For he, in sooth, is blind, and may not see,
 And knows not when he hurts and when he heals ;
 Within this court full seldom Truth avails,
 So diverse in his wilfulness is he

XLIII.

Then of the Nightingale did I take note,
 How from her inmost heart a sigh she brought,
 And said, Alas ! that ever I was born,
 Not one word have I now, I am so forlorn,—
 And with that word, she into tears burst out.

XLIV.

Alas, alas ! my very heart will break,
 Quoth she, to hear this churlish bird thus speak
 Of Love, and of his holy services ;
 Now, God of Love ! thou help me in some wise,
 That vengeance on this Cuckoo I may wreak.

XLV.

And so methought I started up anon,
 And to the brook I ran and got a stone,
 Which at the Cuckoo hardily I cast,
 And he for dread did fly away full fast ;
 And glad, in sooth, was I when he was gone.

* From a manuscript in the Bodleian, as are also stanzas 44 and 45, which are necessary to complete the scenes.

XLV.

And as he flew, the Cuckoo, over and aye,
Kept crying, "Farewell!—farewell, Popinjay!"
As if in scornful mockery of me;
And on I hunted him from tree to tree,
Till he was far, all out of sight, away.

XLVI.

Then straightway came the Nightingale to me,
And said, Forsooth, my friend, do I thank thee,
That thou wert near to rescue me; and now,
Unto the God of Love I make a vow,
That all this May I will thy songstress be.

XLVII.

Well satisfied, I thanked her, and she said,
By this mishap no longer be dismayed,
Though thou the Cuckoo heard, ere thou heard'st me;
Yet if I live it shall amended be,
When next May comes, if I am not afraid.

XLVIII.

And one thing will I counsel thee also,
The Cuckoo trust not thou, nor his Love's saw;
All that she said is an outrageous lie.
Nay, nothing shall me bring thereto, quoth I,
For Love, and it hath done me mighty wee.

XLIX.

Yea, hath it! use, quoth she, this medicine;
Thus May-time, every day before thou dine,
Go look on the fresh daisy; then say I,
Although for pain thou may'st be like to die,
Thou wilt be eased, and less wilt droop and pine.

L.

And mind always that thou be good and true,
And I will sing one song, of many new,
For love of thee, as loud as I may cry;
And then did she begin this song full high,
'Deahrew all them that are in love untrue'

LI.

And soon as she had sung it to the end,
Now farewell, quoth she, for I hence must wend;
And, God of Love, that can right well and may,
Send unto thee as mickle joy this day,
As ever he to Lover yet did send.

LII.

Thus takes the Nightingale her leave of me;
I pray to God with her always to be,
And joy of love to send her evermore;
And shield us from the Cuckoo and her lore,
For there is not so false a bird as she.

LIII.

Forth then she flew, the gentle Nightingale,
To all the Birds that lodged within that dale,
And gathered each and all into one place;
And them besought to hear her doleful case,
And thus it was that she began her tale.

LIV.

The Cuckoo—'tis not well that I should hide
How she and I did each the other chide,
And without ceasing, since it was daylight;
And now I pray you all to do me right
Of that false Bird whom Love can not abide.

LV.

Then spake one Bird, and full assent all gave
This matter asketh counsel good as grave,
For birds we are—all here together brought;
And, in good sooth, the Cuckoo here is not;
And therefore we a Parliament will have.

LVI.

And thereto shall the Eagle be our Lord,
And other Peers whose names are on record;
A summons to the Cuckoo shall be sent,
And judgment there be given; or that intent
Failing, we finally shall make accord.

LVII.

And all this shall be done, without a nay,
The morrow after Saint Valentine's day,
Under a maple that is well beaven,
Before the chamber-window of the Queen,
At Woodstock, on the meadow green and gay.

LVIII.

She thanked them; and then her leave she took
And flew into a hawthorn by that brook;
And there she sat and sang—upon that tree
"For term of life Love shall have hold of me"
So loudly, that I with that song awoke.

Unlearned Book and rude, as well I know,
For beauty thou hast none, nor eloquence,
Who did on thee the hardness bestow
To appear before my Lady! but a sene
Thou surely hast of her benevolence,
Whereof her hourly bearing proof doth give;
For of all good she is the best alive.

Alas, poor Book! for thy unworthiness,
To show to her some pleasant meanings writ
In winning words, since through her gentleness,
Thee she accepts as for her service fit!
Oh! it repents me I have neither wit
Nor leisure unto thee more worth to give;
For of all good she is the best alive.

meekly with all lowliness,
 far from her I reverence,
 on my truth and stedfastness,
 to give my sorrow's violence,
 as I wish, as knows your sapience,
 a king proof to me would give ;
 and she is the best alive.

L'ENVOY.

Aurora, Day of gladness !
 it, with heavenly influence
 out of beauty and goodness,
 I lay, by your beneficence,
 hath forth in silence,—comfort give !
 good, you are the best alive.

EXPLICIT.

III.

TROILUS AND CRESIDA.

As Troilus began to clear
 his sleep, at the first break of day,
 Pandarus, his own Brother dear,
 God, full piteously did say,
 " Palace see of Cresida ;
 yet may have no other feast,
 but her Palace at the least !

And he to cover his intent
 went into the Town to go,
 but forth to Cresid's Palace went ;
 this simple Troilus was woe,
 his sorrowful heart would break in two ;
 he saw her doors fast bolted all,
 and sorrow down he 'gan to fall.

When this true Lover 'gan behold,
 at every window of the place,
 he thought his heart was icy cold ;
 with changed, pale, and deadly face,
 he uttered, forth he 'gan to pace ;
 his purpose bent so fast to ride,
 that his continuance espied.

Thus,—O Palace desolate !
 how uses, once so richly dight !
 how empty and disconsolate !
 in which extinguished is the light ;
 from day that now art night,
 to fall and I to die ; since she
 hath held us both in sovereignty.

O, of all houses once the crownèd boast !
 Palace illumined with the sun of bliss ;
 O ring of which the ruby now is lost,
 O cause of woe, that cause has been of bliss :
 Yet, since I may no better, would I kiss
 Thy cold doors ; but I dare not for this rout ;
 Farewell, thou shrine of which the Saint is out !

Therewith he cast on Pandarus an eye,
 With changèd face, and piteous to behold ;
 And when he might his time aright espy,
 Aye as he rode, to Pandarus he told
 Both his new sorrow and his joys of old,
 So piteously, and with so dead a hue,
 That every wight might on his sorrow rue.

Forth from the spot he rideth up and down,
 And everything to his remembrance
 Came as he rode by places of the town
 Where he had felt such perfect pleasure once
 Lo, yonder saw I mine own Lady dance,
 And in that Temple she with her bright eyes,
 My Lady dear, first bound me captive-wise.

And yonder with joy-smitten heart have I
 Heard my own Cresid's laugh ; and once at play
 I yonder saw her eke full blissfully ;
 And yonder once she unto me 'gan say—
 Now, my sweet Troilus, love me well, I pray !
 And there so graciously did me behold,
 That hers unto the death my heart I hold.

And at the corner of that self-same house
 Heard I my most beloved Lady dear,
 So womanly, with voice melodious
 Singing so well, so goodly, and so clear,
 That in my soul methinks I yet do hear
 The blissful sound ; and in that very place
 My Lady first me took unto her grace.

O blissful God of Love ! then thus he cried,
 When I the process have in memory,
 How thou hast wearied me on every side,
 Men thence a book might make, a history ;
 What need to seek a conquest over me,
 Since I am wholly at thy will ! what joy
 Hast thou thy own liege subjects to destroy !

Dread Lord ! so fearful when provoked, thine ire
 Well hast thou wreaked on me by pain and grief ;
 Now mercy, Lord ! thou know'st well I desire
 Thy grace above all pleasures first and chief ;
 And live and die I will in thy belief ;
 For which I ask for guerdon but one boon,
 That Cresida again thou send me soon.

Constrain her heart as quickly to return,
As thou dost mine with longing her to see,
Then know I well that she would not sojourn.
Now, blissful Lord, so cruel do not be
Unto the blood of Troy, I pray of thee,
As Juno was unto the Theban blood,
From whence to Thebes came griefs in multitude.

And after this he to the gate did go
Whence Cresid rode, as if in haste she was;
And up and down there went, and to and fro,
And to himself full oft he said, alas!
From hence my hope, and solace forth did pass.
O would the blissful God now for his joy,
I might her see again coming to Troy!

And up to yonder hill was I her guide;
Alas, and there I took of her my leave;
Yonder I saw her to her Father ride,
For very grief of which my heart shall cleave; -
And hither home I came when it was eve;
And here I dwell an outcast from all joy,
And shall, unless I see her soon in Troy.

And of himself did he imagine oft,
That he was blighted, pale, and waxen less
Than he was wont; and that in whispers soft
Men said, what may it be, can no one guess
Why Troilus hath all this heaviness!
All which he of himself conceited wholly
Out of his weakness and his melancholy.

Another time he took into his head,
That every wight, who in the way passed by,
Had of him ruth, and fancied that they said,
I am right sorry Troilus will die:
And thus a day or two drove wearily;
As ye have heard; such life 'gan he to lead
As one that standeth betwixt hope and dread.

For which it pleased him in his songs to show
The occasion of his woe, as best he might,
And made a fitting song, of words but few,
Somewhat his woeful heart to make more bight;
And when he was removed from all men's sight,
With a soft night voice, he of his Lady dear,
That absent was, 'gan sing as ye may hear.

O star, of which I lost have all the light,
With a sore heart well ought I to bewail,
That ever dark in torment, night by night,
Toward my death with wind I steer and sail;

For which upon the tenth night if thou fail,
With thy bright beams to guide me but
My ship and the Charybdis will devour.

As soon as he this song had thus sung through,
He fell again into his sorrows old;
And every night, as was his wont to do,
Troilus stood the bright moon to behold;
And all his trouble to the moon he told,
And said; I wis, when thou art horn'd again,
I shall be glad if all the world be true.

Thy horns were old as now upon that morrow,
When hence did journey my bright Lady dear,
That cause is of my torment and my sorrow,
For which, oh, gentle Luna, bright and clear,
For love of God, run fast above thy sphere,
For when thy horns begin once more to spring,
Then shall she come, that with her bliss may bring.

The day is more, and longer every night
Than they were wont to be—for he thought so;
And that the sun did take his course not right,
By longer way than he was wont to go;
And said, I am in constant dread I trow,
That Phaëton his son is yet alive,
His too fond father's car amiss to drive.

Upon the walls fast also would he walk,
To the end that he the Grecian host might see.
And ever thus he to himself would talk—
Lo! yonder is my own bright Lady free;
Or yonder is it that the tents must be;
And thence does come this air which is so sweet,
That in my soul I feel the joy of it.

And certainly this wind, that more and more
By moments thus increaseth in my face,
Is of my Lady's sighs heavy and sore;
I prove it thus; for in no other space
Of all this town, save only in this place,
Feel I a wind, that soundeth so like pain;
It saith, Alas, why severed are we twain!

A weary while in pain he tosooth thus,
Till fully past and gone was the ninth night;
And ever at his side stood Pandarus,
Who busily made use of all his might
To comfort him, and make his heart more light;
Giving him always hope, that she the morrow
Of the tenth day will come, and end his sorrow.

POEMS REFERRING TO THE PERIOD OF OLD AGE.

I.

OLD CUMBERLAND BEGGAR.

Beggars, to which the Old Man here described
 will probably soon be extinct. It consisted of poor,
 old and infirm persons, who confined them-
 selves round in their neighbourhood, and
 on fixed days, on which, at different houses,
 they received alms, sometimes in money, but
 provisions.

The aged Beggar in my walk ;
 As seated, by the highway side,
 The structure of rude masonry
 At the foot of a huge hill, that they
 Turn their horses down the steep rough road
 To remount at ease. The aged Man
 Laid his staff across the broad smooth stone
 To lay the pile ; and, from a bag
 With flour, the dole of village dames,
 Took his scraps and fragments, one by one ;
 And fed them with a fixed and serious look
 Of imputation. In the sun,
 The second step of that small pile,
 And by those wild unpeopled hills,
 He ate his food in solitude :
 The crumbs scattered from his palsied hand,
 He attempted to prevent the waste,
 And fed still, the crumbs in little showers
 On the ground ; and the small mountain birds,
 Were long yet to peck their destined meal,
 And fed within the length of half his staff.

From my childhood have I known ; and then
 As old, he seems not older now ;
 As on, a solitary Man,
 As in appearance, that for him
 The riding Horseman throws not with a slack
 His hand his alms upon the ground,
 —that he may safely lodge the coin
 In the old Man's hat ; nor quits him so,
 When he has given his horse the rein,
 The aged Beggar with a look
 And half-reverted. She who tends
 Her gate, when in summer at her door
 Her wheel, if on the road she sees
 A beggar coming, quits her work,
 And the latch for him that he may pass.

The post-boy, when his rattling wheels o'ertake
 The aged Beggar in the woody lane,
 Shouts to him from behind ; and, if thus warned
 The old man does not change his course, the boy
 Turns with less noisy wheels to the roadside,
 And passes gently by, without a curse
 Upon his lips, or anger at his heart.

He travels on, a solitary Man ;
 His age has no companion. On the ground
 His eyes are turned, and, as he moves along,
 They move along the ground ; and, evermore,
 Instead of common and habitual sight
 Of fields with rural works, of hill and dale,
 And the blue sky, one little span of earth
 Is all his prospect. Thus, from day to day,
 Bow-bent, his eyes for ever on the ground,
 He plies his weary journey ; seeing still,
 And seldom knowing that he sees, some straw,
 Some scattered leaf, or marks which, in one track,
 The nails of cart or chariot-wheel have left
 Impressed on the white road,—in the same line,
 At distance still the same. Poor Traveller !
 His staff trails with him ; scarcely do his feet
 Disturb the summer dust ; he is so still
 In look and motion, that the cottage curs,
 Ere he has passed the door, will turn away,
 Weary of barking at him. Boys and girls,
 The vacant and the busy, maids and youths,
 And urchins newly breeched—all pass him by :
 Him even the slow-paced waggon leaves behind.

But deem not this Man useless.—Statesmen ! ye
 Who are so restless in your wisdom, ye
 Who have a broom still ready in your hands
 To rid the world of nuisances ; ye proud,
 Heart-swoln, while in your pride ye contemplate
 Your talents, power, or wisdom, deem him not
 A burthen of the earth ! 'Tis Nature's law
 That none, the meanest of created things,
 Of forms created the most vile and brute,
 The dullest or most noxious, should exist
 Divorced from good—a spirit and pulse of good,
 A life and soul, to every mode of being
 Inseparably linked. Then be assured

That least of all can ought—that ever owned
 The heaven-regarding eye and front sublime
 Which man is born to—sink, howe'er depressed,
 So low as to be scorned without a sin;
 Without offence to God cast out of view,
 Like the dry remnant of a garden-flower
 Whose seeds are shed, or as an implement
 Worn out and worthless. While from door to door,
 This old Man creeps, the villagers in him
 Behold a record which together binds
 Past deeds and offices of charity,
 Else unremembered, and so keeps alive
 The kindly mood in hearts which lapse of years,
 And that half-wisdom half-experience gives,
 Make slow to feel, and by sure steps resign
 To selfishness and cold oblivious cares.
 Among the farms and solitary huts,
 Hamlets and thinly-scattered villages,
 Where'er the aged Beggar takes his rounds,
 The mild necessity of use compels
 To acts of love; and habit does the work
 Of reason; yet prepares that after-joy
 Which reason cherishes. And thus the soul,
 By that sweet taste of pleasure unpursued,
 Doth find herself incessantly disposed
 To virtue and true goodness.

Some there are,
 By their good works exalted, lofty minds
 And meditative, authors of delight
 And happiness, which to the end of time
 Will live, and spread, and kindle: even such minds
 In childhood, from this solitary Being,
 Or from like wanderer, haply have received
 (A thing more precious far than all that books
 Or the solitudes of love can do!)
 That first mild touch of sympathy and thought,
 In which they found their kindred with a world
 Where want and sorrow were. The easy man
 Who sits at his own door,—and, like the pear
 That overhangs his head from the green wall,
 Feeds in the sunshine; the robust and young,
 The prosperous and unthinking, they who live
 Sheltered, and flourish in a little grove
 Of their own kindred;—all behold in him
 A silent monitor, which on their minds
 Must needs impress a transitory thought
 Of self-congratulation, to the heart
 Of each recalling his peculiar boons,
 His charters and exemptions; and, perchance,
 Though he to no one give the fortitude
 And circumspection needful to preserve
 His present blessings, and to husband up
 The respite of the season, he, at least,
 And 'tis no vulgar service, makes them felt.

Yet further. — Many, I believe, there are
 Who live a life of virtuous decency,
 Men who can hear the Decalogue and feel
 No self-reproach; who of the moral law
 Established in the land where they abide
 Are strict observers; and not negligent
 In acts of love to those with whom they dwell,
 Their kindred, and the children of their blood.
 Praise be to such, and to their slumbers peace!
 — But of the poor man ask, the abject poor;
 Go, and demand of him, if there be here
 In this cold abstinence from evil deeds,
 And these inevitable charities,
 Wherewith to satisfy the human soul?
 No—man is dear to man; the poorest poor
 Long for some moments in a weary life
 When they can know and feel that they have burst
 Themselves, the fathers and the dealers-out
 Of some small blessings; have been kind to such
 As needed kindness, for this single cause,
 That we have all of us one human heart.
 — Such pleasure is to one kind Being known,
 My neighbour, when with punctual care, each week
 Duly as Friday comes, though pressed herself
 By her own wants, she from her store of meal
 Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
 Of this old Mendicant, and, from her door
 Returning with exhilarated heart,
 Sits by her fire, and builds her hope in heaven.

Then let him pass, a blessing on his head!
 And while in that vast solitude to which
 The tide of things has borne him, he appears
 To breathe and live but for himself alone,
 Unblamed, uninjured, let him bear about
 The good which the benignant law of Heaven
 Has hung around him: and, while life is his,
 Still let him prompt the unlettered villagers
 To tender offices and pensive thoughts.

Then let him pass, a blessing on his head!
 And, long as he can wander, let him breathe
 The freshness of the valleys; let his blood
 Struggle with frosty air and winter snows;
 And let the chartered wind that sweeps the heath
 Beat his grey locks against his withered face.
 Reverence the hope whose vital anxiousness
 Gives the last human interest to his heart.
 May never House, misnamed of Industry,
 Make him a captive! — for that pent-up din,
 Those life-consuming sounds that clog the air,
 Be his the natural silence of old age!
 Let him be free of mountain solitudes;
 And have around him, whether heard or not,
 The pleasant melody of woodland birds.

his pleasures : if his eyes have now
 med so long to settle upon earth
 without some effort they behold
 enance of the horizontal sun,
 setting, let the light at least
 e entrance to their languid orbs.
 im, *where* and *when* he will, sit down
 he trees, or on a grassy bank
 y side, and with the little birds
 chance-gathered meal ; and, finally,
 eye of Nature he has lived,
 eye of Nature let him die !

1798.

II.

FARMER OF TILSBURY VALE.

or the unfeeling, the falsely refined,
 umish in taste, and the narrow of mind,
 mall critic wielding his delicate pen,
 g of old Adam, the pride of old men.

in the centre of London's wide Town ;
 s a sceptre—his grey hairs a crown ;
 bright eyes look brighter, set off by the
 eak
 faded rose that still blooms on his cheek.

lews, in the sunshine of morn,—'mid the
 ds, he collected that bloom, when a boy ;
 tenance there fashioned, which, spite of
 tain
 ife hath received, to the last will remain.

: he was ; and his house far and near
 oast of the country for excellent cheer :
 ave I heard in sweet Tilsbury Vale
 lver-rimmed horn whence he dealt his
 ld ale !

a was far as the farthest from ruin,
 seemed to know what their Master was
 ing ;
 ps, and corn-land, and meadow, and lea,
 t the infection—as generous as he.

a prized little the feast and the bowl,—
 better suited the ease of his soul :
 d through the fields like an indolent wight,
 of nature was Adam's delight.

For Adam was simple in thought ; and the poor,
 Familiar with him, made an inn of his door :
 He gave them the best that he had ; or, to say
 What less may mislead you, they took it away.

Thus thirty smooth years did he thrive on his farm :
 The Genius of plenty preserved him from harm :
 At length, what to most is a season of sorrow,
 His means are run out,—he must beg, or must
 borrow.

To the neighbours he went,—all were free with
 their money ;
 For his hive had so long been replenished with
 honey,
 That they dreamt not of dearth ;—He continued
 his rounds,
 Knocked here—and knocked there, pounds still
 adding to pounds.

He paid what he could with his ill-gotten pelf,
 And something, it might be, reserved for himself :
 Then (what is too true) without hinting a word,
 Turned his back on the country—and off like a bird.

You lift up your eyes!—but I guess that you frame
 A judgment too harsh of the sin and the shame ;
 In him it was scarcely a business of art,
 For this he did all in the *ease* of his heart.

To London—a sad emigration I ween—
 With his grey hairs he went from the brook and
 the green ;
 And there, with small wealth but his legs and his
 hands,
 As lonely he stood as a crow on the sands.

All trades, as need was, did old Adam assume,—
 Served as stable-boy, errand-boy, porter, and groom ;
 But nature is gracious, necessity kind,
 And, in spite of the shame that may lurk in his
 mind,

He seems ten birthdays younger, is green and is
 stout ;
 Twice as fast as before does his blood run about ;
 You would say that each hair of his beard was alive,
 And his fingers are busy as bees in a hive.

For he's not like an Old Man that leisurely goes
 About work that he knows, in a track that he knows ;
 But often his mind is compelled to demur,
 And you guess that the more then his body must stir.

POEMS REFERRING TO

ing of the town like a stranger is he,
 whose own country's far over the sea;
 stare, while through the great city he hies,
 ten times a day takes his heart by surprise.

This gives him the fancy of one that is young,
 More of soul in his face than of words on his tongue;
 Like a maiden of twenty he trembles and sighs,
 And tears of fifteen will come into his eyes.

What's a tempest to him, or the dry parching heats?
 Yet he watches the clouds that pass over the streets;
 With a look of such earnestness often will stand,
 You might think he'd twelve reapers at work in
 the Strand.

Where proud Covent-garden, in desolate hours
 Of snow and hoar-frost, spreads her fruits and her
 flowers,
 Old Adam will smile at the pains that have made
 Poor winter look fine in such strange masquerade.

'Mid coaches and chariots, a waggon of straw,
 Like a magnet, the heart of old Adam can draw;
 With a thousand soft pictures his memory will teem,
 And his hearing is touched with the sounds of a
 dream.

Up the Haymarket hill he oft whistles his way,
 Thrusts his hands in a waggon, and smells at the hay;
 He thinks of the fields he so often hath mown,
 And is happy as if the rich freight were his own.

But chiefly to Smithfield he loves to repair,—
 If you pass by at morning, you'll meet with him
 there.

The breath of the cows you may see him inhale,
 And his heart all the while is in Tilbury Vale.

Now farewell, old Adam! when low thou art laid,
 May one blade of grass spring up over thy head;
 And I hope that thy grave, wheresoever it be,
 Will hear the wind sigh through the leaves of a tree.

1803.

III.

THE SMALL CELANDINE.

THERE is a Flower, the lesser Celandine,
 That shrinks, like many more, from cold and rain;
 And, the first moment that the sun may shine,
 Bright as the sun himself, 'tis out again!

When hailstones have been fall-
 ing swarm,
 Or blasts the green field and the tree
 Oft have I seen it muffled up from
 In close self-shelter, like a Thing

But lately, one rough day, this Flower
 And recognised it, though an altar
 Now standing forth an offering to
 And buffeted at will by rain and

I stopped, and said with inly-mutter
 "It doth not love the shower, nor
 Thus neither is its courage nor its
 But its necessity in being old.

The sunshine may not cheer it, nor
 It cannot help itself in its decay;
 Stiff in its members, withered, chag-
 And, in my spleen, I smiled that it

To be a Prodigal's Favourite—the
 A Miser's Pensioner—behold our
 O Man, that from thy fair and old
 Age might but take the things Ye

IV.

THE TWO THIEVES OR,

THE LAST STAGE OF A

O now that the genius of Bewick
 And the skill which he learned of
 Tyne,

Then the Muses might deal with
 choice,

For I'd take my last leave both
 prose.

What feats would I work with a
 Book-learning and books should
 land:

And, for hunger and thirst and
 calls,

Every ale house should then h
 walls.

The traveller would hang his wet
 Let them smoke, let them burn,
 he care!

For the Prodigal Son, Joseph's
 sheaves,

Oh, what would they be to my ta

ne, yet unbreeched, is not three birthdays old,
 randaire that age more than thirty times told ;
 are ninety good seasons of fair and foul
 weather
 on them, and both go a-palpering together.

chips is the carpenter strewing his floor !
 art-load of turf at an old woman's door !
 aniel his hand to the treasure will slide !
 is Grandson 's as busy at work by his side.

aniel begins ; he stops short—and his eye,
 gh the lost look of dotage, is cunning and sly :
 look which at this time is hardly his own,
 His a plain tale of the days that are flown.

ce had a heart which was moved by the wires
 nifold pleasures and many desires :
 what if he cherished his purse ! 'Twas no
 more
 treading a path trod by thousands before.

a path trod by thousands ; but Daniel is one
 rent something farther than others have gone,
 ow with old Daniel you see how it fares ;
 se to what end he has brought his grey hairs.

ur sally forth hand in hand : ere the sun
 xered o'er the beeches, their work is begun :
 et, into whatever sin they may fall,
 hild but half knows it, and that not at all.

unt through the streets with deliberate tread,
 ch, in his turn, becomes leader or led ;
 wherever they carry their plots and their
 wiles,
 face in the village is dimpled with smiles.

Neither checked by the rich nor the needy they
 roam ;

For the grey-headed Sire has a daughter at home,
 Who will gladly repair all the damage that 's done ;
 And three, were it asked, would be rendered for one.

Old Man ! whom so oft I with pity have eyed,
 I love thee, and love the sweet Boy at thy side :
 Long yet may'st thou live ! for a teacher we see
 That lifts up the veil of our nature in thee.

1800.

V.

ANIMAL TRANQUILLITY AND DECAY.

THE little hedgerow birds,
 That peck along the road, regard him not.
 He travels on, and in his face, his step,
 His gait, is one expression : every limb,
 His look and bending figure, all bespeak
 A man who does not move with pain, but moves
 With thought.—He is insensibly subdued
 To settled quiet : he is one by whom
 All effort seems forgotten ; one to whom
 Long patience hath such mild composure given,
 That patience now doth seem a thing of which
 He hath no need. He is by nature led
 To peace so perfect that the young behold
 With envy, what the Old Man hardly feels.

1798.

EPITAPHS AND ELEGIAC PIECES.

EPITAPHS

TRANSLATED FROM CHIABERA.

I.

WEEP not, beloved Friends! nor let the air
For me with sighs be troubled. Not from life
Have I been taken; this is genuine life
And this alone—the life which now I live
In peace eternal; where desire and joy
Together move in fellowship without end.—
Francesco Cani willed that, after death,
His tombstone thus should speak for him. And
surely

Small cause there is for that fond wish of ours
Long to continue in this world; a world
That keeps not faith, nor yet can point a hope
To good, whereof itself is destitute.

II.

PERHAPS some needful service of the State
Drew TRUS from the depth of studious bowers,
And doomed him to contend in faithless courts,
Where gold determines between right and wrong.
Yet did at length his loyalty of heart,
And his pure native genius, lead him back
To wait upon the bright and gracious Muses,
Whom he had early loved. And not in vain
Such course he held! Bologna's learned schools
Were gladdened by the Sage's voice, and hung
With fondness on those sweet Nestorian strains.
There pleasure crowned his days; and all his
thoughts

A roseate fragrance breathed. *—O human life,
That never art secure from dolorous change!
Behold a high injunction suddenly
To Arno's side hath brought him, and he charmed
A Tuscan audience: but full soon was called
To the perpetual silence of the grave
Mourn, Italy, the loss of him who stood
A Champion steadfast and invincible,
To quell the rage of literary War!

* *Lei vivan gioconda e i suoi pensieri
Erano tutti rose.*

The Translator had not skill to come nearer to his original.

III.

O THOU who movest onward with a mind
Intent upon thy way, pause, though in haste!
'Twill be no fruitless moment. I was born
Within Savona's walls, of gentle blood.
On Tiber's banks my youth was dedicate
To sacred studies; and the Roman Shepherd
Gave to my charge Urbino's numerous flock.
Well did I watch, much laboured, nor had power
To escape from many and strange indignities;
Was smitten by the great ones of the world,
But did not fall; for Virtue braves all shocks,
Upon herself resting immovably.
Me did a kindlier fortune then invite
To serve the glorious Henry, King of France,
And in his hands I saw a high reward
Stretched out for my acceptance.—but Death
Now, Reader, learn from this my fate, how false
How treacherous to her promise, is the world;
And trust in God to whose eternal doom
Must bend the sceptred Potentates of earth.

IV.

THERE never breathed a man who, when his life
Was closing, might not of that life relate
Toils long and hard.—The warrior will report
Of wounds, and bright swords flashing in the field,
And blast of trumpets. He who hath been doomed
To bow his forehead in the courts of kings,
Will tell of fraud and never-ceasing hate,
Envy and heart-inquietude, derived
From intricate cabals of treacherous friends.
I, who on shipboard lived from earliest youth,
Could represent the countenance horrible
Of the vexed waters, and the indignant rage
Of Auster and Boëtes. Fifty years
Over the well-steered galleys did I rule:—
From huge Pelorus to the Atlantic pillars,
Rises no mountain to mine eyes unknown;
And the broad gulfs I traversed oft and oft
Of every cloud which in the heavens might stir
I knew the force; and hence the rough sea's rage
Availed not to my Vessel's overthrow.
What noble pomp and frequent have not I

gal decks beheld ! yet in the end
 ed that one poor moment can suffice
 ualise the lofty and the low.
 il the sea of life—a *Calm* One finds,
 ne a *Tempest*—and, the voyage o'er,
 is the quiet haven of us all.
 e of my condition ye would know,
 a was my birth-place, and I sprang
 le parents : seventy years and three
 I—then yielded to a slow disease.

v.

is it that Ambrosio Salinero
 an untoward fate was long involved
 ous litigation ; and full long,
 arder still ! had he to endure assaults
 king malady. And true it is
 ot the less a frank courageous heart
 oyant spirit triumphed over pain ;
 e was strong to follow in the steps
 fair Muses. Not a covert path
 to the dear Parnassian forest's shade,
 ight from him be hidden ; not a track
 s to pellucid Hippocrene, but he
 aced its windings.—This Savona knows,
 sepulchral honors to her Son
 id, for in our age the heart is ruled
 y gold. And now a simple stone
 ed with this memorial here is raised
 bereft, his lonely, Chiabrera.
 not, O Passenger ! who read'st the lines
 n exceeding love hath dazzled me ;
 e was One whose memory ought to spread
 er Permessus bears an honoured name,
 ve as long as its pure stream shall flow.

vi.

ED to war from very infancy
 , Roberto Dati, and I took
 lta the white symbol of the Cross :
 life's vigorous season did I shun
 l or toil ; among the sands was seen
 ya ; and not seldom, on the banks
 e Hungarian Danube, 'twas my lot
 r the sanguinary trumpet sounded.
 d I, and repined not at such fate :
 dy grieves me, for it seems a wrong,
 ripped of arms I to my end am brought
 soft down of my paternal home.
 ply Arno shall be spared all cause
 h for me. Thou, loiter not nor halt
 appointed way, and bear in mind
 eting and how frail is human life !

vii.

O FLOWER of all that springs from gentle blood,
 And all that generous nurture breeds to make
 Youth amiable ; O friend so true of soul
 To fair Aglaia ; by what envy moved,
 Lelius ! has death cut short thy brilliant day
 In its sweet opening ! and what dire mishap
 Has from Savona torn her best delight !
 For thee she mourns, nor e'er will cease to mourn ;
 And, should the out-pourings of her eyes suffice not
 For her heart's grief, she will entreat Sebeto
 Not to withhold his bounteous aid, Sebeto
 Who saw thee, on his margin, yield to death,
 In the chaste arms of thy beloved Love !
 What profit riches ! what does youth avail ?
 Dust are our hopes ;—I, weeping bitterly,
 Penned these sad lines, nor can forbear to pray
 That every gentle Spirit hither led
 May read them not without some bitter tears.

viii.

Nor without heavy grief of heart did He
 On whom the duty fell (for at that time
 The father sojourned in a distant land)
 Deposit in the hollow of this tomb
 A brother's Child, most tenderly beloved !
 FRANCESCO was the name the Youth had borne,
 POZZOBONNELLI his illustrious house ;
 And, when beneath this stone the Corse was laid,
 The eyes of all Savona streamed with tears.
 Alas ! the twentieth April of his life
 Had scarcely flowered : and at this early time,
 By genuine virtue he inspired a hope
 That greatly cheered his country : to his kin
 He promised comfort ; and the flattering thoughts
 His friends had in their fondness entertained,*
 He suffered not to languish or decay.
 Now is there not good reason to break forth
 Into a passionate lament !—O Soul !
 Short while a Pilgrim in our nether world,
 Do thou enjoy the calm empyreal air ;
 And round this earthly tomb let roses rise,
 An everlasting spring ! in memory
 Of that delightful fragrance which was once
 From thy mild manners quietly exhaled.

* In justice to the Author, I subjoin the original :—

———— e degli amici

Non lasciava languire i bei pensieri.

IX.

PAUSE, courteous Spirit!—Balbi supplicates
That Thou, with no reluctant voice, for him
Here laid in mortal darkness, wouldst prefer
A prayer to the Redeemer of the world.
This to the dead by sacred right belongs;
All else is nothing.—Did occasion suit
To tell his worth, the marble of this tomb
Would ill suffice: for Plato's lore sublime,
And all the wisdom of the Stagyrte,
Enriched and beautified his studious mind:
With Archimedes also he conversed
As with a chosen friend; nor did he leave
Those laureat wreaths ungathered which the

Nymphs

Twine near their loved Permessus.—Finally,
Himself above each lower thought uplifting,
His ears he closed to listen to the songs
Which Sion's Kings did consecrate of old;
And his Permessus found on Lebanon.
A blessed Man! who of protracted days
Made not, as thousands do, a vulgar sleep;
But truly did *He* live his life. Urbino,
Take pride in him!—O Passenger, farewell!

I.

By a blest Husband guided, Mary came
From nearest kindred, Vernon her new name;
She came, though meek of soul, in seemly pride
Of happiness and hope, a youthful Bride.
O dread reverse! if aught be so, which proves
That God will chasten whom he dearly loves.
Faith bore her up through pains in mercy given,
And troubles that were each a step to Heaven:
Two Babes were laid in earth before she died;
A third now slumbers at the Mother's side;
Its Sister-twin survives, whose smiles afford
A trembling solace to her widowed Lord.

Reader! if to thy bosom cling the pain
Of recent sorrow combated in vain;
Or if thy cherished grief have failed to thwart
Time still intent on his insidious part,
Lulling the mourner's best good thoughts asleep,
Pillering regrets we would, but cannot, keep;
Bear with Him—judge *Him* gently who makes known
His bitter loss by this memorial Stone;
And pray that in his faithful breast the grace
Of resignation find a hallowed place.

II.

Six months to six years added he remained
Upon this sinful earth, by sin unstained:
O blessed Lord! whose mercy then removed
A Child whom every eye that looked on loved
Support us, teach us calmly to resign
What we possessed, and now is wholly thine!

III.

CENOTAPH.

In affectionate remembrance of Frances Fermor, whose remains are deposited in the church of Claines, here erected, this stone is erected by her sister, Dame Mary wife of Sir George Beaumont, Bart., who, feeling no more than the love of a brother for the deceased, committed this memorial to the care of his beta and successor in possession of this place.

By vain affections unenthralled,
Though resolute when duty called
To meet the world's broad eye,
Pure as the holiest cloistered nun
That ever feared the tempting sun,
Did Fermor live and die.

This Tablet, hallowed by her name,
One heart-relieving tear may claim;
But if the pensive gloom
Of fond regret be still thy choice,
Exalt thy spirit, hear the voice
Of Jesus from her tomb!

'I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH, AND THE LI

IV.

EPITAPH

IN THE CHAPEL-YARD OF LANGDALE, WESTMORE

By playful smiles, (alas! too oft
A sad heart's sunshine) by a soft
And gentle nature, and a free
Yet modest hand of charity,
Through life was OWEN LLOYD endeared
To young and old; and how revered
Had been that pious spirit, a tide
Of humble mourners testified,
When, after pains dispensed to prove
The measure of God's chastening love,

brought from far, his corse found rest,—
 ent of his own request ;—
 less for this Yew's shade, though he
 l with such fond hope the tree ;
 e the love of stream and rock,
 s they were, than that his Flock,
 hey no more their Pastor's voice
 ear to guide them in their choice
 h good and evil, help might have,
 shed, from his silent grave,
 eousness, of sins forgiven,
 ce on earth and bliss in heaven.

V.

ESS TO THE SCHOLARS OF THE
 VILLAGE SCHOOL OF—.

1798.

E, ye little noisy Crew,
 ong your pastime to prevent ;
 rd the blessing which to you
 ommon Friend and Father sent.
 ed his cheek before he died ;
 when his breath was fled,
 ed, while kneeling by his side,
 and :—it dropped like lead.
 hands, dear Little-ones, do all
 can be done, will never fall
 his till they are dead.
 ght or day blow foul or fair,
 will the best of all your train
 with the locks of his white hair,
 and between his knees again.

re did he sit confined for hours ;
 e could see the woods and plains,
 hear the wind and mark the showers
 streaming down the streaming panes.
 stretched beneath his grass-green mound
 sts a prisoner of the ground.
 ved the breathing air,
 ved the sun, but if it rise
 t, to him where now he lies,
 s not a moment's care.

what idle words ; but take
 Dirge which for our Master's sake
 ours, love prompted me to make.
 hymes so homely in attire
 learned ears may ill agree,
 hanted by your Orphan Quire
 make a touching melody.

DIRGE.

Mourn, Shepherd, near thy old grey stone ;
 Thou Angler, by the silent flood ;
 And mourn when thou art all alone,
 Thou Woodman, in the distant wood !

Thou one blind Sailor, rich in joy
 Though blind, thy tunes in sadness hum ;
 And mourn, thou poor half-witted Boy !
 Born deaf, and living deaf and dumb.

Thou drooping sick Man, bless the Guide
 Who checked or turned thy headstrong youth,
 As he before had sanctified
 Thy infancy with heavenly truth.

Ye Striplings, light of heart and gay,
 Bold settlers on some foreign shore,
 Give, when your thoughts are turned this way,
 A sigh to him whom we deplore.

For us who here in funeral strain
 With one accord our voices raise,
 Let sorrow overcharged with pain
 Be lost in thankfulness and praise.

And when our hearts shall feel a sting
 From ill we meet or good we miss,
 May touches of his memory bring
 Fond healing, like a mother's kiss.

BY THE SIDE OF THE GRAVE SOME YEARS
 AFTER.

Long time his pulse hath ceased to beat ;
 But benefits, his gift, we trace—
 Expressed in every eye we meet
 Round this dear Vale, his native place.

To stately Hall and Cottage rude
 Flowed from his life what still they hold,
 Light pleasures, every day, renewed ;
 And blessings half a century old.

Oh true of heart, of spirit gay,
 Thy faults, where not already gone
 From memory, prolong their stay
 For charity's sweet sake alone.

Such solace find we for our loss ;
 And what beyond this thought we crave
 Comes in the promise from the Cross,
 Shining upon thy happy grave.*

* See upon the subject of the three foregoing pieces the
 Fountain, &c. &c., pages 365, 366.

VI.

ELEGIAC STANZAS,

SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE OF PYLIS CASTLE, IN A STORM,
PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT.

I WAS thy neighbour once, thou rugged Pile !
Four summer weeks I dwelt in sight of thee :
I saw thee every day ; and all the while
Thy Form was sleeping on a glassy sea.

So pure the sky, so quiet was the air !
So like, so very like, was day to day !
Whene'er I looked, thy Image still was there ;
It trembled, but it never passed away.

How perfect was the calm ! it seemed no sleep ;
No mood, which season takes away, or brings :
I could have fancied that the mighty Deep
Was even the gentlest of all gentle Things.

Ah ! THEN, if mine had been the Painter's hand,
To express what then I saw ; and add the gleam,
The light that never was, on sea or land,
The consecration, and the Poet's dream ;

I would have planted thee, thou hoary Pile
Amid a world how different from this !
Beside a sea that could not cease to smile ;
On tranquil land, beneath a sky of bliss.

Thou shouldst have seemed a treasure-house divine
Of peaceful years ; a chronicle of heaven ; —
Of all the sunbeams that did ever shine
The very sweetest had to thee been given.

A Picture had it been of lasting ease,
Elysian quiet, without toil or strife ;
No motion but the moving tide, a breeze,
Or merely silent Nature's breathing life.

Such, in the fond illusion of my heart,
Such Picture would I at that time have made :
And seen the soul of truth in every part,
A steadfast peace that might not be betrayed.

So once it would have been, — 'tis so no more ;
I have submitted to a new control ;
A power is gone, which nothing can restore ;
A deep distress hath humanised my Soul.

Not for a moment could I now behold
A smiling sea, and be what I have been :
The feeling of my loss will ne'er be old ;
This, which I know, I speak with mind serene.

Then, Beaumont, Friend ! who would have
Friend,

If he had lived, of Him whom I deplore,
This work of thine I blame not, but count
This sea in anger, and that dismal shore.

O 'tis a passionate Work ! — yet wise and
Well chosen is the spirit that is here ;
That Hulk which labours in the deadly sea
This rueful sky, this pageantry of fear !

And this huge Castle, standing here so
I love to see the look with which it braves
Cased in the unfeeling armour of old time
The lightning, the fierce wind, and trampling

Farewell, farewell the heart that lives alone
Housed in a dream, at distance from the
Such happiness, wherever it be known,
Is to be pitied ; for 'tis surely blind.

But welcome fortune, and patient cheer,
And frequent sights of what is to be borne
Such sights, or worse, as are before me
Not without hope we suffer and we mourn

VII.

TO THE DAISY.

SWEET Flower ! belike one day to have
A place upon thy Poet's grave,
I welcome thee once more :
But He, who was on land, at sea,
My Brother, too, in loving thee,
Although he loved more silently,
Sleeps by his native shore.

Ah ! hopeful, hopeful was the day
When to that Ship he bent his way,
To govern and to guide :
His wish was gained : a little time
Would bring him back in manhood's prime
And free for life, these hills to climb ;
With all his wants supplied.

And full of hope day followed day
While that stout Ship at anchor lay
Beside the shores of Wight ;
The May had then made all things green
And, floating there, in pomp serene,
That Ship was goodly to be seen,
His pride and his delight !

n, when called ashore, he sought
 der peace of rural thought :
 than happy mood
 abodes, bright daisy Flowers !
 would steal at leisure hours,
 ed you glittering in your bowers,
 multitude.

k the word !—the ship is gone ;—
 from her long course :—anon
 :—in season due,
 ore on English earth they stand :
 en a third time from the land
 rted, sorrow was at hand
 and for his crew.

Vessel !—ghastly shock !
 gth delivered from the rock,
 she hath regained ;
 ough the stormy night they steer ;
 g for life, in hope and fear,
 a safer shore—how near,
 to be attained !

!" the brave Commander cried ;
 calm word a shriek replied,
 e last death-shriek.
 (my soul oft sees that sight)
 upon the tall mast's height ;
 dear remnant of the night—
 in vain I seek.

s beneath the moving sea
 slumber quietly ;
 l by wind or wave
 he Ship for which he died,
 ns of duty satisfied ;)
 e they found him at her side ;
 e him to the grave.

rice ! yet not vainly done
 if other end were none,
 who had been cast
 ay of life unmeet
 a gentle Soul and sweet,
 nd an undisturbed retreat
 at he loved, at last—

ghbourhood of grove and field
 a resting-place should yield,
 nan and a brave !
 s shall sing and ocean make
 ful murmur for *his* sake ;
 u, sweet Flower, shalt sleep and wake
 senseless grave.

1805.

VIII.

ELEGIAC VERSES,

IN MEMORY OF MY BROTHER, JOHN WORDSWORTH,
 COMMANDER OF THE E. I. COMPANY'S SHIP THE EARL OF
 ABERGAVENNY, IN WHICH HE PERISHED BY CALAMITOUS
 SHIPWRECK, FEB. 6TH, 1805.

Composed near the Mountain track, that leads from Gras-
 mere through Griesdale Hawes, where it descends towards
 Patterdale.

1805.

I.

THE Sheep-boy whistled loud, and lo !
 That instant, startled by the shock,
 The Buzzard mounted from the rock
 Deliberate and slow :
 Lord of the air, he took his flight ;
 Oh ! could he on that woeful night
 Have lent his wing, my Brother dear,
 For one poor moment's space to Thee,
 And all who struggled with the Sea,
 When safety was so near.

II.

Thus in the weakness of my heart
 I spoke (but let that pang be still)
 When rising from the rock at will,
 I saw the Bird depart.
 And let me calmly bless the Power
 That meets me in this unknown Flower,
 Affecting type of him I mourn !
 With calmness suffer and believe,
 And grieve, and know that I must grieve,
 Not cheerless, though forlorn.

III.

Here did we stop ; and here looked round
 While each into himself descends,
 For that last thought of parting Friends
 That is not to be found.
 Hidden was Grasmere Vale from sight,
 Our home and his, his heart's delight,
 His quiet heart's selected home.
 But time before him melts away,
 And he hath feeling of a day
 Of blessedness to come.

IV.

Full soon in sorrow did I weep,
 Taught that the mutual hope was dust,
 In sorrow, but for higher trust,
 How miserably deep !
 All vanished in a single word,
 A breath, a sound, and scarcely heard.

Sea—Ship—drowned—Shipwreck—so it came,
The meek, the brave, the good, was gone;
He who had been our living John
Was nothing but a name.

v.

That was indeed a parting! oh,
Glad am I, glad that it is past;
For there were some on whom it cast
Unutterable woe.
But they as well as I have gains;—
From many a humble source, to pains
Like these, there comes a mild release;
Even here I feel it, even this Plant
Is in its beauty ministrant
To comfort and to peace.

vi.

He would have loved thy modest grace,
Meek Flower! To Him I would have said,
"It grows upon its native bed
Beside our Parting-place;
There, cleaving to the ground, it lies
With multitude of purple eyes,
Spangling a cushion green like moss;
But we will see it, joyful tide!
Some day, to see it in its pride,
The mountain will we cross."

vii.

—Brother and friend, if verse of mine
Have power to make thy virtues known,
Here let a monumental Stone
Stand—sacred as a Shrine;
And to the few who pass this way,
Traveller or Shepherd, let it say,
Long as these mighty rocks endure, —
Oh do not Thou too fondly brood,
Although deserving of all good,
On any earthly hope, however pure *!

ix.

LINES

Composed at Grassmere, during a walk one Evening, after a stormy day, the Author having just read in a Newspaper that the dissolution of Mr. Fox was hourly expected.

Loud is the Vale! the Voice is up
With which she speaks when storms are gone,
A mighty unison of streams!
Of all her Voices, One!

* The plant alluded to is the Moss Campion (*Silene acaulis*, of Linnaeus). See note at the end of the volume.
See among the Poems on the "Naming of places," No vi.

Loud is the Vale;—this inland Depth
In peace is roaring like the Sea;
Yon star upon the mountain-top
Is listening quietly

Sad was I, even to pain dearest,
Importunate and heavy load *!
The Comforter hath found me here,
Upon this lonely road;

And many thousands now are sad—
Wait the fulfilment of their fear;
For he must die who is their stay,
Their glory disappear.

A Power is passing from the earth
To breathless Nature's dark abyss;
But when the great and good depart
What is it more than this—

That Man, who is from God sent forth,
Doth yet again to God return!—
Such ebb and flow must ever be,
Then wherefore should we mourn!

x.

INVOCATION TO THE EARTH.

FEBRUARY, 1816.

l.

"Rest, rest, perturbed Earth!
O rest, thou doleful Mother of Mankind
A Spirit sang in tones more plaintive than the
"From regions where no evil thing has birth
I come—thy stains to wash away,
Thy cherished fetters to unbind,
And open thy sad eyes upon a milder day.
The Heavens are thronged with martyrs that
risen
From out thy noisome prison;
The penal caverns groan
With tens of thousands rent from off the tree
Of hopeful life,—by battle's whirlwind blown
Into the deserts of Eternity. (*March 1816*)
Unpitied havoc! Victims unlamented!
But not on high, where madness is resented
And murder causes some sad tears to flow,
Though, from the widely-sweeping blow,
The choirs of Angels spread, triumph
augmented.

* Importunate a grave sin.
MICHAEL ARNOLD.

II.

"False Parent of Mankind!
 Obdurate, proud, and blind,
 I stole thee with soft celestial dews,
 And, maternal heart to re-infuse!
 Bringing this far-fetched moisture from my wings,
 The act a blessing I implore,
 Which the rivers in their secret springs,
 Evers stained so oft with human gore,
 Unconscious;—may the like return no more!
 Discord—for a Seraph's care
 Be attended with a bolder prayer—
 He, who once disturbed the seats of bliss
 These mortal spheres above,
 United for ever to the black abyss!
 Thou, O rescued Earth, by peace and love,
 Merciful desires, thy sanctity approve!"

He Spirit ended his mysterious rite,
 The pure vision closed in darkness infinite.

XI.

LINES

ON A BLANK LEAF IN A COPY OF THE AUTHOR'S
 OF "THE EXCURSION," UPON HEARING OF THE DEATH
 OF THE LATE VICAR OF KENDAL.

Public notice, with reluctance strong,
 Deliver this unfinished Song;
 For one happy issue;—and I look
 Self-congratulation on the Book
 Pious, learned, MURFITT saw and read;—
 My thoughts his saintly Spirit fed;
 United the new-born Lay with grateful heart—
 Fording not how soon he must depart;
 Saying that to him the joy was given
 Good men take with them from earth to
 Heaven.

XII.

ELEGIAC STANZAS.

WRITTEN TO SIR G. H. B. UPON THE DEATH OF HIS
 SISTER-IN-LAW.)

1824.

Or a dirge! But why complain?
 Rather a triumphal strain
 In FERMOR's race is run;
 A land of immortal boughs
 Wine around the Christian's brows,
 The glorious work is done.

We pay a high and holy debt;
 No tears of passionate regret
 Shall stain this votive lay;
 Ill-worthy, Beaumont! were the grief
 That flings itself on wild relief
 When Saints have passed away.

Sad doom, at Sorrow's shrine to kneel,
 For ever covetous to feel,
 And impotent to bear!
 Such once was hers—to think and think
 On severed love, and only sink
 From anguish to despair!

But nature to its inmost part
 Faith had refined; and to her heart
 A peaceful cradle given:
 Calm as the dew-drop's, free to rest
 Within a breeze-fanned rose's breast
 Till it exhales to Heaven.

Was ever Spirit that could bend
 So graciously!—that could descend,
 Another's need to suit,
 So promptly from her lofty throne!—
 In works of love, in these alone,
 How restless, how minute!

Pale was her hue; yet mortal cheek
 Ne'er kindled with a livelier streak
 When aught had suffered wrong,—
 When aught that breathes had felt a wound;
 Such look the Oppressor might confound,
 However proud and strong.

But hushed be every thought that springs
 From out the bitterness of things;
 Her quiet is secure;
 No thorns can pierce her tender feet,
 Whose life was, like the violet, sweet,
 As climbing jasmine, pure—

As snowdrop on an infant's grave,
 Or lily heaving with the wave
 That feeds it and defends;
 As Vesper, ere the star hath kissed
 The mountain top, or breathed the mist
 That from the vale ascends.

Thou takest not away, O Death!
 Thou strikest—absence perisheth,
 Indifference is no more;
 The future brightens on our sight;
 For on the past hath fallen a light
 That tempts us to adore.

XIII.

ELEGIAC MUSINGS

IN THE GROUNDS OF COLEGISTON HALL, THE SEAT OF THE
LATE SIR G. H. BRAUMONT, BART.

In these grounds stands the Parish Church, wherein is a mural monument bearing an inscription which, in deference to the earnest request of the deceased, is confined to name, dates, and these words:—'Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord!'

With copious eulogy in prose or rhyme
Graven on the tomb we struggle against Time,
Alas, how feebly! but our feelings rise
And still we struggle when a good man dies:
Such offering Braumont dreaded and forbade,
A spirit meek in self-abasement clad.
Yet *here* at least, though few have numbered days
That shunned so modestly the light of praise,
His graceful manners, and the temperate ray
Of that arch fancy which would round him play,
Brightening a converse never known to swerve
From courtesy and delicate reserve;
That sense, the bland philosophy of life,
Which checked discussion ere it warmed to strife;
Those rare accomplishments, and varied powers,
Might have their record among sylvan bowers.
Oh, fled for ever! vanished like a blast
That shook the leaves in myriads as it passed,—
Gone from this world of earth, air, sea, and sky,
From all its spirit-moving imagery,
Intensely studied with a painter's eye,
A poet's heart; and, for congenial view,
Portrayed with happiest pencil, not untrue
To common recognitions while the live
Flowed in a course of sympathy divine;—
Oh! severed, too abruptly, from delights
That all the seasons shared with equal rights;—
Rapt in the grace of undisputed age,
From soul-felt music, and the treasured page
Lit by that evening lamp which loved to shed
Its mellow lustre round thy honoured head;
While Friends beheld thee give with eye, voice,
mien.
More than theatric force to Shakspeare's scene;—
If thou hast heard me—if thy Spirit know
Aught of these bowers and whence their pleasures
flow;
If things in our remembrance held so dear,
And thoughts and projects fondly cherished here,
To thy exalted nature only seem
Time's vanities, light fragments of earth's dream—
Rebuke us not!—The mandate is obeyed
That said, "Let praise be mute where I am laid;"

The bolier deprecation, given in trust
To the cold marble, waits upon thy dust:
Yet have we found how slowly genuine grief
From silent admiration wins relief.
Too long abashed thy Name is like a rose
That doth 'within itself its sweetness close';
A drooping daisy changed into a cup
In which her bright-eyed beauty is shut up.
Within these groves, where still are sitting by
Shades of the Past, oft noticed with a sigh,
Shall stand a votive Tablet, haply free,
When towers and temples fall, to speak of Thee
If sculptured emblems of our mortal doom
Recal not there the wisdom of the Tomb,
Green ivy risen from out the cheerful earth,
Will fringe the lettered stone; and herbs *spring*
forth,
Whose fragrance, by soft dews and rain unbound,
Shall penetrate the heart without a wound;
While truth and love their purposes fulfil,
Commemorating genius, talent, skill,
That could not lie concealed where Thou wast
known;
Thy virtues *He* must judge, and *He* alone,
The God upon whose mercy they are thrown.

Nov. 1834.

XIV.

WRITTEN AFTER THE DEATH OF
CHARLES LAMB.

To a good Man of most dear memory
This Stone is sacred. Here he lies apart
From the great city where he first drew breath,
Was reared and taught; and humbly earned his
bread,
To the strict labours of the merchant's desk
By duty chained. Not seldom did those tasks
Tense, and the thought of time so spent depress
His spirit, but the recompence was high;
Firm Independence, Bounty's rightful are:
Affections, warm as sunshine, free as air;
And when the precious hours of leisure came,
Knowledge and wisdom, gained from converse sweet
With books, or while he ranged the crowded streets
With a keen eye, and overflowing heart:
So genius triumphed over seeming wrong,
And poured out truth in works by thoughtful love
Inspired—works potent over smiles and tears.
And as round mountain-tops the lightning plays
Thus innocently sported, breaking forth
As from a cloud of some grave sympathy,
Humour and wild instinctive wit, and all

l flashes of his spoken words.
 o most gentle creature nursed in fields
 a derived the name he bore—a name,
 r christian altars have been raised,
 l to meekness and to innocence ;
 him meekness at times gave way,
 l out of herself by troubles strange,
 d strange, that hung about his life ;
 he centre of his being, lodged
 / resignation sanctified :
 o often, self-reproached, he felt
 ocence belongs not to our kind,
 that never ceased to abide in him,
 'mid the multitude of sins
 can cover, left not his exposed
 forgiving judgment from just Heaven.
 s good, if e'er a good Man lived !

• • • • •
 reflecting mind and sorrowing heart
 nple lines flowed with an earnest wish,
 out a doubting hope, that they might serve
 guard the precious dust of him
 virtues called them forth. That aim is
 issed ;
 h that truth most urgently required
 n a faltering pen been asked in vain :
 ly, on the printed page received,
 erfect record, there, may stand unblamed
 as verse of mine shall breathe the air
 ry, or see the light of love.

vert a scorner of the fields, my Friend,
 e in show than truth ; and from the fields,
 n the mountains, to thy rural grave
 ted, my soothed spirit hovers o'er
 untrodden turf, and blowing flowers ;
 ng up a voice shall speak (tho' still
 the theme's peculiar sanctity
 ords less free presumed not even to touch)
 paternal love, whose heaven-lit lamp
 ancy, through manhood, to the last
 core years, and to thy latest hour,
 with ever-strengthening light, enshrined
 by bosom.

'Wonderful' hath been
 established between man and man,
 the love of women ;' and between
 his help-mate in fast wedlock joined
 God, is raised a spirit and soul of love
 whose blissful influence Paradise
 no Paradise ; and earth were now
 where creatures bearing human form,
 savage beasts, would roam in fear,
 nd comfortless. Our days glide on ;

And let him grieve who cannot choose but grieve
 That he hath been an Elm without his Vine,
 And her bright dower of clustering charities,
 That, round his trunk and branches, might have clung
 Enriching and adorning. Unto thee,
 Not so enriched, not so adorned, to thee
 Was given (say rather thou of later birth
 Wert given to her) a Sister—'tis a word
 Timidly uttered, for she *lives*, the meek,
 The self-restraining, and the ever-kind ;
 In whom thy reason and intelligent heart
 Found—for all interests, hopes, and tender cares,
 All softening, humanising, hallowing powers,
 Whether withheld, or for her sake unsought—
 More than sufficient recompence !

Her love
 (What weakness prompts the voice to tell it here?)
 Was as the love of mothers ; and when years,
 Lifting the boy to man's estate, had called
 The long-protected to assume the part
 Of a protector, the first filial tie
 Was undissolved ; and, in or out of sight,
 Remained imperishably interwoven
 With life itself. Thus, 'mid a shifting world,
 Did they together testify of time
 And season's difference—a double tree
 With two collateral stems sprung from one root ;
 Such were they—such thro' life they *might* have been
 In union, in partition only such ;
 Otherwise wrought the will of the Most High ;
 Yet, thro' all visitations and all trials,
 Still they were faithful ; like two vessels launched
 From the same beach one ocean to explore
 With mutual help, and sailing—to their league
 True, as inexorable winds, or bars
 Floating or fixed of polar ice, allow.

But turn we rather, let my spirit turn
 With thine, O silent and invisible Friend !
 To those dear intervals, nor rare nor brief,
 When reunited, and by choice withdrawn
 From miscellaneous converse, ye were taught
 That the remembrance of foregone distress,
 And the worse fear of future ill (which oft
 Doth hang around it, as a sickly child
 Upon its mother) may be both alike
 Disarmed of power to unsettle present good
 So prized, and things inward and outward held
 In such an even balance, that the heart
 Acknowledges God's grace, his mercy feels,
 And in its depth of gratitude is still.

O gift divine of quiet sequestration !
 The hermit, exercised in prayer and praise,

And feeding daily on the hope of heaven,
Is happy in his vow, and fondly cleaves
To life-long singleness; but happier far
Was to your souls, and, to the thoughts of others,
A thousand times more beautiful appeared,
Your *duet* loneliness. The sacred tie
Is broken; yet why grieve! for Time but holds
His moiety in trust, till Joy shall lead
To the blest world where parting is unknown.

1835.

XV.

EXTEMPORE EFFUSION UPON THE DEATH
OF JAMES HOGG.

When first, descending from the moorlands,
I saw the Stream of Yarrow glide
Along a bare and open valley,
The Ettrick Shepherd was my guide.

When last along its banks I wandered,
Through groves that had begun to shed
Their golden leaves upon the pathways,
My steps the Border-minstrel led.

The mighty Minstrel breathes no longer,
Mid mouldering ruins low he lies;
And death upon the braces of Yarrow,
Has closed the Shepherd-poet's eyes:

Nor has the rolling year twice measured,
From sign to sign, its steadfast course,
Since every mortal power of Coleridge
Was frozen at its marvellous source;

The rapt One, of the godlike forehead,
The heaven-eyed creature sleeps in earth:
And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle,
Has vanished from his lonely hearth.

Like clouds that rake the mountain-summits,
Or waves that own no curling hand,
How fast has brother followed brother,
From sunshine to the sunless land!

Yet I, whose lids from infant slumber
Were earlier raised, remain to hear
A timid voice, that asks in whispers,
"Who next will drop and disappear!"

Our haughty life is crowned with darkness,
Like London with its own black wreath,
On which with thee, O Crabbe! forth-looking
I gazed from Hampstead's breezy heath.

As if but yesterday departed,
Thou too art gone before; but why,
O'er ripe fruit, seasonably gathered,
Should frail survivors heave a sigh!

Mourn rather for that holy Spirit,
Sweet as the spring, as ocean deep;
For Her who, ere her summer faded,
Has sunk into a breathless sleep.

No more of old romantic sorrows,
For slaughtered Youth or love-lorn Maid!
With sharper grief is Yarrow smitten,
And Ettrick mourns with her their Poet dead.

Nov. 1835

XVI.

INSCRIPTION

FOR A MONUMENT IN CROFTSWAITHE CHURCH, IN THE
VALE OF KESWICK.

YE vales and hills whose beauty hither drew
The poet's steps, and fixed him here, on you,
His eyes have closed! And ye, lov'd books,
more

Shall Southey feed upon your precious lore,
To works that ne'er shall forfeit their renown,
Adding immortal labours of his own -
Whether he traced historic truth, with zeal
For the State's guidance, or the Church's weal,
Or Fancy, disciplined by studious art,
Inform'd his pen, or wisdom of the heart,
Or judgments sanctioned in the Patriot's mind
By reverence for the rights of all mankind.
Wide were his aims, yet in no human breast
Could private feelings meet for holier rest.
His joys, his griefs, have vanished like a cloud
From Skiddaw's top; but he to heaven was torn
Through his industrious life, and Christian faith
Calmed in his soul the fear of change and death

* See Note.

ODE.

INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY FROM RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD.

The Child is Father of the Man ;
 And I could wish my days to be
 Bound each to each by natural piety.
 See page 54.

I.

was a time when meadow, grove, and stream,
 earth, and every common sight,
 To me did seem
 Apparell'd in celestial light,
 of the freshness of a dream.
 It is not now as it hath been of yore ;—
 Turn whereso'er I may,
 By night or day,
 The sights which I have seen I now can see no more.

II.

The Rainbow comes and goes,
 And lovely is the Rose,
 The Moon doth with delight
 Round her when the heavens are bare,
 Waters on a starry night
 Are beautiful and fair ;
 The sunshine is a glorious birth ;
 But yet I know, where'er I go,
 That there hath past away a glory from the earth.

III.

While the birds thus sing a joyous song,
 And while the young lambs bound
 As to the tabor's sound,
 I alone there came a thought of grief :
 My utterance gave that thought relief,
 And I again am strong :
 The angels blow their trumpets from the steep ;
 No more shall grief of mine the season wrong ;
 The Echoes through the mountains throng,
 The winds come to me from the fields of sleep,
 And all the earth is gay ;
 Land and sea
 Wake themselves up to jollity,
 And with the heart of May
 With every Beast keep holiday ;—
 Thou Child of Joy,
 I found thee, let me hear thy shouts, thou happy
 Shepherd-boy !

IV.

Ye blessed Creatures, I have heard the call
 Ye to each other make ; I see
 The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee ;
 My heart is at your festival,
 My head hath its coronal,
 The fulness of your bliss, I feel—I feel it all.
 Oh evil day ! if I were sullen
 While Earth herself is adorning,
 This sweet May-morning,
 And the Children are culling
 On every side,
 In a thousand valleys far and wide,
 Fresh flowers ; while the sun shines warm,
 And the Babe leaps up on his Mother's arm :—
 I hear, I hear, with joy I hear !
 —But there's a Tree, of many, one,
 A single Field which I have looked upon,
 Both of them speak of something that is gone :
 The Pansy at my feet
 Doth the same tale repeat :
 Whither is fled the visionary gleam ?
 Where is it now, the glory and the dream ?

V.

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting :
 The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star,
 Hath had elsewhere its setting,
 And cometh from afar :
 Not in entire forgetfulness,
 And not in utter nakedness,
 But trailing clouds of glory do we come
 From God, who is our home :
 Heaven lies about us in our infancy !
 Shades of the prison-house begin to close
 Upon the growing Boy,
 But He beholds the light, and whence it flows,
 He sees it in his joy ;
 The Youth, who daily farthest from the east
 Must travel, still is Nature's Priest,

And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended;
At length the Man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of common day.

VI.

Earth fills her lap with pleasures of her own;
Yearnings she hath in her own natural kind,
And, even with something of a Mother's mind,
And no unworthy aim,
The homely Nurse doth all she can
To make her Foster-child, her Inmate Man,
Forget the glories he hath known,
And that imperial palace whence he came.

VII.

Behold the Child among his new-born blisses,
A six years' Darling of a pigmy size!
See, where 'mid work of his own hand he lies,
Fretted by sallies of his mother's kisses,
With light upon him from his father's eyes!
See, at his feet, some little plan or chart,
Some fragment from his dream of human life,
Shaped by himself with newly-learned art;

A wedding or a festival,
A mourning or a funeral;
And this hath now his heart,
And unto this he frames his song:

Then will he fit his tongue
To dialogues of business, love, or strife;

But it will not be long
Ere this be thrown aside,
And with new joy and pride

The little Actor cons another part;
Filling from time to time his "humorous stage"
With all the Persons, down to palsied Age,
That Life brings with her in her equipage;

As if his whole vocation
Were endless imitation.

VIII.

Thou, whose exterior semblance doth belie
Thy Soul's immensity;
Thou best Philosopher, who yet dost keep
Thy heritage, thou Eye among the blind,
Thou, deaf and silent, read'st the eternal deep,
Haunted for ever by the eternal mind,—
Mighty Prophet! Seer blest!
On whom those truths do rest,
Which we are toiling all our lives to find,
In darkness lost, the darkness of the grave;
Thou, over whom thy Immortality

Broods like the Day, a Master o'er a Slave,
A Presence which is not to be put by;
Thou little Child, yet glorious in the might
Of heaven-born freedom on thy being's bright,
Why with such earnest pains dost thou provoke
The years to bring the inevitable yoke,
Thus blindly with thy blessedness at strife?
Full soon thy Soul shall have her earthly freight,
And custom lie upon thee with a weight,
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life!

IX.

O joy! that in our embers
Is something that doth live,
That nature yet remembers
What was so fugitive!

The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction: not indeed
For that which is most worthy to be blest;
Delight and liberty, the simple creed
Of Childhood, whether busy or at rest,
With new-fledged hope still fluttering in
breast:—

Not for these I raise
The song of thanks and praise;
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings;

Blank misgivings of a Creature
Moving about in worlds not realised,
High instincts before which our mortal Nature
Did tremble like a guilty Thing surprised:

But for those first affections,
Those shadowy recollections,
Which, be they what they may,
Are yet the fountain light of all our day,
Are yet a master light of all our seeing;
Uphold us, cherish, and have power to make
Our noisy years seem moments in the being
Of the eternal Silence: truths that wake,
To perish never;

Which neither listlessness, nor mad endeavour,
Nor Man nor Boy,
Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
Can utterly abolish or destroy!

Hence in a season of calm weather
Though inland far we be,
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither,
Can in a moment travel thither,
And see the Children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.

x.

ing, ye Birds, sing, sing a joyous song !
 And let the young Lambs bound
 As to the tabor's sound !
 thought will join your throng,
 Ye that pipe and ye that play,
 Ye that through your hearts to-day
 Feel the gladness of the May !
 hough the radiance which was once so bright
 for ever taken from my sight,
 ough nothing can bring back the hour
 ndour in the grass, of glory in the flower ;
 We will grieve not, rather find
 Strength in what remains behind ;
 In the primal sympathy
 Which having been must ever be ;
 In the soothing thoughts that spring
 Out of human suffering ;
 In the faith that looks through death,
 as that bring the philosophic mind.

xi.

And O, ye Fountains, Meadows, Hills, and Groves,
 Forebode not any severing of our loves !
 Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your might ;
 I only have relinquished one delight
 To live beneath your more habitual sway.
 I love the Brooks which down their channels fret,
 Even more than when I tripped lightly as they ;
 The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
 Is lovely yet ;
 The Clouds that gather round the setting sun
 Do take a sober colouring from an eye
 That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality ;
 Another race hath been, and other palms are won.
 Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
 Thanks to its tenderness, its joys, and fears,
 To me the meanest flower that blows can give
 Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

1803—6.

THE PRELUDE,

OR GROWTH OF A POET'S MIND;

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL POEM.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Poem was commenced in the beginning of the year 1799, and completed in the summer of 1805.

The design and occasion of the work are described by the Author in his Preface to the *Excursion*, first published in 1814, where he thus speaks:—

"Several years ago, when the Author retired to his native mountains with the hope of being enabled to construct a literary work that might live, it was a reasonable thing that he should take a review of his own mind, and examine how far *Nature* and *Education* had qualified him for such an employment.

"As subsidiary to this preparation, he undertook to record, in verse, the origin and progress of his own powers, as far as he was acquainted with them.

"That work, addressed to a dear friend, most distinguished for his knowledge and genius, and to whom the Author's intellect is deeply indebted, has been long finished; and the result of the investigation which gave rise to it, was a determination to compose a philosophical Poem, containing views of Man, Nature, and Society, and to be entitled the '*Recluse*;' as having for its principal subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement.

"The preparatory poem is biographical, and conducts the history of the Author's mind to the point when he was emboldened to hope that his faculties were sufficiently matured for entering upon the arduous labour which he had proposed to himself; and the two works have the same kind of relation to each other, if he may so express himself, as the Ante-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church. Continuing this allusion, he may be permitted to add, that his minor pieces, which have been long before the public, when they shall be properly arranged, will be found by the attentive reader to have such connection with the main work as may give them

claim to be likened to the little sepulchral recesses, ordinarily met

Such was the Author's lot in 1814.

It will thence be seen, that it was intended to be introduced, and that the *Recluse*, if completed, consisted of Three Parts. The First Part alone, viz., the *Excursion*, given to the world by the Author.

The First Book of the *Recluse* still remains in manuscript. The Third Part was only planned, which it would have been found to have been incorporated, for the Author's other Publications, with the *Excursion*.

The Friend, to whom the Poem was addressed, was the late SAMUEL JOHNSON, who was resident in Malta, and whose health, when the Poem was composed.

Mr. Coleridge read a copy of the Poem while he was abroad, on hearing it recited by the Author, on his return to his own country. Verses, addressed to Mr. Wordsworth, are found in the "*Seydlitz*" 1817, or "*Poetical Works*" vol. i., p. 208.—ED.

BYDAL MOORE,
July 18th, 1850.

BOOK FIRST.

ION.—CHILDHOOD AND
SCHOOL-TIME.

ing in this gentle breeze,
hile it fans my cheek
onscious of the joy it brings
elds, and from yon azure sky.
ion, the soft breeze can come
ateful than to me; escaped
y, where I long had pined
ojourner: now free, *city-escape*
settle where I will.
hall receive me? in what vale
our? underneath what grove
y home? and what clear stream
armur lull me into rest?
efore me. With a heart
ed at its own liberty,
d should the chosen guide
r than a wandering cloud,
way. I breathe again!
ht and mountings of the mind
ne: it is shaken off,
my own unnatural self,
t of many a weary day
ch as were not made for me.
peace (if such bold word accord
es of human life),
ease and undisturbed delight
spect; whither shall I turn,
way, or through trackless field,
or shall some floating thing
oint me out my course?

Yet what would it avail
at consecrates the joy?
ht, while the sweet breath of

my body, felt within
breeze, that gently moved
virtue, but is now become
ndant energy,
reation. Thanks to both,
dial powers, that, while they join
long-continued frost,
vernal promises, the hope
ged on by flying hours,—

Days of sweet leisure, taxed with patient thought
Abstruse, nor wanting punctual service high,
Matins and vespers of harmonious verse!

Thus far, O Friend! did I, not used to make
A present joy the matter of a song,
Pour forth that day my soul in measured strains
That would not be forgotten, and are here
Recorded: to the open fields I told
A prophecy: poetic numbers came
Spontaneously to clothe in priestly robe
A renovated spirit singled out, *poet-priest*
Such hope was mine, for holy services.
My own voice cheered me, and, far more, the
mind's
Internal echo of the imperfect sound;
To both I listened, drawing from them both
A cheerful confidence in things to come.

Content and not unwilling now to give
A respite to this passion, I paced on
With brisk and eager steps; and came, at length,
To a green shady place, where down I sate
Beneath a tree, slackening my thoughts by choice,
And settling into gentler happiness.
'Twas *autumn*, and a clear and placid day,
With warmth, as much as needed, from a sun
Two hours declined towards the west; a day
With silver clouds, and sunshine on the grass,
And in the sheltered and the sheltering grove
A perfect stillness. Many were the thoughts
Encouraged and dismissed, till choice was made
Of a known Vale, whither my feet should turn,
Nor rest till they had reached the very door
Of the one cottage which methought I saw.
No picture of mere memory ever looked
So fair; and while upon the fancied scene
I gazed with growing love, a higher power
Than Fancy gave assurance of some work
Of glory there forthwith to be begun,
Perhaps too there performed. Thus long I mused,
Nor e'er lost sight of what I mused upon,
Save when, amid the stately grove of oaks,
Now here, now there, an *acorn*, from its cup
Dislodged, through *sere leaves* rustled, or at once
To the bare earth dropped with a startling sound.
From that soft couch I rose not, till the sun
Had almost touched the horizon; casting then

autumn
st. lines
a poem
by H. N.
fancy

A backward glance upon the curling cloud
Of city smoke, by distance ruralised;
Keen as a Trauant or a Fugitive,
But as a Pilgrim resolute, I took,
Even with the chance equipment of that hour,
The road that pointed toward the chosen Vale.
It was a splendid evening, and my soul
Once more made trial of her strength, nor lacked
Æolian visitations; but the harp
Was soon defrauded, and the banded host
Of harmony dispersed in straggling sounds,
And lastly utter silence! "Be it so;
Why think of anything but present good?"
So, like a home bound labourer I pursued
My way beneath the mellowing sun, that shed
Mild influence; nor left in me one wish
Again to bend the Sabbath of that time
To a servile yoke. What need of many words!
A pleasant loitering journey, through three days
Continued, brought me to my hermitage.
I spare to tell of what ensued, the life
In common things—the endless store of things,
Rare, or at least so seeming, every day
Found all about me in one neighbourhood—
The self-congratulation, and, from morn
To night, unbroken cheerfulness serene.
But speedily an earnest longing rose
To brace myself to some determined aim,
Reading or thinking; either to lay up
New stores, or rescue from decay the old
By timely interference: and therewith
Came hopes still higher, that with outward life
I might endue some airy phantasies
That had been floating loose about for years,
And to such beings temperately deal forth
The many feelings that oppressed my heart.
That hope hath been discouraged; welcome light
Dawns from the east, but dawns to disappear
And mock me with a sky that ripens not
Into a steady morning: if my mind,
Remembering the bold promises of the past,
Would gladly grapple with some noble theme,
Vain is her wish; where'er she turns she finds
Impediments from day to day renewed.

And now it would content me to yield up
Those lofty hopes awhile, for present gifts
Of humbler industry. But, oh, dear Friend
The Post, gentle creature as he is,
Hath, like the Lover, his unruly times;
His fits when he is neither sick nor well,
Though no distress be near him but his own
Unmanageable thoughts: his mind, best pleased
While she as dutious as the mother dove

Sits brooding, lives not always to that end,
But like the innocent bird, hath goadings on
That drive her as in trouble through the grove
With me is now such passion, to be blamed
No otherwise than as it lasts too long.

When, as becomes a man who would prepare
For such an arduous work, I through myself
Make rigorous inquisition, the report
Is often cheering; for I neither seem
To lack that first great gift, the vital soul,
Nor general truths, which are themselves a
Of Elements and Agents, Under-powers,
Subordinate helpers of the living mind:
Nor am I naked of external things,
Forms, images, nor numerous other aids
Of less regard, though won perhaps with toil
And needful to build up a Poet's praise.
Time, place, and manners do I seek, and these
Are found in plenteous store, but nowhere such
As may be singled out with steady choice;
No little band of yet remembered names
Whom I, in perfect confidence, might hope
To summon back from lonesome banishment.
And make them dwellers in the hearts of men
Now living, or to live in future years.
Sometimes the ambitious Power of choice, still
taking

Proud spring-tide swellings for a regular use,
Will settle on some British theme, some old
Romantic tale by Milton left unsung;
More often turning to some gentle place
Within the groves of Chivalry, I pipe
To shepherd swains, or seated harp in hand,
Amid reposing knights by a river side
Or fountain, listen to the grave reports
Of dire enchantments faced and overcome
By the strong mind, and tales of warlike feats,
Where spear encountered spear, and sword with
sword

Fought, as if conscious of the blazonry
That the shield bore, so glorious was the strife;
Whence inspiration for a song that winds,
Through ever changing scenes of virtue quest
Wrongs to redress, harmonious tribute paid
To patient courage and unblemished truth,
To firm devotion, zeal unquenchable,
And Christian meekness hallowing faithful love.
Sometimes, more sternly moved, I would relate
How vanquished Mithridates northward passed,
And, hidden in the cloud of years, became
Odin, the Father of a race by whom
Perished the Roman Empire: how the friends
And followers of Sertorius, out of Spain

and shelter in the Fortunate Isles,
or usages, their arts and laws,
by a slow gradual death,
and to perish one by one,
those narrow bounds : but not the soul
which fifteen hundred years
died, when the European came
and power that might not be withstood,
restilence, maintain its hold
down by glorious death that race
troes : or I would record
annic times, some high-souled man,
among the chronicles of kings,
silence for Truth's sake : or tell,
the Frenchman,* through continued

on the inhuman deeds
conquered first the Indian Isles,
in his ministry across
not to comfort the oppressed,
firsty wind, to roam about
the Oppressor : how Gustavus sought
need in Dalecarlia's mines :
fought for Scotland ; left the name
to be found, like a wild flower,
dear Country ; left the deeds
like a family of Ghosts,
the steep rocks and river banks,
sanctuaries, with a local soul
once and stern liberty.

suits me better to invent
my own heart, more near akin
passions and habitual thoughts ;
ted story, in the main
e unsubstantial structure melts
ry sun that brightens it,
dissolving ! Then a wish,
favourite aspiration, mounts
g toward some philosophic song
t cherishes our daily life ;
ions passionate from deep
ian's heart, immortal verse
fitted to the Orphean lyre ;
s awful burthen I full soon
and beguile myself with trust
er years will bring a riper mind
nsight. Thus my days are past
ion ; with no skill to part
g, haply bred by want of power,
unt impulse not to be withstood,

de Gourgues, a French gentleman who
Florida to avenge the massacre of the
Spaniards there.—Ed.

A timorous capacity from prudence,
From circumspection, infinite delay.
Humility and modest awe themselves
Betray me, serving often for a cloak
To a more subtle selfishness ; that now
Locks every function up in blank reserve,
Now dupes me, trusting to an anxious eye
That with intrusive restlessness beats off
Simplicity and self-presented truth.
Ah ! better far than this, to stray about
Voluptuously through fields and rural walks,
And ask no record of the hours, resigned
To vacant musing, unproved neglect
Of all things, and deliberate holiday.
Far better never to have heard the name
Of zeal and just ambition, than to live
Baffled and plagued by a mind that every hour
Turns recreant to her task ; takes heart again,
Then feels immediately some hollow thought
Hang like an interdict upon her hopes.
This is my lot ; for either still I find
Some imperfection in the chosen theme,
Or see of absolute accomplishment
Much wanting, so much wanting, in myself,
That I recoil and droop, and seek repose
In listlessness from vain perplexity,
Unprofitably travelling toward the grave,
Like a false steward who hath much received
And renders nothing back.

Was it for this
That one, the fairest of all rivers, loved
To blend his murmurs with my nurse's song,
And, from his alder shades and rocky falls,
And from his fords and shallows, sent a voice
That flowed along my dreams ? For this, didst
thou,

O Derwent ! winding among grassy holms
Where I was looking on, a babe in arms,
Make ceaseless music that composed my thoughts
To more than infant softness, giving me
Amid the fretful dwellings of mankind
A foretaste, a dim earnest, of the calm
That Nature breathes among the hills and groves.
When he had left the mountains and received
On his smooth breast the shadow of those towers
That yet survive, a shattered monument
Of feudal sway, the bright blue river passed
Along the margin of our terrace walk ;
A tempting playmate whom we dearly loved.
Oh, many a time have I, a five years' child,
In a small mill-race severed from his stream,
Made one long bathing of a summer's day ;
Basked in the sun, and plunged and basked again
Alternate, all a summer's day, or scoured

Struggle
create a
vacant m
on a double

Purpose
human
Intervenor
memories of
nature's child

Derwent
foretaste
of nature

Landscapes of
childhood
and
nature

The sandy fields, leaping through flowery groves
Of yellow ragwort; or when rock and hill,
The woods, and distant Skiddaw's lofty height,
Were bronzed with deepest radiance, stood alone
Beneath the sky, as if I had been born
On Indian plains, and from my mother's hut
Had run abroad in wantonness, to sport
A naked savage, in the thunder shower.

Fair seed-time had my soul, and I grew up
Fostered alike by beauty and by fear:
Much favoured in my birth-place, and no less
In that beloved Vale to which ere long
We were transplanted—there were we let loose
For sports of wider range. Ere I had told
Ten birth-days, when among the mountain slopes
Frost, and the breath of frosty wind, had snapped
The last autumnal crocus, 'twas my joy
With store of springes o'er my shoulder hung
To range the open heights where woodcocks run
Along the smooth green turf. Through half the
night,

Scudding away from snare to snare, I plied
That anxious visitation;—moon and stars
Were shining o'er my head. I was alone,
And seemed to be a trouble to the peace
That dwelt among them. Sometimes it befel
In these night wanderings, that a strong desire
O'erpowered my better reason, and the bird
Which was the captive of another's toil
Became my prey; and when the deed was done
I heard among the solitary hills
Low breathings coming after me, and sounds
Of undistinguishable motion, steps
Almost as silent as the turf they trod.

Nor less when spring had warmed the cultured
Vale,

Moved we as plunderers where the mother-bird
Had in high places built her lodge; though mean
Our object and inglorious, yet the end
Was not ignoble. Oh! when I have hung
Above the raven's nest, by knots of grass
And half-inch fissures in the slippery rock
But ill sustained, and almost (so it seemed)
Suspended by the blast that blew amain,
Shouldering the naked crag, oh, at that time
While on the perilous ridge I hung alone,
With what strange utterance did the loud dry wind
Blow through my ear! the sky seemed not a sky
Of earth—and with what motion moved the clouds!

Dust as we are, the immortal spirit grows
Like harmony in music; there is a dark

Inscrutable workmanship that reconciles
Discordant elements, makes them cling to
In one society. How strange that all
The terrors, pains, and early miseries,
Regrets, vexations, lassitudes interused,
Within my mind, should e'er have borne
And that a needful part, in making up
The calm existence that is mine when I
Am worthy of myself! Praise to the
Thanks to the means which Nature det
employ;

Whether her fearless visitings, or those
That came with soft alarm, like hurtless
Opening the peaceful clouds; or she may
Severer interventions, ministry
More palpable, as best might suit her aim.

One summer evening (led by her) I found
A little boat tied to a willow tree
Within a rocky cave, its usual home.
Straight I unlocked her chain, and stepping
Pushed from the shore. It was an act of
And troubled pleasure, nor without the van
Of mountain-echoes did my boat move on;
Leaving behind her still, on either side,
Small circles glittering idly in the moon,
Until they melted all into one track
Of sparkling light. But now, like one who
Proud of his skill, to reach a chosen point
With an unswerving lute, I fixed my view
Upon the summit of a craggy ridge,
The horizon's utmost boundary; far above
Was nothing but the stars and the grey sky.
She was an elfin pinnace; lustily
I dipped my oars into the silent lake,
And, as I rose upon the stroke, my boat
Went heaving through the water like a swan
When, from behind that craggy steep till then
The horizon's bound, a huge peak, black and
As if with voluntary power instinct
Upreared its head. I struck and struck again
And growing still in stature the grim shape
Towered up between me and the stars, and so
For so it seemed, with purpose of its own
And measured motion like a living thing,
Strode after me. With trembling oars I turned
And through the silent water stole my way
Back to the covert of the willow tree;
There in her mooring-place I left my bark
And through the meadows homeward went
grave

And serious mood; but after I had seen
That spectacle, for many days, my brain
Worked with a dim and undetermined sense

own modes of being ; o'er my thoughts
 ing a darkness, call it solitude
desertion. No familiar shapes
 d, no pleasant images of trees,
 sky, no colours of green fields ;
 and mighty forms, that do not live
 ing men, moved slowly through the mind
 and were a trouble to my dreams.

om and Spirit of the universe !
 al that art the eternity of thought,
 est to forms and images a breath
 lasting motion, not in vain
 r star-light thus from my first dawn
hood didst thou intertwine for me
ions that build up our human soul ;
the mean and vulgar works of man,
 high objects, with enduring things—
 and nature—purifying thus
 ents of feeling and of thought,
 stifying, by such discipline,
 n and fear, until we recognise
 ur in the beatings of the heart.
 this fellowship vouchsafed to me
 ted kindness. In November days,
 pours rolling down the valley made
 scene more lonesome, among woods,
 and 'mid the calm of summer nights,
 y the margin of the trembling lake,
 the gloomy hills homeward I went
 de, such intercourse was mine ;
 it in the fields both day and night,
 he waters, all the summer long.

the frosty season, when the sun
 and visible for many a mile
 age windows blazed through twilight
 oom,

not their summons : happy time
 deed for all of us—for me
 time of rapture ! Clear and loud
 ge clock tolled six,—I wheeled about,
 d exulting like an untired horse
 as not for his home. All shod with steel,
 d along the polished ice in games
 ate, imitative of the chase
 dland pleasures,—the resounding horn,
 loud chiming, and the hunted hare.
 gh the darkness and the cold we flew,
 a voice was idle ; with the din
 the precipices rang aloud ;
 ss trees and every icy crag

nes have been printed before. See p. 62.—Ed.

Tinkled like iron ; while far distant hills
 Into the tumult sent an alien sound)
Of (melancholy) not unnoticed, while the stars
 Eastward were sparkling clear, and in the west
 The orange sky of evening died away.
 Not seldom from the uproar I retired
 Into a silent bay, or sportively
 Glanced sideways, leaving the tumultuous throng,
 To cut across the reflex of a star
 That fled, and, flying still before me, gleamed
 Upon the glassy plain ; and oftentimes,
 When we had given our bodies to the wind,
 And all the shadowy banks on either side
 Came sweeping through the darkness, spinning
 still

The rapid line of motion, then at once
 Have I, reclining back upon my heels,
 Stopped short ; yet still the solitary cliffs
 Wheeled by me—even as if the earth had rolled
 With visible motion her diurnal round !
 Behind me did they stretch in solemn train,
 Feebler and feebler, and I stood and watched
 Till all was tranquil as a dreamless sleep.

Ye Presences of Nature in the sky
 And on the earth ! Ye Visions of the hills !
 And Souls of lonely places ! can I think
 A vulgar hope was yours when ye employed
 Such ministry, when ye through many a year
 Haunting me thus among my boyish sports,
 On caves and trees, upon the woods and hills,
 Impressed upon all forms the characters
 Of danger or desire ; and thus did make
 The surface of the universal earth
 With triumph and delight, with hope and fear,
 Work like a sea ?

Not uselessly employed,
 Might I pursue this theme through every change
 Of exercise and play, to which the year
 Did summon us in his delightful round.

We were a noisy crew ; the sun in heaven
 Beheld not vales more beautiful than ours ;
 Nor saw a band in happiness and joy
 Richer, or worthier of the ground they trod.
 I could record with no reluctant voice
 The woods of autumn, and their hazel bowers
 With milk-white clusters hung ; the rod and line,
 True symbol of hope's foolishness, whose strong
 And unreprieved enchantment led us on
 By rocks and pools shut out from every star,
 All the green summer, to forlorn cascades
 Among the windings hid of mountain brooks.
 —Unfading recollections ! at this hour

The heart is almost mine with which I felt,
 From some hill-top on sunny afternoons, ^{fastidious}
 The paper kite high among fleecy clouds ^{fastidious}
 Pull at her rein like an impetuous courser; ^{fastidious}
 Or, from the meadows sent on gusty days,
 Beheld her breast the wind, then suddenly
 Dashed headlong, and rejected by the storm.

Ye lowly cottages wherein we dwelt,
 A ministration of your own was yours;
 Can I forget you, being as you were
 So beautiful among the pleasant fields
 In which ye stood? or can I here forget
 The plain and seemly countenance with which
 Ye dealt out your plain comforts! Yet had ye
 Delights and exultations of your own.
 Eager and never weary we pursued
 Our home-amusements by the warm peat-fire
 At evening, when with pencil and smooth slate
 In square divisions parcelled out and all
 With crosses and with cyphers scribbled o'er,
 We schemed and puzzled, head opposed to head
 In strife too humble to be named in verse:
 Or round the naked table, snow-white deal,
 Cherry or maple, sate in close array,
 And to the combat, Loo or Whist, led on
 A thick-ribbed army; not, as in the world,
 Neglected and ungratefully thrown by
 Even for the very service they had wrought,
 But husbanded through many a long campaign.
 Uncouth assemblage was it, where no few
 Had changed their functions, some, plebeian cards
 Which Fate, beyond the promise of their birth,
 Had dignified, and called to represent
 The persons of departed potentates.
 Oh, with what echoes on the board they fell!
 Ironical diamonds,—clubs, hearts, diamonds, spades,
 A congregation piteously akin!
 Cheap matter offered they to boyish wit,
 Those sooty knaves, precipitated down
 With scoffs and taunts, like Vulcan out of heaven:
 The paramount ace, a moon in her eclipse,
 Queens gleaming through their splendour's last
 decay,
 And monarchs surly at the wrongs sustained
 By royal visages. Meanwhile abroad
 Incessant rain was falling, or the frost
 Raged bitterly, with keen and silent tooth,
 And, interrupting oft that eager game,
 From under Esthwaite's splitting fields of ice
 The pent-up air, struggling to free itself,
 Gave out to meadow grounds and hills a loud
 Protracted yelling, like the noise of wolves
 Howling in troops along the Bothnic Main.

Nor, sedulous as I have been to trace
 How Nature by extrinsic possession first
 Peopled the mind with forms sublime or fair,
 And made me love them, may I here omit
 How other pleasures have been mine, and joys
 Of subtler origin; how I have felt,
 Not seldom even in that tempestuous time,
 Those hallowed and pure motions of the spirit
 Which seem, in their simplicity, to own
 An intellectual charm; that calm delight
 Which, if I err not, surely must belong
 To those first-born affinities that fit
 Our new existence to existing things,
 And, in our dawn of being, constitute
 The bond of union between life and joy.

Yes, I remember when the changeful earth,
 And twice five summers on my mind had stamped
 The faces of the moving year, even then
 I held unconscious intercourse with beauty
 Old as creation, drinking in a pure
 Organic pleasure from the silver wreaths
 Of curling mist, or from the level plain
 Of waters coloured by impending clouds.

The sands of Westmoreland, the creeks and bays
 Of Cumbria's rocky limits, they can tell
 How, when the Sea throw off his evening shade,
 And to the shepherd's hut on distant hills
 Sent welcome notice of the rising moon,
 How I have stood, to fancies such as these
 A stranger, linking with the spectacle
 No conscious memory of a kindred sight,
 And bringing with me no peculiar sense
 Of quietness or peace, yet have I stood,
 Even while mine eyes lath moved o'er many a
 league
 Of shining water, gathering as it seemed
 Through every hair-breadth in that field of light
 New pleasure like a bee among the flowers.

Thus oft amid those fits of vulgar joy
 Which, through all seasons, on a child's pursuits
 Are prompt attendants, 'mid that giddy bliss
 Which, like a tempest, works along the blood
 And is forgotten; even then I felt
 Gleams like the flashing of a shield,—the earth
 And common face of Nature spoke to me
 Rememberable things; sometimes, 'tis true,
 By chance collisions and quaint accidents
 (Like those ill-sorted unions, work supposed
 Of evil-minded fairies), yet not vain
 Nor profitless, if haply they impressed
 Collateral objects and appearances,

feless then, and doomed to sleep ^{Recollection}
 sturer seasons called them forth ^{education}
 agnate and to elevate the mind. ^{of the mind}
 the vulgar joy by its own weight ^{remembrance}
 itself out of the memory,
 es which were a witness of that joy
 d in their substantial lineaments
 on the brain, and to the eye
 ible, a daily sight; and thus
 npressive discipline of fear,
 ure and repeated happiness,
 ently repeated, and by force
 re feelings representative
 s forgotten, these same scenes so bright,
 iful, so majestic in themselves,
 yet the day was distant, did become
 ly dear, and all their forms
 ngeful colours by invisible links
 tened to the affections.

I began

early—not misled, I trust,
 firmity of love for days
 d by memory—ere the breath of spring
 my snowdrops among winter snows:
 it seem to thee, O Friend! so prompt
 thy, that I have lengthened out
 d and feeble tongue a tedious tale.
 le, my hope has been, that I might fetch

Invigorating thoughts from former years;
 Might fix the wavering balance of my mind,
 And haply meet reproaches too, whose power
 May spur me on, in manhood now mature
 To honourable toil. Yet should these hopes
 Prove vain, and thus should neither I be taught
 To understand myself, nor thou to know
 With better knowledge how the heart was
 framed

Of him thou lovest; need I dread from thee
 Harsh judgments, if the song be loth to quit
 Those recollected hours that have the charm
 Of visionary things, those lovely forms
 And sweet sensations that throw back our life,
 And almost make remotest infancy
 A visible scene, on which the sun is shining?

One end at least hath been attained; my mind
 Hath been revived, and if this genial mood
 Desert me not, forthwith shall be brought down
 Through later years the story of my life.
 The road lies plain before me;—'tis a theme
 Single and of determined bounds; and hence
 I choose it rather at this time, than work
 Of ampler or more varied argument,
 Where I might be discomfited and lost:
 And certain hopes are with me, that to thee
 This labour will be welcome, honoured Friend!

BOOK SECOND.

SCHOOL-TIME.

CONTINUED.

O Friend! have we, though leaving much
 l, endeavoured to retrace
 le ways in which my childhood walked;
 iefly that first led me to the love
 , woods, and fields. The passion yet
 s birth, sustained as might befall
 shment that came unsought; for still
 eek to week, from month to month, we
 red
 of tumult. Duly were our games
 d in summer till the day-light failed:
 remained before the doors; the bench
 shold steps were empty; fast asleep
 urer, and the old man who had sate

A later lingerer; yet the revelry
 Continued and the loud uproar: at last,
 When all the ground was dark, and twinkling stars
 Edged the black clouds, home and to bed we went,
 Feverish with weary joints and beating minds.
 Ah! is there one who ever has been young,
 Nor needs a warning voice to tame the pride
 Of intellect and virtue's self-esteem?
 One is there, though the wisest and the best
 Of all mankind, who covets not at times
 Union that cannot be;—who would not give
 If so he might, to duty and to truth
 The eagerness of infantine desire?
 A tranquillising spirit presses now
 On my corporeal frame, so wide appears
 The vacancy between me and those days
 Which yet have such self-presence in my mind,

That, musing on them, often do I seem
Two consciousnesses, conscious of myself
And of some other Being. A rude mass
Of native rock, left midway in the square
Of our small market village, was the goal
Or centre of these sports, and when, returned
After long absence, thither I repaired,
Gone was the old grey stone, and in its place
A smart Assembly-room usurped the ground
That had been ours. There let the fiddle scream,
And be ye happy! Yet, my Friends! I know
That more than one of you will think with me
Of those soft starry nights, and that old Dame
From whom the stone was named, who there had
sate.

And watched her table with its huckster's wares
Amiduous, through the length of sixty years.

We ran a bolstersome course; the year span round
With giddy motion. But the time approached
That brought with it a regular desire
For calmer pleasures, when the winning forms
Of Nature were collaterally attached
To every scheme of holiday delight
And every boyish sport, less grateful else
And languidly pursued.

When summer came,
Our pastime was, on bright half-holidays,
To sweep along the plain of Windermere
With rival oars; and the selected bourne
Was now an Island musical with birds
That sang and ceased not; now a Sister Isle
Beneath the oaks' umbrageous covert, sown
With lilies of the valley like a field;
And now a third small Island, where survived
In solitude the ruins of a shrine
Once to Our Lady dedicate, and served
Daily with chaunted rites. In such a race
So ended, disappointment could be none,
Uneasiness, or pain, or jealousy:
We rested in the shade, all pleased alike,
Conquered and conqueror. Thus the pride of
strength,

And the vain-glory of superior skill,
Were tempered; thus was gradually produced
A quiet independence of the heart,
And to my Friend who knows me I may add,
Fearless of blame, that hence for future days
Ensued a diffidence and modesty,
And I was taught to feel, perhaps too much,
The self-sufficing power of Solitude.

Our daily meals were frugal, Sabine fare!
More than we wished we knew the blessing then

Of vigorous hunger—banished
Unsnapped by delicate viand
A little weekly stipend, and
Through three divisions of
In penniless poverty. But
From the half-yearly holiday
We came with weightier power
To furnish treats more costly
Of the old grey stone, still
supplied.

Hence rustic dinners on the
Or in the woods, or by a rill
Or shady fountains, while the
Soft airs were stirring, and
Unfelt shone brightly round
Nor is my aim neglected
How sometimes, in the long
We from our funds drew large
And eager to spur on, the
And with the courteous inn
Supplied our want, we hap-
Sly subterfuge, if the ad-
Were distant: some famed
The Druids worshipped, or
Of that large abbey, where
Of Nightshade, to St. Mary
Stands yet a mouldering
Belfry, and images, and life
A holy scene!—Along the
Our horses grazed. To see
Left by the west wind swept
From a tumultuous ocean,
In that sequestered valley,
Both silent and both motion
Such the deep shelter that
The safeguard for repose

Our steeds remounted
With whip and spur we thrived
In uncouth race, and left
And the stone-abbot, and
Which one day sang so
Of the old church, that
showers

The earth was comfortless
Internal breezes, sobbing
And respirations, from the
The shuddering ivy dripped
So sweetly 'mid the gloom
Sang to herself, that there
My dwelling-place, and then
To hear such music. The
And down the valley, and
In wantonness of heart, the

opened homewards. Oh, ye rocks and
reams,

still spirit shed from evening air!
this joyous time I sometimes felt
essence, when with slackened step we
reathed

the sides of the steep hills, or when
by gleams of moonlight from the sea
with thundering hoofs the level sand,

on long Winander's eastern shore,
the crescent of a pleasant bay,
stood; no homely-featured house,
like its neighbouring cottages,
a splendid place, the door beset
sises, grooms, and liveries, and within
s, glasses, and the blood-red wine.
at times, and ere the Hall was built
large island, had this dwelling been
worthy of a poet's love, a hut,
its own bright fire and sycamore shade.
ough the rhymes were gone that once
scribed

shold, and large golden characters,
er the spangled sign-board, had dislodged
Lion and usurped his place, in slight
ekery of the rustic painter's hand--
his hour, the spot to me is dear
its foolish pomp. The garden lay
lope surmounted by a plain

ll bowling-green; beneath us stood
with gleams of water through the trees
the tree-tops: nor did we want
ment, strawberries and mellow cream.

hile through half an afternoon we played
mooth platform, whether skill prevailed
blunder triumphed, bursts of glee
the mountains ring. But, ere night-fall,

our pinnace we returned at leisure
shadowy lake, and to the beach
small island steered our course with one,

strel of the Troop, and left him there,
ed off gently, while he blew his flute
on the rock--oh, then, the calm
l still water lay upon my mind

h a weight of pleasure, and the sky,
fore so beautiful, sank down
heart, and held me like a dream!

re my sympathies enlarged, and thus
common range of visible things

r to me: already I began
he sun; a boy I loved the sun,
since have loved him, as a pledge
ty of our earthly life, a light

Which we behold and feel we are alive;
Nor for his bounty to so many worlds--
But for this cause, that I had seen him lay
His beauty on the morning hills, had seen
The western mountain touch his setting orb,
In many a thoughtless hour, when, from excess
Of happiness, my blood appeared to flow
For its own pleasure, and I breathed with joy.
And, from like feelings, humble though intense,
To patriotic and domestic love
Analogous, the moon to me was dear;
For I could dream away my purposes,
Standing to gaze upon her while she hung
Midway between the hills, as if she knew
No other region, but belonged to thee,
Yea, appertained by a peculiar right
To thee and thy grey huts, thou one dear Vale!

Those incidental charms which first attached
My heart to rural objects, day by day *incidental charms*
Grew weaker, and I hasten on to tell
How Nature, intervenient till this time
And secondary, now at length was sought
For her own sake. But who shall parcel out
His intellect by geometric rules, *Organic rather than*
Split like a province into round and square? *the mechanic*
Who knows the individual hour in which *view of human*
His habits were first sown, even as a seed? *development of*
Who that shall point as with a wand and say *"at once"*
"This portion of the river of my mind
Came from yon fountain?" Thou, my Friend!

art one

More deeply read in thy own thoughts; to thee
Science appears but what in truth she is,
Not as our glory and our absolute boast,
But as a succedaneum, and a prop
To our infirmity. No officious slave
Art thou of that false secondary power
By which we multiply distinctions, then
Deem that our puny boundaries are things
That we perceive, and not that we have made.

To thee, unblinded by these formal arts, *formal anti*
The unity of all hath been revealed, *the unity of all*
And thou wilt doubt, with me less aptly skilled
Than many are to range the faculties

In scale and order, class the cabinet *ref. to the cabinet*
Of their sensations, and in voluble phrase *the history of*
Run through the history and birth of each *the history of*
As of a single independent thing.

Hard task, vain hope, to analyse the mind,
If each most obvious and particular thought,
Not in a mystical and idle sense,
But in the words of Reason deeply weighed,
Hath no beginning.

Blest the infant Babe,
 (For with my best conjecture I would trace
 Our Being's earthly progress,) blest the Babe,
 Nursed in his Mother's arms, who sinks to sleep
 Rocked on his Mother's breast; who with his soul
 Drinks in the feelings of his Mother's eye!
 For him, in one dear Presence, there exists
 A virtue which irradiates and exalts
 Objects through widest intercourse of sense.
 No outward he, bewildered and depressed:
 Along his infant veins are interfused
 The gravitation and the filial bond
 Of nature that connect him with the world.
 Is there a flower, to which he points with hand
 Too weak to gather it, already love
 Drawn from love's purest earthly fount for him
 Hath beautified that flower; already shades
 Of pity cast from inward tenderness
 Do fall around him upon aught that bears
 Unnoughty marks of violence or harm.
 Emphatically such a Being lives,
 Frail creature as he is, helpless as frail,
 An inmate of this active universe:
 For feeling has to him imparted power
 That through the growing faculties of sense
 Doth like an agent of the one great Mind
 Create, creator and receiver both,
 Working but in alliance with the works
 Which it beholds.—Such, verily, is the first
 Poetic spirit of our human life,
 By uniform control of after years,
 In most, abated or suppressed; in some,
 Through every change of growth and of decay,
 Pre-eminent till death.

From early days,
 Beginning not long after that first time
 In which, a Babe, by intercourse of touch
 I held mute dialogues with my Mother's heart,
 I have endeavoured to display the means
 Whereby this infant sensibility,
 Great birthright of our being, was in me
 Augmented and sustained. Yet is a path
 More difficult before me; and I fear
 That in its broken windings we shall need
 The chamois' sinews, and the eagle's wing.
 For now a trouble came into my mind
 From unknown causes. I was left alone
 Seeking the visible world, nor knowing why.
 The props of my affections were removed,
 And yet the building stood, as if sustained
 By its own spirit! All that I beheld
 Was dear, and hence to finer influxes
 The mind lay open to a more exact
 And close communion. Many are our joys

In youth, but oh! what happiness to I
 When every hour brings palpable access
 Of knowledge, when all knowledge is d
 And sorrow is not there! The season
 And every season wheresoever I moved
 Unfolded transitory qualities,
 Which, but for this most watchful po
 Had been neglected; left a regular
 Of permanent relations, else unknown,
 Hence life, and change, and beauty, as
 More active even than "best society".
 Society made sweet as solitude
 By silent inobtrusive sympathies,
 And gentle agitations of the mind
 From manifold distinctions, different
 Perceived in things, where, to the un
 No difference is, and hence, from the
 Sublimar joy; for I would walk alon
 Under the quiet stars, and at that ti
 Have felt whate'er there is of power i
 To breathe an elevated mood, by for
 Or image unprofaned; and I would
 If the night blackened with a coming
 Beneath some rock, listening to no
 The ghostly language of the ancient
 Or make their dim abode in distant
 Thence did I drink the visionary po
 And deem not profitless those fleetin
 Of shadowy exultation. not for thi
 That they are kindred to our purer
 And intellectual life; but that the
 Remembering how she felt, but wh
 Remembering not, retains an obscur
 Of possible sublimity, whereto
 With growing faculties she doth asp
 With faculties still growing, feeling
 That whatsoever point they gain, th
 Have something to pursue.

And as
 Mid gloom and tumult, but no less
 And tranquil scenes, that universal
 And fitness in the latent qualities
 And essences of things, by which th
 Is moved with feelings of delight, to
 Came strengthened with a superadd
 A virtue not its own. My morning
 Were early;—oft before the hour
 I travelled round our little lake, fir
 Of pleasant wandering. Happy tim
 For this, that one was by my side,
 Then passionately loved, with how

* The late Rev. John Fleming, of B
 more.—Ed.

ruse these lines! For many years
owed in between us, and, our minds
each other, at this time
those hours had never been.
did I lift our cottage latch
re one smoke-wreath had risen
dwelling, or the vernal thrush
and sate among the woods
ome jutting eminence,
leam of dawn-light, when the Vale,
ng, lay in utter solitude.
seek the origin? where find
marvellous things which then I felt?
moments such a holy calm
pread my soul, that bodily eyes
forgotten, and what I saw
something in myself, a dream,
the mind.

'Twere long to tell
and autumn, what the winter snows,
summer shade, what day and night,
morning, sleep and waking, thought
inexhaustible, poured forth
pirit of religious love
alked with Nature. But let this
ten, that I still retained
ive sensibility; *Creative Sensibility*]
regular action of the world
unsubdued. A plastic power
ne; a forming hand, at times
ting in a devious mood;
of his own, at war
tendency, but, for the most,
trictly to external things
t communed. An auxiliar light
y mind, which on the setting sun
splendour; the melodious birds,
g breezes, fountains that run on
o sweetly in themselves, obeyed
ion, and the midnight storm
in the presence of my eye:
eissance, my devotion hence,
y transport.

Nor should this, perchance,
led, that I still had loved
and produce of a toil,
industry to me
g, and whose character I deem
c as resembling more
cy. The song would speak
ninable building reared
n of affinities
ere no brotherhood exists
uda. My seventeenth year was come;

And, whether from this habit rooted now *w.w. at 17.*
So deeply in my mind, or from excess
In the great social principle of life
Coercing all things into sympathy,
To unorganic natures were transferred
My own enjoyments; or the power of truth
Coming in revelation, did converse
With things that really are; I, at this time,
Saw blessings spread around me like a sea.
Thus while the days flew by, and years passed on,
From Nature and her overflowing soul,
I had received so much, that all my thoughts
Were steeped in feeling; I was only then
Contented, when with bliss ineffable
I felt the sentiment of Being spread
O'er all that moves and all that seemeth still;
O'er all that, lost beyond the reach of thought
And human knowledge, to the human eye
Invisible, yet liveth to the heart;
O'er all that leaps and runs, and shouts and sings,
Or beats the gladsome air; o'er all that glides
Beneath the wave, yea, in the wave itself,
And mighty depth of waters. Wonder not
If high the transport, great the joy I felt,
Communing in this sort through earth and heaven
With every form of creature, as it looked
Towards the Uncreated with a countenance
Of adoration, with an eye of love.
One song they sang, and it was audible,
Most audible, then, when the fleshly ear,
O'ercome by humblest prelude of that strain,
Forgot her functions, and slept undisturbed.

If this be error, and another faith
Find easier access to the pious mind,
Yet were I grossly destitute of all
Those human sentiments that make this earth
So dear, if I should fail with grateful voice
To speak of you, ye mountains, and ye lakes
And sounding cataracts, ye mists and winds
That dwell among the hills where I was born.
If in my youth I have been pure in heart,
If, mingling with the world, I am content
With my own modest pleasures, and have lived
With God and Nature communing, removed
From little enmities and low desires, *148*
The gift is yours; if in these times of fear, *For. 5. the*
This melancholy waste of hopes o'erthrown, *Confer. 1. 1. 1.*
If, 'mid indifference and apathy,
And wicked exultation when good men
On every side fall off, we know not how, *"waste of hope"*
To selfishness, disguised in gentle names
Of peace and quiet and domestic love,
Yet mingled not unwillingly with sneers

On visionary minds; if, in this time
Of dereliction and dismay, I yet
Despair not of our nature, but retain
A more than Roman confidence, a faith
That fails not, in all sorrow my support,
The blessing of my life; the gift is yours,
Ye winds and sounding cataracts! 'tis yours,
Ye mountains! thine, O Nature! Thou hast fed
My lofty speculations, and in thee,
For this uneasy heart of ours, I find
A never-failing principle of joy
And purest passion.

Thou, my Friend! wert reared
In the great city, 'mid far other scenes;
But we, by different roads, at length have gained
The self same bourn. And for this cause to thee
I speak, unapprehensive of contempt,

The insinuated scoff of coward tongues,
And all that silent language which so oft
In conversation between man and man
Blots from the human countenance all trace
Of beauty and of love. For thou hast sought
The truth in solitude, and, since the days
That gave thee liberty, full long desired,
To serve in Nature's temple, thou hast been
The most assiduous of her ministers;
In many things my brother, chiefly here
In this our deep devotion.

Fare thee well!
Health and the quiet of a healthful mind
Attend thee! seeking oft the haunts of men,
And yet more often living with thyself,
And for thyself, so haply shall thy days
Be many, and a blessing to mankind.

BOOK THIRD

RESIDENCE AT CAMBRIDGE.

It was a dreary morning when the wheels
Rolled over a wide plain o'erhung with clouds,
And nothing cheered our way till first we saw
The long-roofed chapel of King's College lift
Turrets and pinnacles in answering files,
Extended high above a dusky grove.

Advancing, we espied upon the road
A student clothed in gown and tasselled cap,
Striding along as if o'ertasked by Time,
Or covetous of exercise and air;
He passed nor was I master of my eyes
Till he was left an arrow's flight behind.
As near and nearer to the spot we drew,
It seemed to suck us in with an eddy's force.
Onward we drove beneath the Castle; caught,
While crossing Magdalene Bridge, a glimpse of
Cam;
And at the Hoop alighted, famous Inn.

My spirit was up, my thoughts were full of
hope;
Some friends I had, acquaintances who there
Seemed friends, poor simple school-boys, now
hung round

With honour and importance: in a world
Of welcome faces up and down I roved;
Questions, directions, warnings and advice,
Flowed in upon me, from all sides; fresh day
Of pride and pleasure! to myself I seemed
A man of business and expense, and went
From shop to shop about my own affairs,
To Tutor or to Tailor, as befel,
From street to street with loose and careless mien.

I was the Dreamer, they the Dream; I roamed
Delighted through the motley spectacle;
Gowns grave, or gaudy, doctors, students, street
Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateway
towers:

Migration strange for a stripling of the hills,
A northern villager.

As if the change
Had waited on some Fairy's wand, at once
Behold me rich in monies, and attired
In splendid garb, with hose of silk, and hair
Powdered like rimy trees, when frost is keen.
My lordly dressing-gown, I pass it by,
With other signs of manhood that supplied
The lack of board.—The weeks went roundly
With invitations, suppers, wine and fruit,
Smooth housekeeping within, and all without
Liberal, and suiting gentleman's array.

angelist St. John my patron was :
 His courts are his, and in the first
 Sitting-place, a nook obscure ;
 Beneath, the College kitchens made
 A good sound, less tuneable than bees,
 Less industrious ; with shrill notes
 Command and scolding intermixed.
 Along Trinity's loquacious clock,
 Let the quarters, night or day,
 Be unproclaimed, and told the hours
 With a male and female voice.
 My organ was my neighbour too ;
 My pillow, looking forth by light
 Of favouring stars, I could behold
 A chapel where the statue stood
 With his prism and silent face, *Wonder*
 The index of a mind for ever
 Through strange seas of Thought, alone.

My labours, of the Lecturer's room
 I found round, as thick as chairs could stand,
 My students, faithful to their books,
 Myself idlers, hardy recusants,
 My dunces—of important days,
 My sons, when the man was weighed
 In the balance ! of excessive hopes,
 My sorrows withal and commendable fears,
 My sorrows, and triumphs good or bad—
 All that know more speak as they know.
 I was but little sought by me,
 I won. Yet from the first crude days
 Of time in this untried abode,
 I was tormented at times by prudent thoughts,
 I hope without a hope, some fears
 Of future worldly maintenance,
 More than all, a strangeness in the mind,
 That I was not for that hour,
 That place. But wherefore be cast down ?
 I could speak of Reason and her pure
 Acts to fix the moral law
 In the conscience, nor of Christian Hope,
 Or head before her sister Faith
 (The mightier), hither I had come,
 My dear Truth, endowed with holy powers
 And ties, whether to work or feel.
 The dazzling show no longer new
 Did to dazzle, oftentimes did I quit
 My shades, leave the crowd, buildings and
 Myself, and
 I paced alone the level fields
 Whose lovely sights and sounds sublime
 Which I had been conversant, the mind
 Did not ; but there into herself returning,
 My apt rebound seemed fresh as heretofore.

At least I more distinctly recognised
 Her native instincts : let me dare to speak
 A higher language, say that now I felt
 What independent solaces were mine,
 To mitigate the injurious sway of place
 Or circumstance, how far soever changed
 In youth, or to be changed in after years.
 As if awakened, summoned, roused, constrained,
 I looked for universal things ; perused
 The common countenance of earth and sky :
 Earth, nowhere unembellished by some trace
 Of that first Paradise whence man was driven ;
 And sky, whose beauty and bounty are expressed
 By the proud name she bears—the name of
 Heaven.

I called on both to teach me what they might ;
 Or turning the mind in upon herself
 Pored, watched, expected, listened, spread my
 thoughts

And spread them with a wider creeping ; felt
 Incumbencies more awful, visitings
 Of the Upholder of the tranquil soul,
 That tolerates the indignities of Time,
 And, from the centre of Eternity
 All finite motions overruling, lives
 In glory immutable. But peace ! enough
 Here to record that I was mounting now
 To such community with highest truth—
 A track pursuing, not untrod before,
 From strict analogies by thought supplied
 Or consciousnesses not to be subdued.
 To every natural form, rock, fruit or flower, *perception*
 Even the loose stones that cover the high-way,
 I gave a moral life : I saw them feel,
 Or linked them to some feeling : the great mass
 Lay bedded in a quickening soul, and all
 That I beheld respired with inward meaning.
 Add that whate'er of Terror or of Love
 Or Beauty, Nature's daily face put on
 From transitory passion, unto this
 I was as sensitive as waters are
 To the sky's influence in a kindred mood
 Of passion ; was obedient as a lute
 That waits upon the touches of the wind.
 Unknown, unthought of, yet I was most rich—
 I had a world about me—'twas my own ;
 I made it, for it only lived to me,
 And to the God who sees into the heart.
 Such sympathies, though rarely, were betrayed
 By outward gestures and by visible looks :
 Some called it madness—so indeed it was,
 If child-like fruitfulness in passing joy,
 If steady moods of thoughtfulness matured
 To inspiration, sort with such a name ;

If prophecy be madness; if things viewed
By poets in old time, and higher up
By the first men, earth's first inhabitants,
May in these tutored days no more be seen
With undisordered sight. But leaving this,
It was no madness, for the bodily eye
Amid my strongest workings evermore
Was searching out the lines of difference
As they lie hid in all external forms,
Near or remote, minute or vast, an eye
Which, from a tree, a stone, a withered leaf,
To the broad ocean and the azure heavens
Spangled with kindred multitudes of stars,
Could find no surface where its power might
sleep;
Which spake perpetual logic to my soul,
And by an unrelenting agency
Did bind my feelings even as in a chain.

And here, O Friend! have I retraced my life
Up to an eminence, and told a tale
Of matters which not falsely may be called
The glory of my youth. Of genius, power,
Creation and divinity itself
I have been speaking, for my theme has been
What passed within me. Not of outward things
Done visibly for other minds, words, signs,
Symbols or actions, but of my own heart
Have I been speaking, and my youthful mind.
O Heavens! how awful is the night of souls,
And what they do within themselves while yet
The yoke of earth is new to them, the world
Nothing but a wild field where they were sown.
This is, in truth, heroic argument,
This genuine prowess, which I wished to touch
With hand however weak, but in the main
It lies far hidden from the reach of words.
Points have we all of us within our souls
Where all stand single; this I feel, and make
Breathings for incommunicable powers;
But is not each a memory to himself,
And, therefore, now that we must quit this theme,
I am not heartless, for there's not a man
That lives who hath not known his god-like hours,
And feels not what an empire we inherit
As natural beings in the strength of Nature.

No more: for now into a populous plain
We must descend. A Traveller I am,
Whose tale is only of himself; even so,
So be it, if the pure of heart be prompt
To follow, and if thou, my honoured Friend!
Who in these thoughts art ever at my side,
Support, as heretofore, my fainting steps.

It hath been told, that when the flash
That flashed upon me from this novel
Had failed, the mind returned into its
Yet true it is, that I had made a change
In climate, and my nature's outward
Changed also slowly and insensibly.
Full oft the quiet and exalted thought
Of loneliness gave way to empty noise
And superficial pastimes; now and then
Forced labour, and more frequently
And, worst of all, a treasonable growth
Of indecisive judgments, that impaired
And shook the mind's simplicity.—
This was a glad time. Could I
Who, less insensible than sodden clay
In a sea-river's bed at ebb of tide,
Could have beheld,—with undelighted
So many happy youths, so wide and
A congregation in its budding time
Of health, and hope, and beauty, all
So many divers samples from the grove
Of life's sweet season—could have met
That miscellaneous garland of wild
Decking the matron temples of a place
So famous through the world? To me
It was a goodly prospect: for, in soul
Though I had learnt betimes to stand
And independent musings pleased me
That spells seemed on me when I was
Yet could I only cleave to solitude
In lonely places; if a throng was near
That way I leaned by nature; for my
Was social, and loved idleness and joy

Not seeking those who might part
My deeper pleasures (nay, I had not
Though not unused to mutter loneliness
Even with myself divided such delight
Or looked that way for aught that might
In human language), easily I passed
From the remembrances of better things
And slipped into the ordinary works
Of careless youth, unburdened, unaltered
Caverns there were within my mind
Could never penetrate, yet did there
Want store of leafy arbours where the
Might enter in at will. Companionable
Friendships, acquaintances, were wont
We sauntered, played, or rioted; we
Unprofitable talk at morning hours;
Drifted about along the streets and
Read lazily in trivial books, went forth
To gallop through the country in blind
Of senseless horsemanship, or on the

sailed boisterously, and let the stars
 forth, perhaps without one quiet thought.

was the tenor of the second act
 new life. Imagination slept,
 not utterly. I could not print
 where the grass had yielded to the steps
 of illustrious men,
 and I could not always lightly pass
 the same gateways, sleep where they had
 slept,
 where they waked, range that inclosure old,
 den of great intellects, undisturbed.
 So by the side of this dark sense
 feeling, that those spiritual men,
 as great Newton's own (ethereal self)
 humbled in these precincts thence to be
 endeared. Their several memories here
 as their persons in their portraits clothed
 as accustomed garb of daily life)
 lowly and a touching grace
 distinct humanity, that left
 fine admiration unimpaired.

the pleasant Mill of Trompington
 and with Chaucer in the hawthorn shade;
 and, while birds were warbling, tell his tales
 of passion. And that gentle Bard,
 by the Muses for their Page of State—
 pensive, moving through his clouded
 heaven
 as moon's beauty and the moon's soft pace,
 him Brother, Englishman, and Friend!
 the blind Poet, who in his later day, Milton
 most single; uttering odious truth—
 as before, and danger's voice behind,
 but—if the earth has ever lodged
 his soul—I seemed to see him here
 ly, and in his scholar's dress
 g before me, yet a stripling youth—
 so better, with his rosy cheeks
 his keen eye, courageous look,
 conscious step of purity and pride.
 the band of my compeers was one
 chance had stationed in the very room
 named by Milton's name. O temperate Bard!
 I felt that, for the first time, seated
 by innocent lodge and oratory,
 festive circle, I poured out
 as to thy memory drunk, till pride
 attitude grew dizzy in a brain
 excited by the fumes of wine
 that hour, or since. Then, forth I ran
 as assembly; through a length of streets,

Ran, ostrich-like, to reach our chapel door
 In not a desperate or opprobrious time,
 Albeit long after the importunate bell
 Had stopped, with wearisome Cassandra voice
 No longer haunting the dark winter night.
 Call back, O Friend! a moment to thy mind,
 The place itself and fashion of the rites.
 With careless ostentation shouldering up
 My surplice, through the inferior throng I clove
 Of the plain Burghers, who in audience stood
 On the last skirts of their permitted ground,
 Under the pealing organ. Empty thoughts!
 I am ashamed of them: and that great Bard,
 And thou, O Friend! who in thy ample mind
 Hast placed me high above my best deserts,
 Ye will forgive the weakness of that hour,
 In some of its unworthy vanities,
 Brother to many more.

In this mixed sort
 The months passed on, remissly, not given up
 To wilful alienation from the right,
 Or walks of open scandal, but in vague
 And loose indifference, easy likings, aims
 Of a low pitch—duty and zeal dismissed,
 Yet Nature, or a happy course of things
 Not doing in their stead the needful work.
 The memory languidly revolved, the heart
 Reposed in noontide rest, the inner pulse
 Of contemplation almost failed to beat.
 Such life might not inaptly be compared
 To a floating island, an amphibious spot
 Unsound, of spongy texture, yet withal
 Not wanting a fair face of water weeds
 And pleasant flowers. The thirst of living praise,
 Fit reverence for the glorious Dead, the sight
 Of those long vistas, sacred catacombs,
 Where mighty minds lie visibly entombed,
 Have often stirred the heart of youth, and bred
 A fervent love of rigorous discipline.—
 Alas! such high emotion touched not me.
 Look was there none within these walls to shame
 My easy spirits, and discountenance
 Their light composure, far less to instil
 A calm resolve of mind, firmly addressed
 To puissant efforts. Nor was this the blame
 Of others but my own; I should, in truth,
 As far as doth concern my single self,
 Misdeem most widely, lodging it elsewhere:
 For I, bred up 'mid Nature's luxuries,
 Was a spoiled child, and, rambling like the wind,
 As I had done in daily intercourse
 With those crystalline rivers, solemn heights,
 And mountains, ranging like a fowl of the air,
 I was ill-tutored for captivity;

To quit my pleasure, and, from month to month,
Take up a station calmly on the perch
Of sedentary peace. Those lovely forms
Had also left less space within my mind,
Which, wrought upon instinctively, had found
A freshness in those objects of her love,
A winning power, beyond all other power.
Not that I alighted books,—that were to lack
All sense,—but other passions in me ruled,
Passions more fervent, making me less prompt
To in-door study than was wise or well,
Or suited to those years. Yet I, though used
In magisterial liberty to rove,
Culling such flowers of learning as might tempt
A random choice, could shadow forth a place
(If now I yield not to a flattering dream)
Whose studious aspect should have bent me
down

To instantaneous service; should at once
Have made me pay to science and to arts
And written lore, acknowledged my liege lord,
A homage frankly offered up, like that
Which I had paid to Nature. Toil and pains
In this recess, by thoughtful Fancy built,
Should spread from heart to heart; and stately
groves,

Majestic edifices, should not want
A corresponding dignity within.
The congregating temper that pervades
Our unripe years, not wasted, should be taught
To minister to works of high attempt—
Works which the enthusiast would perform with
love.

Youth should be awed, religiously possessed
With a conviction of the power that waits
On knowledge, when sincerely sought and prized
For its own sake, on glory and on praise
If but by labour won, and fit to endure
The passing day; should learn to put aside
Her trappings here, should strip them off abashed
Before antiquity and steadfast truth
And strong book-mindedness; and over all
A healthy sound simplicity should reign,
A seemly plainness, name it what you will,
Republican or pious.

If these thoughts
Are a gratuitous emblazonry
That mocks the recreant age we live in, then
Be Folly and False-seeming free to affect
Whatever formal garb of discipline
Shall raise them highest in their own esteem—
Let them parade among the Schools at will,
But spare the House of God. Was ever known
The witless shepherd who persists to drive

A flock that thirsts not to a pool disliked?
A weight must surely hang on days begun
And ended with such mockery. Be wise,
Ye Presidents and Deans, and, till the spirit
Of ancient times revive, and youth be trained
At home in pious service, to your bells
Give seasonable rest, for 'tis a sound
Hollow as ever vexed the tranquil air;
And your officious doings bring disgrace
On the plain steeples of our English Churches,
Whose worship, 'mid remotest village towns,
Suffers for this. Even Science, too, at hand
In daily sight of this irreverence,
Is smitten thence with an unnatural taint
Loses her just authority, falls beneath
Collateral suspicion, else unknown.
This truth escaped me not, and I confess,
That having 'mid my native hills given loose
To a schoolboy's vision, I had raised a pile
Upon the basis of the coming time,
That fell in ruins round me. Oh, what joy
To see a sanctuary for our country's youth
Informed with such a spirit as might be
Its own protection; a primeval grove,
Where, though the shades with cheerfulness were
filled,

Nor indigent of songs warbled from crowds
In under-coverts, yet the countenance
Of the whole place should bear a stamp of
A habitation sober and demure
For ruminating creatures, a domain
For quiet things to wander in; a haunt
In which the heron should delight to feed
By the shy rivers, and the pelican
Upon the cypress spire in lonely thought
Might sit and sun himself.—Alas! Alas!
In vain for such solemnity I looked,
Mine eyes were crossed by butterflies, ears vexed
By chattering popinjays; the inner heart
Seemed trivial, and the impressions without
Of a too gaudy region.

Different sight
These venerable Doctors saw of old,
When all who dwelt within these famous walls
Led in abstemiousness a studious life,
When, in forlorn and naked chambers cooped
And crowded, o'er the ponderous books they hung
Like caterpillars eating out their way
In silence, or with keen devouring noise
Not to be tracked or fathered. Princes then
At matins froze, and couched at curfew-time,
Trained up through piety and zeal to prize
Spare diet, patient labour, and plain weeds.
O seat of Arts! renowned throughout the world!

t service in those homely days
 modest nurslings underwent
 first childhood : in that glorious time
 ring, like a stranger come from far,
 rough Christian lands her trumpet,
 ed
 l king; when boys and youths, the
 th
 illages and crazy huts,
 ir homes, and, errant in the quest
 famous school or friendly nook,
 sioned, they in shelter might sit down,
 to town and through wide scattered
 as
 with ponderous folios in their hands;
 starting from some covert place,
 chance comer on the road,
 a obolus, a penny give
 scholar !"—when illustrious men,
 uth, by penury constrained,
 mus, or Melancthon, read
 loors or windows of their cells
 ne through mere lack of taper light.

to vain regrets ! We see but darkly
 we look behind us, and best things
 pure by nature that they needs
 o all, as fondly all believe,
 st promise. If the mariner,
 uctant distance he hath passed
 ing island, could but know the ills
 have fallen upon him had he brought
 land upon the wished-for shore,
 would oft be his to thank the surf
 e belt scared him thence, or wind that

adverse : for myself
 ; happy is the gownèd youth,
 misses what I missed, who falls
 an I fell.

I did not love,
 ; ill perhaps, the timid course
 lastic studies ; could have wished
 iver flow with ampler range
 ace ; but more, far more, I grieved
 ayed among an eager few,
 field of contest persevered,
 worthy of youth's generous heart
 ing spirit, pitiably repaid,
 turbed, whatever palms are won.
 I turned to travel with the shoal
 thinking natures, easy minds
 ; yet not wanting love that makes
 as lightly on, when foresight sleeps,

And wisdom and the pledges interchanged
 With our own inner being are forgot.

Yet was this deep vacation not given up
 To utter waste. Hitherto I had stood
 In my own mind remote from social life,
 (At least from what we commonly so name,)
 Like a lone shepherd on a promontory
 Who lacking occupation looks far forth
 Into the boundless sea, and rather makes
 Than finds what he beholds. And sure it is,
 That this first transit from the smooth delights
 And wild outlandish walks of simple youth
 To something that resembles an approach
 Towards human business, to a privileged world
 Within a world, a midway residence
 With all its intervenient imagery,
 Did better suit my visionary mind,
 Far better, than to have been bolted forth,
 Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way
 Among the conflicts of substantial life ;
 By a more just gradation did lead on
 To higher things ; more naturally matured,
 For permanent possession, better fruits,
 Whether of truth or virtue, to ensue.
 In serious mood, but oftener, I confess,
 With playful zest of fancy, did we note
 (How could we less ?) the manners and the ways
 Of those who lived distinguished by the badge
 Of good or ill report ; or those with whom
 By frame of Academic discipline
 We were perforce connected, men whose sway
 And known authority of office served
 To set our minds on edge, and did no more.
 Nor wanted we rich pastime of this kind,
 Found everywhere, but chiefly in the ring
 Of the grave Elders, men unscoured, grotesque
 In character, tricked out like aged trees
 Which through the lapse of their infirmity
 Give ready place to any random seed
 That chooses to be reared upon their trunks.

Here on my view, confronting vividly
 Those shepherd swains whom I had lately left,
 Appeared a different aspect of old age ;
 How different ! yet both distinctly marked,
 Objects embossed to catch the general eye,
 Or portraitures for special use designed,
 As some might seem, so aptly do they serve
 To illustrate Nature's book of rudiments—
 That book upheld as with maternal care
 When she would enter on her tender scheme
 Of teaching comprehension with delight,
 And mingling playful with pathetic thoughts.

The surfaces of artificial life
 And manners finely wrought, the delicate race
 Of colours, lurking, gleaming up and down
 Through that state arras woven with silk and gold ;
 The wily interchange of snaky hues,
 Willingly or unwillingly revealed,
 I neither knew nor cared for ; and as such
 Were wanting here, I took what might be found
 Of less elaborate fabric. At this day
 I smile, in many a mountain solitude
 Conjuring up scenes as obsolete in freaks
 Of character, in points of wit as broad,
 As aught by wooden images performed
 For entertainment of the gaping crowd
 At wake or fair. And oftentimes do flit
 Remembrances before me of old men—
 Old humourists, who have been long in their
 graves,
 And having almost in my mind put off
 Their human names, have into phantoms passed
 Of texture midway between life and books.

I play the loiterer : 'tis enough to note
 That here in dwarf proportions were expressed
 The limbs of the great world ; its eager strifes
 Collaterally portrayed, as in mock fight,
 A tournament of blows, some hardly dealt
 Though short of mortal combat ; and whate'er
 Might in this pageant be supposed to hit
 An artless rustic's notice, this way less,
 More that way, was not wasted upon me—
 And yet the spectacle may well demand
 A more substantial name, no mimic show,
 Itself a living part of a live whole,
 A creek in the vast sea, for, all degrees
 And shapes of spurious fame and short-lived praise
 Here sate in state, and fed with daily alms
 Retainers won away from solid good ;
 And here was Labour, his own bond-slave ; Hope,

That never set the pains against the prize ;
 Idleness halting with his weary clog,
 And poor misguided Shame, and witless Fear,
 And simple Pleasure foraging for Death ;
 Honour misplaced, and Dignity astray ;
 Feuds, factions, flatteries, enmity, and guile
 Murmuring submission, and bald government,
 (The idol weak as the idolator)
 And Deceit and Custom starving Truth,
 And blind Authority beating with his staff
 The child that might have led him : Emptiness
 Followed as of good omen, and meek Worth
 Left to herself unheard of and unknown.

Of these and other kindred notions
 I cannot say what portion is in truth
 The naked recollection of that time,
 And what may rather have been called to life
 By after-meditation. But delight
 That, in an easy temper lulled asleep,
 Is still with Innocence its own reward,
 This was not wanting. Carelessly I roamed
 As through a wide museum from whose stores
 A casual rarity is singled out
 And has its brief perusal, then gives way
 To others, all supplanted in their turn ;
 Till 'mid this crowded neighbourhood of things
 That are by nature most unneighbourly,
 The head turns round and cannot right itself ;
 And though an aching and a barren sense
 Of gay confusion still be uppermost,
 With few wise longings and but little love,
 Yet to the memory something cleaves at last,
 Whence profit may be drawn in times to come.

Thus in submissive idleness, my Friend !
 The labouring time of autumn, winter, spring,
 Eight months ! rolled pleasingly away ; the month
 Came and returned me to my native hills.

BOOK FOURTH.

SUMMER VACATION.

the summer's noon when quickening

on other till a dreary moor
 a bare ridge clomb, upon whose top
 ne, as from a rampart's edge,
 the bed of Windermere, ^{view from}
 iver, stretching in the sun. ^{the lake}
 ion, at my feet I saw
 s, promontories, gleaming bays,
 f Nature's fairest forms
 ealed with instantaneous burst,
 and beautiful, and gay.
 own the hill shouting amain
 Ferryman; to the shout the rocks
 when the Charon of the flood
 s oars, and touched the jutting pier,
 p into the well-known boat
 ordial greeting. Thence with speed
 iar hill I took my way
 t sweet Valley* where I had been
 l;
 short hour's walk, ere veering round
 ow-white church upon her hill
 oned Lady, sending out
 ok all over her domain.
 noke betrays the curking town;
 ootsteps I advance and reach
 threshold where my journey closed.
 e had I, with some tears, perhaps,
 l Dame, so kind and motherly,
 rused me with a parent's pride.
 s of gratitude shall fall like dew
 ve, good creature! While my heart
 er will I forget thy name.
 ssing be upon thee where thou liest
 ocent and busy stir
 res, thy little daily growth
 yments, after eighty years,
 an eighty, of untroubled life,
 t by the strangers to thy blood
 th little less than filial love.
 s mine to see thee once again,
 r dwelling, and a crowd of things
 row precincts all beloved,

And many of them seeming yet my own!
 Why should I speak of what a thousand hearts
 Have felt, and every man alive can guess?
 The rooms, the court, the garden were not left
 Long unsaluted, nor the sunny seat
 Round the stone table under the dark pine,
 Friendly to studious or to festive hours;
 Nor that unruly child of mountain birth,
 The famous brook, who, soon as he was boxed
 Within our garden, found himself at once,
 As if by trick insidious and unkind,
 Stripped of his voice and left to dimple down
 (Without an effort and without a will)
 A channel paved by man's officious care.
 I looked at him and smiled, and smiled again,
 And in the press of twenty thousand thoughts,
 "Ha," quoth I, "pretty prisoner, are you there!"
 Well might sarcastic Fancy then have whispered,
 "An emblem here behold of thy own life;
 In its late course of even days with all
 Their smooth enthrallment;" but the heart was full,
 Too full for that reproach. My aged Dame
 Walked proudly at my side: she guided me;
 I willing, nay—nay, wishing to be led.
 —The face of every neighbour whom I met
 Was like a volume to me; some were hailed *the nurse.*
 Upon the road, some busy at their work,
 Unceremonious greetings interchanged
 With half the length of a long field between.
 Among my schoolfellows I scattered round
 Like recognitions, but with some constraint
 Attended, doubtless, with a little pride,
 But with more shame, for my habiliments,
 The transformation wrought by gay attire.
 Not less delighted did I take my place
 At our domestic table: and, dear Friend!
 In this endeavour simply to relate
 A Poet's history, may I leave untold
 The thankfulness with which I laid me down
 In my accustomed bed, more welcome now
 Perhaps than if it had been more desired
 Or been more often thought of with regret;
 That lowly bed whence I had heard the wind
 Roar, and the rain beat hard; where I so oft
 Had lain awake on summer nights to watch
 The moon in splendour couched among the leaves
 Of a tall ash, that near our cottage stood;
 Had watched her with fixed eyes while to and fro

* Hawkshead.—Ed.

In the dark summit of the waving tree
She rocked with every impulse of the breeze.

Among the favourites whom it pleased me well
To see again, was one by ancient right
Our inmate, a rough terrier of the hills;
By birth and call of nature pre-ordained
To hunt the badger and unearth the fox
Among the impervious crags, but having been
From youth our own adopted, he had passed
Into a gentler service. And when first
The boyish spirit flagged, and day by day
Along my veins I kindled with the stir,
The fermentation, and the vernal heat
Of poetry, affecting private shades
Like a sick Lover, then this dog was used
To watch me, an attendant and a friend,
Obsequious to my steps early and late,
Though often of such dilatory walk
Tired, and uneasy at the halts I made.
A hundred times when, roving high and low,
I have been harassed with the toil of verses,
Much pains and little progress, and at once
Some lovely Image in the song rose up
Full-formed, like Venus rising from the sea;
Then have I darted forwards to let loose
My hand upon his back with stormy joy,
Caressing him again and yet again.
And when at evening on the public way
I sauntered, like a river murmuring
And talking to itself when all things else
Are still, the creature trotted on before;
Such was his custom; but whenever he met
A passenger approaching, he would turn
To give me timely notice, and straightway,
Grateful for that admonishment, I hushed
My voice, composed my gait, and, with the air
And mien of one whose thoughts are free, advanced
To give and take a greeting that might save
My name from piteous rumours, such as wait
On men suspected to be crazed in brain.

Those walks well worthy to be prized and
loved—

Regretted!—that word, too, was on my tongue,
But they were richly laden with all good,
And cannot be remembered but with thanks
And gratitude, and perfect joy of heart—
Those walks in all their freshness now came back
Like a returning Spring. When first I made
Once more the circuit of our little lake,
If ever happiness hath lodged with man,
That day consummate happiness was mine,
Wide-spreading, steady, calm, contemplative.

The sun was set, or setting, when I left
Our cottage door, and evening soon brought on
A sober hour, not winning or serene,
For cold and raw the air was, and untuned
But as a face we love is sweetest then
When sorrow damps it, or, whatever look
It chance to wear, is sweetest if the heart
Have fulness in herself; even so with me
It fared that evening. Gently did my soul
Put off her veil, and, self-transmuted, stood
Naked, as in the presence of her God.
While on I walked, a comfort seemed to touch
A heart that had not been disconsolate.
Strength came where weakness was not known
to be,

At least not felt; and restoration came
Like an intruder knocking at the door
Of unacknowledged weariness. I took
The balance, and with firm hand weighed my
—Of that external scene which round me lay,
Little, in this abstraction, did I see;
Remembered less; but I had inward hopes
And swellings of the spirit, was rapt and sore,
Conversed with promises, had glimmering views
How life pervades the undecaying mind;
How the immortal soul with God-like power
Informs, creates, and thaws the deepest sleep.
That time can lay upon her; how on earth
Man, if he do but live within the light
Of high endeavours, daily spreads abroad
His being armed with strength that cannot fail.
Nor was there want of milder thoughts, of love
Of innocence, and holiday repose,
And more than pastoral quiet, 'mid the stir
Of boldest projects, and a peaceful end
At last, or glorious, by endurance won.
Thus musing, in a wood I sat me down
Alone, continuing there to muse: the slopes
And heights meanwhile were slowly overspread
With darkness, and before a rippling breeze
The long lake lengthened out its hoary line,
And in the sheltered coppice where I sat,
Around me from among the hazel leaves,
Now here, now there, moved by the struggling
wind,

Came ever and anon a breath-like sound,
Quick as the pantings of the faithful dog.
The off and on companion of my walk,
And such, at times, believing them to be,
I turned my head to look if he were there;
Then into solemn thought I passed once more.

A freshness also found I at this time
In human Life, the daily life of those

cupations really I loved ;
 eful scene oft filled me with surprise
 like a garden in the heat of spring
 eight-days' absence. For (to omit
 s which were the same and yet appeared
 wise) amid this rural solitude,

Vale where each was known to all,
 ; indifferent to a youthful mind
 some sheltering bower or sunny nook,
 old man had used to sit alone,
 nt ; pale-faced babes whom I had left
 now rosy prattlers at the feet
 sed grandame tottering up and down ;
 ring girls whose beauty, filched away
 its pleasant promises, was gone
 some alighted playmate's homely cheek.

had something of a subtler sense,
 a looking round was moved to smiles
 delicate work of humour breeds ;
 thout design, the opinions, thoughts,
 plain-living people now observed
 er knowledge ; with another eye
 quiet woodman in the woods,
 herd roam the hills. With new delight,
 fly, did I note my grey-haired Dame ;
 go forth to church or other work
 quipped in monumental trim ;
 vet cloak, (her bonnet of the like),
 such as Spanish Cavaliers
 old time. Her smooth domestic life,
 ste without disquietude,
 her business, pleased me ; and no less
 though shallow stream of piety
 on Sabbath days a fresher course ;
 ughts unfelt till now I saw her read
 on hot Sunday afternoons,
 l the book, when she had dropped asleep
 e of it a pillow for her head.

s do I remember to have felt,
 manifested at this time,
 heartedness about my love
 ts hitherto the absolute wealth
 n private being and no more ;
 ad loved, even as a blessed spirit
 if he were to dwell on earth,
 e in individual happiness.
 there opened on me other thoughts
 ; congratulation or regret,
 feeling ! It spread far and wide ;
 the mountains shared it, and the brooks,
 of Heaven, now seen in their old
 ants—

White Sirius glittering o'er the southern crags,
 Orion with his belt, and those fair Seven,
 Acquaintances of every little child,
 And Jupiter, my own beloved star !
 Whatever shadings of mortality,
 Whatever imports from the world of death
 Had come among these objects heretofore,
 Were, in the main, of mood less tender : strong,
 Deep, gloomy were they, and severe ; the scat-
 terings
 Of awe or tremulous dread, that had given way
 In later youth to yearnings of a love
 Enthusiastic, to delight and hope.

As one who hangs down-bending from the side
 Of a slow-moving boat, upon the breast
 Of a still water, solacing himself
 With such discoveries as his eye can make
 Beneath him in the bottom of the deep,
 Sees many beauteous sights—weeds, fishes, flowers,
 Grotts, pebbles, roots of trees, and fancies more,
 Yet often is perplexed, and cannot part
 The shadow from the substance, rocks and sky, ✓
 Mountains and clouds, reflected in the depth
 Of the clear flood, from things which there abide
 In their true dwelling ; now is crossed by gleam
 Of his own image, by a sun-beam now,
 And wavering motions sent he knows not whence,
 Impediments that make his task more sweet ;
 Such pleasant office have we long pursued
 Incumbent o'er the surface of past time
 With like success, nor often have appeared
 Shapes fairer or less doubtfully discerned
 Than these to which the Tale, indulgent Friend !
 Would now direct thy notice. Yet in spite
 Of pleasure won, and knowledge not withheld,
 There was an inner falling off—I loved,
 Loved deeply all that had been loved before,
 More deeply even than ever : but a swarm
 Of heady schemes jostling each other, gawds,
 And feast and dance, and public revelry,
 And sports and games (too grateful in themselves,
 Yet in themselves less grateful, I believe,
 Than as they were a badge glossy and fresh
 Of manliness and freedom) all conspired
 To lure my mind from firm habitual quest
 Of feeding pleasures, to depress the zeal
 And damp those yearnings which had once been
 mine—

A wild, unworldly-minded youth, given up
 To his own eager thoughts. It would demand
 Some skill, and longer time than may be spared
 To paint these vanities, and how they wrought
 In haunts where they, till now, had been unknown.

Shadow
 and
 Substance

It seemed the very garments that I wore
 Preyed on my strength, and stopped the quiet
 stream
 Of self-forgetfulness.

Yes, that heartless chase
 Of trivial pleasures was a poor exchange
 For books and nature at that early age.
 'Tis true, some casual knowledge might be gained
 Of character or life; but at that time,
 Of manners put to school I took small note,
 And all my deeper passions lay elsewhere.
 Far better had it been to exalt the mind
 By solitary study, to uphold
 Intense desire through meditative peace;
 And yet, for chastisement of these regrets,
 The memory of one particular hour
 Doth here rise up against me. 'Mid a throng
 Of maids and youths, old men, and matrons staid,
 A medley of all tempers, I had passed
 The night in dancing, gaiety, and mirth,
 With din of instruments and shuffling feet,
 And glancing forms, and tapers glittering,
 And unaimed prattle flying up and down;
 Spirits upon the stretch, and here and there
 Slight shocks of young love-liking interspersed,
 Whose transient pleasure mounted to the head,
 And tingled through the veins. Ere we retired,
 The cock had crowed, and now the eastern sky
 Was kindling, not unseen, from humble copse
 And open field, through which the pathway wound,
 And homeward led my steps. Magnificent
 The morning rose, in memorable pomp,
 Glorious as e'er I had beheld—in front,
 The sea lay laughing at a distance; near,
 The solid mountains shone, bright as the clouds,
 Grain-tinctured, drenched in empyrean light,
 And in the meadows and the lower grounds—
 Was all the sweetness of a common dawn—
 Dews, vapours, and the melody of birds,
 And labourers going forth to till the fields.
 Ah! need I say, dear Friend! that to the brim
 My heart was full; I made no vows, but vows
 Were then made for me; bond unknown to me
 Was given, that I should be, else sinning greatly,
 A dedicated Spirit. On I walked
 In thankful blessedness, which yet survives.

Strange rendezvous! My mind was at that time
 A parti-coloured show of grave and gay,
 Solid and light, short-sighted and profound;
 Of inconsiderate habits and sedate,
 Consorting in one mansion unproved.
 The worth I knew of powers that I possessed,
 Though slighted and too oft misused. Besides,

That summer, swarming as it did with thoughts
 Transient and idle, lacked not intervals
 When Folly from the frown of Sober Time
 Shrank, and the mind experienced in herself
 Conformity as just as that of old
 To the end and written spirit of God's work,
 Whether held forth in Nature or in Man.
 Through pregnant vision, separate or conjugal.

When from our better selves we have too long
 Been parted by the hurrying world, and drop,
 Sick of its business, of its pleasures tired,
 How gracious, how benign, is Solitude,
 How potent a mere image of her away,
 Most potent when impressed upon the mind
 With an appropriate human centre—hermit,
 Deep in the bosom of the wilderness,
 Votary (in vast cathedral, where no foot
 Is treading, where no other face is seen)
 Kneeling at prayers; or watchman on the top
 Of lighthouse, beaten by Atlantic waves,
 Or as the soul of that great Power is met
 Sometimes embodied on a public road.
 When, for the night deserted, it assumes
 A character of quiet more profound
 Than pathless wastes.

Once, when those summer months
 Were flown, and autumn brought its annual show
 Of oars with oars contending, sails with sails
 Upon Winander's spacious breast, it chanced
 That—after I had left a flower-decked room
 (Whose in-door pastime, lighted up, survived
 To a late hour), and spirits overwrought
 Were making night do penance for a day
 Spent in a round of strenuous idleness—
 My homeward course led up a long ascent,
 Where the road's watery surface, to the top
 Of that sharp rising, glittered to the moon
 And bore the semblance of another stream
 Stealing with silent lapse to join the brook
 That murmured in the vale. All else was still.
 No living thing appeared in earth or air
 And, save the flowing water's peaceful race,
 Sound there was none—but, lo! an unguish shape
 Shown by a sudden tugging of the moon,
 So near that, slipping back into the shade
 Of a thick hawthorn, I could mark him well,
 Myself unseen. He was of stature tall,
 A span above man's common measure, tall
 Stiff, lank, and upright: a more meagre man
 Was never seen before by night or day.
 Long were his arms, pallid his hands; his mood
 Looked ghastly in the moonlight: from behind
 A mile-stone propped him; I could also ken

as clothed in military garb,
led, yet entire. Companionless,
ending, by no staff sustained,
and in his very dress appeared
on a simplicity,
the trappings of a gaudy world
range back-ground. From his lips, ere

5
muttered sounds, as if of pain
neasy thought; yet still his form
ame awful steadiness—at his feet
lay, and moved not. From self-blame
free, I watched him thus; at length
my heart's specious cowardice,
hady nook where I had stood
him. Slowly from his resting-place
nd with a lean and wasted arm
ed gesture lifted to his head
ny salutation; then resumed
as before; and when I asked
r, the veteran, in reply,
er slow nor eager; but, unmoved,
a quiet uncomplaining voice,
ir of mild indifference,
few plain words a soldier's tale—
e Tropic Islands he had served,
e had landed scarcely three weeks past;
s landing he had been dismissed,
was travelling towards his native home.
, I said, in pity, "Come with me."
d, and straightway from the ground
k up
staff by me yet unobserved—
ich must have dropped from his slack
d
ll now neglected in the grass.
eak his step and cautious, he appeared
without pain, and I beheld,

With an astonishment but ill suppressed,
His ghostly figure moving at my side;
Nor could I, while we journeyed thus, forbear
To turn from present hardships to the past,
And speak of war, battle, and pestilence,
Sprinkling this talk with questions, better spared,
On what he might himself have seen or felt.
He all the while was in demeanour calm, *Shadow and*
Concise in answer; solemn and sublime *substance.*
He might have seemed, but that in all he said
There was a strange half-absence, as of one
Knowing too well the importance of his theme,
But feeling it no longer. Our discourse
Soon ended, and together on we passed
In silence through a wood gloomy and still.
Up-turning, then, along an open field,
We reached a cottage. At the door I knocked,
And earnestly to charitable care
Commended him as a poor friendless man,
Belated and by sickness overcome.
Assured that now the traveller would repose
In comfort, I entreated that henceforth
He would not linger in the public ways,
But ask for timely furtherance and help
Such as his state required. At this reproof,
With the same ghastly mildness in his look,
He said, "My trust is in the God of Heaven,
And in the eye of him who passes me!"

The cottage door was speedily unbarred,
And now the soldier touched his hat once more
With his lean hand, and in a faltering voice,
Whose tone bespoke reviving interests
Till then unfelt, he thanked me; I returned
The farewell blessing of the patient man,
And so we parted. Back I cast a look,
And lingered near the door a little space,
Then sought with quiet heart my distant home.

BOOK FIFTH.

BOOKS.

templation, like the night-calm felt
arth and sky, spreads widely, and sends
p
oul its tranquillising power,
I sometimes grieve for thee, O Man,
ramount Creature! not so much for woes

That thou endurest; heavy though that weight be,
Cloud-like it mounts, or touched with light divine
Doth melt away; but for those palms achieved,
Through length of time, by patient exercise
Of study and hard thought; there, there, it is
That sadness finds its fuel. Hitherto,
In progress through this Verse, my mind hath
looked

Upon the speaking face of earth and heaven
 As her prime teacher, intercourse with man
 Established by the sovereign Intellect,
 Who through that bodily image hath diffused,
 As might appear to the eye of fleeting time,
 A deathless spirit. Thou also, man ! hast wrought,
 For commerce of thy nature with herself,
 Things that aspire to unconquerable life ;
 And yet we feel—we cannot choose but feel—
 That they must perish. Tremblings of the heart
 It gives, to think that our immortal being
 No more shall need such garments ; and yet man,
 As long as he shall be the child of earth,
 Might almost "weep to have" what he may lose,
 Nor be himself extinguished, but survive,
 Abject, depressed, forlorn, disconsolate.
 A thought is with me sometimes, and I say,—
 Should the whole frame of earth by inward throes
 Be wrenched, or fire come down from far to scorch
 Her pleasant habitations, and dry up
 Old Ocean, in his bed left singed and bare,
 Yet would the living Presence still subsist
 Victorious, and composure would ensue,
 And kindlings like the morning—prossage sure
 Of day returning and of life revived.
 But all the meditations of mankind,
 Yea, all the adamantine holds of truth
 By reason built, or passion, which itself
 Is highest reason in a soul sublime ;
 The consecrated works of Bard and Sage,
 Sensuous or intellectual, wrought by men,
 Twin labourers and heirs of the same hopes ;
 Where would they be ? Oh ! why hath not the
 Mind

Some element to stamp her image on
 In nature somewhat nearer to her own !
 Why, gifted with such powers to send abroad
 Her spirit, must it lodge in shrines so frail !

One day, when from my lips a like complaint
 Had fallen in presence of a studious friend,
 He with a smile made answer, that in truth
 'Twas going far to seek disquietude :
 But on the front of his reproof confessed
 That he himself had oftentimes given way
 To kindred hauntings. Whereupon I told,
 That once in the stillness of a summer's noon,
 While I was seated in a rocky cave
 By the sea-side, perusing, so it chanced,
 The famous history of the errant knight
 Recorded by Cervantes, these same thoughts
 Beset me, and to height unusual rose,
 While listlessly I sate, and, having closed
 The book, had turned my eyes toward the wide sea.

On poetry and geometric truth, ^{and a sacred old}
 And their high privilege of lasting life, ^{bestowment}
 From all internal injury exempt,
 I mused ; upon these chiefly : and at length,
 My senses yielding to the sultry air,
 Sleep seized me, and I passed into a dream.
 I saw before me stretched a boundless plain
 Of sandy wilderness, all black and void,
 And as I looked around, distress and fear
 Came creeping over me, when at my side,
 Close at my side, an uncouth shape appeared
 Upon a dromedary, mounted high.
 He seemed an Arab of the Bedouin tribes :
 A lance he bore, and underneath one arm
 A stone, and in the opposite hand a shell ^{the Arab}
 Of a surpassing brightness. At the sight ^{from}
 Much I rejoiced, not doubting but a guide ^{to the}
 Was present, one who with unerring skill
 Would through the desert lead me, and while yet
 I looked and looked, self-questioned what this
 freight

Which the new comer carried through the waste
 Could mean, the Arab told me that the stone
 (To give it in the language of the dream)
 Was "Euclid's Elements ;" and "This," said he,
 "Is something of more worth ;" and at the word
 Stretched forth the shell, so beautiful in shape,
 In colour so resplendent, with command
 That I should hold it to my ear. I did so,
 And heard that instant in an unknown tongue,
 Which yet I understood, articulate sounds,
 A loud prophetic blast of harmony ; ^{for, in 4 A}
 An Ode, in passion uttered, which foretold ^{things}
 Destruction to the children of the earth
 By deluge, now at hand. No sooner ceased
 The song, than the Arab with calm look declared
 That all would come to pass of which the voice
 Had given forewarning, and that he himself
 Was going then to bury those two books :
 The one that held acquaintance with the stars,
 And wedded soul to soul in purest bond
 Of reason, undisturbed by space or time,
 The other that was a god, yea many gods,
 Had voices more than all the winds, with power
 To exhilarate the spirit, and to soothe,
 Through every clime, the heart of human kind.
 While this was uttering, strange as it may seem,
 I wondered not, although I plainly saw
 The one to be a stone, the other a shell ;
 Nor doubted once but that they both were books,
 Having a perfect faith in all that passed.
 Far stronger, now, grew the desire I felt
 To cleave unto this man ; but when I prayed
 To share his enterprise, he hurried on

ollowed, not unseen,
ast a backward look,
l treasure.—Lance in rest,
pace with him ; and now
d become the knight
es tells ; yet not the knight,
the desert too ;
r, and was both at once.
anwhile, grew more disturbed ;
rds when he looked, mine eyes
wilderness diffused,
light : I asked the cause :
ie waters of the deep
" quickening then the pace
ature he bestrode,
l after him aloud ;
; with his twofold charge
fore me, full in view,
the illimitable waste,
s of a drowning world
hereat I waked in terror,
ore me, and the book,
reading, at my side.

from the world of sleep
which I thus beheld,
to him have given *phantoms*
him a living man, *and*
the desert, crazed *Substance*
and internal thought
adless solitudes ;
undering upon this quest !
m ; but rather felt
o a being thus employed ;
n the blind and awful fair
reason did lie couched.
arth to take in charge
ildren, and their virgin loves,
he heart holds dear ;
se ; yea, will I say, *The Nameless*
berness the approach
oy signs in earth
ifest, that I could share
anxiety, and go
oftentimes at least
entrancement overcome,
volume in my hand,
of immortal verse,
on, labourers divine !

indeed, must be the power
ich could thus so long
best of other guides
left unthanked, unpraised,

Even in the time of lisping infancy ;
And later down, in prattling childhood even,
While I was travelling back among those days,
How could I ever play an ingrate's part ?
Once more should I have made those bowers
resound,
By intermingling strains of thankfulness
With their own thoughtless melodies ; at least
It might have well beseeemed me to repeat
Some simply fashioned tale, to tell again,
In slender accents of sweet verse, some tale
That did bewitch me then, and soothes me now.
O Friend ! O Poet ! brother of my soul,
Think not that I could pass along untouched
By these remembrances. Yet wherefore speak ?
Why call upon a few weak words to say
What is already written in the hearts
Of all that breathe ?—what in the path of all
Drops daily from the tongue of every child,
Wherever man is found ! The trickling tear
Upon the cheek of listening Infancy
Proclaims it, and the insuperable look
That drinks as if it never could be full.

That portion of my story I shall leave
There registered : whatever else of power
Or pleasure sown, or fostered thus, may be
Peculiar to myself, let that remain
Where still it works, though hidden from all
search

Among the depths of time. Yet is it just
That here, in memory of all books which lay
Their sure foundations in the heart of man,
Whether by native prose, or numerous verse,
That in the name of all inspired souls—
From Homer the great Thunderer, from the voice
That roars along the bed of Jewish song,
And that more varied and elaborate,
Those trumpet-tones of harmony that shake
Our shores in England,—from those loftiest notes
Down to the low and wren-like warblings, made
For cottagers and spinners at the wheel.
And sun-burnt travellers resting their tired limbs,
Stretched under wayside hedge-rows, ballad tunes,
Food for the hungry ears of little ones,
And of old men who have survived their joys—
'Tis just that in behalf of these, the works,
And of the men that framed them, whether known
Or sleeping nameless in their scattered graves,
That I should here assert their rights, attest
Their honours, and should, once for all, pronounce
Their benediction ; speak of them as Powers
For ever to be hallowed ; only less,
For what we are and what we may become,

Than Nature's self, which is the breath of God,
Or His pure Word by miracle revealed.

Rarely and with reluctance would I stoop
To transitory themes; yet I rejoice,
And, by these thoughts admonished, will pour out
Thanks with uplifted heart, that I was reared
Safe from an evil which these days have laid
Upon the children of the land, a pest
That might have dried me up, body and soul.
This verse is dedicate to Nature's self,
And things that teach as Nature teaches: them,
Oh! where had been the Man, the Poet where,
Where had we been, we two, beloved Friend!
If in the season of unperious choice,
In lieu of wandering, as we did, through vales
Rich with indigenous produce, open ground
Of fancy, happy pastures ranged at will,
We had been followed, hourly watched, and noosed,
Ench in his several melancholy walk
Strung like a poor man's heifer at its feed,
Led through the lanes in forlorn servitude;
Or rather like a stall'd ox debarred
From touch of growing grass, that may not taste
A flower till it have yielded up its sweets
A prelibation to the mower's scythe.

Behold the parent hen amid her brood,
Though fledged and feathered, and well pleased
to part

And straggle from her presence, still a brood,
And she herself from the maternal bond
Still undischarged; yet doth she little more
Than move with them in tenderness and love,
A centre to the circle which they make;
And now and then, alike from need of theirs
And call of her own natural appetites,
She scratches, ransacks up the earth for food,
Which they partake at pleasure. Early died
My honoured Mother, she who was the heart
And hinge of all our learnings and our loves:
She left us destitute, and, as we might,
Trooping together. Little suits it me
To break upon the sabbath of her rest
With any thought that looks at others' blame;
Nor would I praise her but in perfect love.
Hence am I checked. but let me boldly say,
In gratitude, and for the sake of truth,
Unheard by her, that she, not falsely taught,
Fetching her goodness rather from times past,
Than shaping novelties for times to come,
Had no presumption, no such jealousy,
Nor did by habit of her thoughts mistrust
Our nature, but had virtual faith that He

Who fills the mother's breast with innocent milk,
Doth also for our nobler part provide,
Under His great correction and control,
As innocent instincts, and as innocent food;
Or draws for minds that are left free to treat
In the simplicities of opening life
Sweet honey out of spurned or dreaded weeds.
Thus was her creed, and therefore she was pure
From anxious fear of error or mishap,
And evil, overweeningly so called;
Was not puffed up by false unnatural hopes,
Nor selfish with unnecessary cares,
Nor with impatience from the season asked
More than its timely produce; rather loved
The hours for what they are, than from regard
Glanced on their promises in restless pride.
Such was she—not from faculties more strong
Than others have, but from the times, perhaps,
And spot in which she lived, and through a glass
Of modest meekness, simple-mindedness,
A heart that found benignity and hope,
Being itself benign.

My drift I fear
Is scarcely obvious; but, that common sense
May try this modern system by its fruits,
Leave let me take to place before her sight
A specimen portrayed with faithful hand.
Full early trained to worship seaminess,
This model of a child is never known
To mix in quarrels; that were far beneath
Its dignity; with gifts he bubbles o'er
As generous as a fountain; selfishness
May not come near him, nor the little throng
Of fitting pleasures tempt him from his path.
The wandering beggars propagate his name.
Dumb creatures find him tender as a sun,
And natural or supernatural fear, *th. in what child*
Unless it leap upon him in a dream,
Touches him not. To enhance the wonder, *see*
How arch his notices, how nice his sense
Of the ridiculous; not blind is he
To the broad follies of the licensed world.
Yet innocent himself withal, though shrewd,
And can read lectures upon innocence,
A miracle of scientific lore,
Ships he can guide across the pathless sea.
And tell you all their cunning; he can read
The inside of the earth, and spell the stars;
He knows the policies of foreign lands;
Can string you names of districts, cities, towns,
The whole world over, tight as beads of dew
Upon a gossamer thread; he lifts, he weighs;
All things are put to question; he must live
Knowing that he grows wiser every day

e at all, and seeing too
 p of wisdom as it falls
 ing cistern of his heart:
 ural growth the trainer blame,
 —Poor human vanity,
 inguished, little would be left
 d truly love; but how escape?
 thought of purer birth
 im toward a better clime,
 idler still is on the watch
 ack, and pound him, like a stray,
 fold of his own conceit.
 grandame earth is grieved to find
 s, which her love designed for him,
 in their woodland beds the flowers
 river sides are all forlorn.
 ace again the wishing cap
 and the invisible coat
 ant-killer, Robin Hood,
 he forest with St. George!
 ose love is here, at least, doth reap
 ain, that he forgets himself.

y workmen of our later age,
 road highway, have overbridged
 maos of futurity,
 : bidding; they who have the skill
 oks, and things, and make them act
 ls as surely as the sun
 ower; the keepers of our time,
 l wardens of our faculties,
 heir prescience would control
 and to the very road
 ve fashioned would confine us down,
 when will their presumption learn,
 reasoning progress of the world
 s at work for us,
 an theirs, most prodigal
 id most studious of our good,
 eem our most unfruitful hours?

a Boy: ye knew him well, ye cliffs
 Winander!—many a time
 en the earliest stars began
 the edges of the hills,
 ig, would he stand alone
 ees or by the glimmering lake,
 h fingers interwoven, both hands
 palm to palm, and to his mouth
 s through an instrument,
 otings to the silent owls,
 tanswer him; and they would shout

Across the watery vale, and shout again,
 Responsive to his call, with quivering peals,
 And long halloos and screams, and echoes loud,
 Redoubled and redoubled, concourse wild
 Of jocund din; and, when a lengthened pause
 Of silence came and baffled his best skill,
 Then sometimes, in that silence while he hung
 Listening, a gentle shock of mild surprise
 Has carried far into his heart the voice
 Of mountain torrents; or the visible scene
 Would enter unawares into his mind,
 With all its solemn imagery, its rocks,
 Its woods, and that uncertain heaven, received
 Into the bosom of the steady lake.

This Boy was taken from his mates, and died
 In childhood, ere he was full twelve years old.
 Fair is the spot, most beautiful the vale
 Where he was born; the grassy churchyard hangs
 Upon a slope above the village school,
 And through that churchyard when my way has
 led

On summer evenings, I believe that there
 A long half hour together I have stood
 Mute, looking at the grave in which he lies!
 Even now appears before the mind's clear eye
 That self-same village church; I see her sit
 (The thronèd Lady whom erewhile we hailed)
 On her green hill, forgetful of this Boy
 Who slumbers at her feet,—forgetful, too,
 Of all her silent neighbourhood of graves,
 And listening only to the gladsome sounds
 That, from the rural school ascending, play
 Beneath her and about her. May she long
 Behold a race of young ones like to those
 With whom I herded!—(easily, indeed,
 We might have fed upon a fatter soil
 Of arts and letters—but be that forgiven)—
 A race of real children; not too wise,
 Too learned, or too good; but wanton, fresh,
 And bandied up and down by love and hate;
 Not unresentful where self-justified;
 Fierce, moody, patient, venturous, modest, shy;
 Mad at their sports like withered leaves in winds;
 Though doing wrong and suffering, and full oft
 Bending beneath our life's mysterious weight
 Of pain, and doubt, and fear, yet yielding not
 In happiness to the happiest upon earth.
 Simplicity in habit, truth in speech,
 Be these the daily strengtheners of their minds;
 May books and Nature be their early joy!
 And knowledge, rightly honoured with that
 name—

Knowledge not purchased by the loss of power!

* See p. 141.—Ed.

Well do I call to mind the very week
When I was first intrusted to the care
Of that sweet Valley ; when its paths, its shores,
And brooks were like a dream of novelty
To my half-infant thoughts ; that very week,
While I was roving up and down alone,
Seeking I knew not what, I chanced to cross
One of those open fields, which, shaped like ears,
Make green peninsulas on Esthwaite's Lake.
Twilight was coming on, yet through the gloom
Appeared distinctly on the opposite shore
A heap of garments, as if left by one
Who might have there been bathing. Long I
watched,

But no one owned them ; meanwhile the calm lake
Grew dark with all the shadows on its breast,
And, now and then, a fish up-leaping snapped
The breathless stillness. The succeeding day,
Those unclaimed garments telling a plain tale
Drew to the spot an anxious crowd ; some looked
In passive expectation from the shore,
While from a boat others hung o'er the deep,
Sounding with grappling irons and long poles.
At last, the dead man, mid that beautiful scene
Of trees and hills and water, bolt upright
Rose, with his ghastly face, a spectre shape
Of terror ; yet no soul-debasing fear.
Young as I was, a child not nine years old,
Possessed me, for my inner eye had seen
Such sights before, among the slumbering streams
Of fairy land, the forest of romance.
Their spirit hallowed the sad spectacle
With decoration of ideal grace ;
A dignity, a smoothness, like the works
Of Grecian art, and purest poetry.

A precious treasure had I long possessed,
A little yellow, canvas-covered book,
A slender abstract of the Arabian tales ;
And, from companions in a new abode,
When first I learnt, that this dear prize of mine
Was but a block hewn from a mighty quarry—
That there were four large volumes, laden all
With kindred matter, 'twas to me, in truth,
A promise scarcely earthly. Instantly,
With one not richer than myself, I made
A covenant that each should lay aside
The moneys he possessed, and hoard up more,
Till our joint savings had amassed enough
To make this book our own. Through several
months,
In spite of all temptation, we preserved
Religiously that vow ; but firmness failed,
Nor were we ever masters of our wish.

And when thereafter to my father's house
The holidays returned me, there to find
That golden store of books which I had left,
What joy was mine ! How often in the course
Of those glad respites, though a soft west wind
Ruffled the waters to the angler's wish,
For a whole day together, have I lain
Down by this side, O Derwent ! murmuring stream,
On the hot stones, and in the glaring sun,
And there have read, devouring as I read,
Defrauding the day's glory, desperate !
Till with a sudden bound of smart reproach,
Such as an idler deals with in his shame,
I to the sport betook myself again.

A gracious spirit o'er this earth presides,
And o'er the heart of man ; invisibly
It comes, to works of unreprieved delight,
And tendency benign, directing those
Who care not, know not, think not what they do.
The tales that charm away the wakeful night
In Araby, romances ; legends penned
For solace by dim light of monkish lamps,
Fictions, for ladies of their love, derived
By youthful squires, adventures rudely spun
By the dismantled warrior in old age,
Out of the bowels of those very schemes
In which his youth did first extravagance ;
These spread like day, and something in the shape
Of these will live till man shall be no more.
Dumb yearnings, hidden appetites, are ours,
And they must have their food. Our childhood
sits,
Our simple childhood, sits upon a throne
That hath more power than all the elements.
I guess not what this tells of Being past,
Nor what it augurs of the life to come ;
But so it is, and, in that dubious hour,
That twilight when we first begin to see
This dawning earth, to recognise, expect,
And, in the long probation that ensues,
The time of trial, ere we learn to live
In reconciliation with our stunted powers ;
To endure this state of meagre vassalage,
Unwilling to forego, confess, submit,
Uneasy and unsettled, yoke-fellows
To custom, mettlesome, and not yet tamed
And humbled down, oh ! then we feel, we feel,
We know where we have friends. Ye dreamers,
then,
Forgers of daring tales ! we bless you then,
Impostors, drivellers, dotards, as the ape
Philosophy will call you : then we feel
With what, and how great might ye are in league.

like our wish, our power, our thought a
 deed,
 are, a possession,—ye whom time
 serves ; all Faculties to whom
 touches, the elements are potter's clay,
 as a heaven filled up with northern lights,
 somewhere, there, and everywhere at once.

quishing this lofty eminence
 and, though humbler, not the less a tract
 same isthmus, which our spirits cross
 ess from their native continent
 and human life, the Song might dwell
 delightful time of growing youth,
 saving for the marvellous gives way
 gthening love for things that we have seen ;
 sober truth and steady sympathies,
 to notice by less daring pens,
 ner hold of us, and words themselves
 with conscious pleasure.

I am sad
 ght of rapture now for ever flown ;
 so tears I sometimes could be sad
 : of, to read over, many a page,
 rithal of name, which at that time
 or fail to entrance me, and are now
 my eyes, dead as a theatre
 aptied of spectators. Twice five years
 might have seen, when first my mind
 conscious pleasure opened to the charm
 s in tuneful order, found them sweet
 r own *sakes*, a passion, and a power ;
 ases pleased me chosen for delight,
 up, or love. Oft, in the public roads
 requested, while the morning light
 lowing the hill tops, I went abroad
 dear friend, and for the better part
 delightful hours we strolled along
 till borders of the misty lake,
 ng favourite verses with one voice,
 ing more, as happy as the birds

That round us chaunted. Well might we be glad,
 Lifted above the ground by airy fancies,
 More bright than madness or the dreams of wine ;
 And, though full oft the objects of our love
 Were false, and in their splendour overwrought,
 Yet was there surely then no vulgar power
 Working within us,—nothing less, in truth,
 Than that most noble attribute of man,
 Though yet untutored and inordinate,
 That wish for something loftier, more adorned,
 Than is the common aspect, daily garb,
 Of human life. What wonder, then, if sounds
 Of exultation echoed through the groves !
 For, images, and sentiments, and words,
 And everything encountered or pursued
 In that delicious world of poesy,
 Kept holiday, a never-ending show,
 With music, incense, festival, and flowers !

Here must we pause : this only let me add,
 From heart-experience, and in humblest sense
 Of modesty, that he, who in his youth
 A daily wanderer among woods and fields
 With living Nature hath been intimate,
 Not only in that raw unpractised time
 Is stirred to extasy, as others are,
 By glittering verse ; but further, doth receive,
 In measure only dealt out to himself,
 Knowledge and increase of enduring joy
 From the great Nature that exists in works
 Of mighty Poets. Visionary power
 Attends the motions of the viewless winds,
 Embodied in the mystery of words :
 There, darkness makes abode, and all the host
 Of shadowy things work endless changes,—there,
 As in a mansion like their proper home,
 Even forms and substances are circumfused
 By that transparent veil with light divine,
 And, through the turnings intricate of verse,
 Present themselves as objects recognised,
 In flashes, and with glory not their own.

BOOK SIXTH.

CAMBRIDGE AND THE ALPS.

The leaves were fading when to *Esthwaite's banks*
 And the simplicities of cottage life
 I bade farewell; and, one among the youth
 Who, summoned by that season, reunite
 As scattered birds troop to the fowler's lure,
 Went back to Granta's cloisters, not so prompt
 Or eager, though as gay and undepressed
 In mind, as when I thence had taken flight
 A few short months before. I turned my face
 Without repining from the coves and heights
 Clothed in the sunshine of the withering fern,
 Quitted, not loth, the mild magnificence
 Of calmer lakes and louder streams; and you,
 Frank-hearted maids of rocky Cumberland,
 You and your not unwelcome days of mirth,
 Relinquished, and your nights of revelry,
 And in my own unlovely cell ate down
 In lightsome mood—such privilege has youth
 That cannot take long leave of pleasant thoughts.

The bonds of indolent society
 Relaxing in their hold, henceforth I lived
 More to myself. Two winters may be passed
 Without a separate notice: many books
 Were skimmed, devoured, or studiously perused,
 But with no settled plan. I was detached
 Internally from academic cares;
 Yet independent study seemed a course
 Of hardy disobedience toward friends
 And kindred, proud rebellion and unkind.
 This spurious virtue, rather let it bear
 A name it now deserves, this cowardice,
 Gave treacherous sanction to that over-love
 Of freedom which encouraged me to turn
 From regulations even of my own
 As from restraints and bonds. Yet who can tell
 Who knows what thus may have been gained,
 both then
 And at a later season, or preserved;
 What love of nature, what original strength
 Of contemplation, what intuitive truths
 The deepest and the best, what keen research,
 Unbiased, unbewildered, and unawed?

The Poet's soul was with me at that time;
 Sweet meditations, the still overflow

Of present happiness, while future years
 Lacked not anticipations, tender dreams,
 No few of which have since been realised;
 And some remain, hopes for my future life.
 Four years and thirty, told this very week,
 Have I been now a sojourner on earth,
 By sorrow not unmitten; yet for me
 Life's morning radiance hath not left the hills,
 Her dew is on the flowers. Those were the days
 Which also first emboldened me to trust
 With firmness, hitherto but slightly touched
 By such a daring thought, that I might leave
 Some monument behind me which pure hearts
 Should reverence. The instinctive humbleness,
 Maintained even by the very name and thought
 Of printed books and authorship, began
 To melt away; and further, the dread awe
 Of mighty names was softened down and seemed
 Approachable, admitting fellowship
 Of modest sympathy. Such aspect now,
 Though not familiarly, my mind put on,
 Content to observe, to achieve, and to enjoy.

All winter long, whenever free to choose,
 Did I by night frequent the College grove
 And tributary walks; the last, and oft
 The only one, who had been lingering there
 Through hours of silence, till the porter's bell,
 A punctual follower on the stroke of nine,
 Rang with its blunt unceremonious voice,
 Inexorable summons! Lofty elms,
 Inviting shades of opportune recess,
 Bestowed composure on a neighbourhood
 Unpeaceful in itself. A single tree
 With sinuous trunk, boughs exquisitely wreathed,
 Grew there, an ash which Winter for himself
 Decked out with pride, and with outlandish grace.
 Up from the ground, and almost to the top,
 The trunk and every master branch were green
 With clustering ivy, and the lightsome twigs
 And outer spray profusely tipped with seeds
 That hung in yellow tassels, while the air
 Stirred them, not voiceless. Often have I stood
 Foot-bound uplooking at this lovely tree
 Beneath a frosty moon. The hemisphere
 Of magic fiction, verse of mine perchance
 May never tread, but scarcely Spenser's self
 Could have more tranquil visions in his youth.

ld more bright appearances create
nan forms with superhuman powers,
[beheld loitering on calm clear nights
beneath this fairy work of earth.

the vague reading of a truant youth
e idle to descant. My inner judgment
ldom differed from my taste in books,
t appertained to another mind,
et the books which then I valued most
arest to me now; for, having scanned,
edlessly, the laws, and watched the forms
ture, in that knowledge I possessed
dard, often usefully applied,
when unconsciously, to things removed
a familiar sympathy.—In fine,
a better judge of thoughts than words,
in estimating words, not only
nmon inexperience of youth,
r the trade in classic niceties,
angerous craft of culling term and phrase
languages that want the living voice
ry meaning to the natural heart;
l us what is passion, what is truth,
reason, what simplicity and sense.

may we not entirely overlook
leasure gathered from the rudiments
metric science. Though advanced
se inquiries, with regret I speak,
ther than the threshold, there I found
levation and composed delight:
Indian awe and wonder, ignorance pleased
its own struggles, did I meditate
e relation those abstractions bear
ture's laws, and by what process led,
immaterial agents bowed their heads
o serve the mind of earth-born man;
star to star, from kindred sphere to sphere,
system on to system without end.

e frequently from the same source I drew
sure quiet and profound, a sense
manent and universal sway,
aramount belief; there, recognised
e, for finite natures, of the one
ne Existence, the surpassing life
—to the boundaries of space and time,
lancholy space and doleful time,
ior and incapable of change,
rushed by welterings of passion—is,
ath the name of, God. Transcendent peace
ilence did await upon these thoughts
were a frequent comfort to my youth.

'Tis told by one whom stormy waters threw,
With fellow-sufferers by the shipwreck spared,
Upon a desert coast, that having brought
To land a single volume, saved by chance,
A treatise of Geometry, he wont,
Although of food and clothing destitute,
And beyond common wretchedness depressed,
To part from company and take this book
(Then first a self-taught pupil in its truths)
To spots remote, and draw his diagrams
With a long staff upon the sand, and thus
Did oft beguile his sorrow, and almost
Forget his feeling: so (if like effect
From the same cause produced, 'mid outward
things

So different, may rightly be compared),
So was it then with me, and so will be
With Poets ever. Mighty is the charm
Of those abstractions to a mind beset
With images and haunted by herself,
And specially delightful unto me
Was that clear synthesis built up aloft
So gracefully; even then when it appeared
Not more than a mere plaything, or a toy
To sense embodied: not the thing it is
In verity, an independent world,
Created out of pure intelligence.

Such dispositions then were mine unearned
By aught, I fear, of genuine desert—
Mine, through heaven's grace and inborn aptitudes.
And not to leave the story of that time
Imperfect, with these habits must be joined,
Moods melancholy, fits of spleen, that loved
A pensive sky, sad days, and piping winds,
The twilight more than dawn, autumn than spring;
A treasured and luxurious gloom of choice
And inclination mainly, and the mere
Redundancy of youth's contentedness.
—To time thus spent, add multitudes of hours
Pilfered away, by what the Bard who sang
Of the Enchanter Indolence hath called
"Good-natured lounging," and behold a map
Of my collegiate life—far less intense
Than duty called for, or, without regard
To duty, *might* have sprung up of itself
By change of accidents, or even, to speak
Without unkindness, in another place.
Yet why take refuge in that plea?—the fault,
This I repeat, was mine; mine be the blame.

In summer, making quest for works of art,
Or scenes renowned for beauty, I explored
That streamlet whose blue current works its way

Between romantic Dovedale's spiry rocks;
 Pried into Yorkshire dales, or hidden tracts
 Of my own native region, and was blest
 Between these sundry wanderings with a joy
 Above all joys, that seemed another morn
 Risen on mid noon; blest with the presence,
 Friend!

Of that sole Sister, her who hath been long
 Dear to thee also, thy true friend and mine,
 Now, after separation desolate,
 Restored to me—such absence that she seemed
 A gift then first bestowed. The varied banks
 Of Emont, hitherto unnamed in song,
 And that monastic castle, 'mid tall trees,
 Low standing by the margin of the stream,
 A mansion visited (as fame reports)
 By Sidney, where, in sight of our Helvellyn,
 Or stormy Cross-fell, snatches he might pen
 Of his Arcadia, by fraternal love
 Inspired;—that river and those mouldering towers
 Have seen us side by side, when, having clomb
 The darksome windings of a broken stair,
 And crept along a ridge of fractured wall,
 Not without trembling, we in safety looked
 Forth, through some Gothic window's open space,
 And gathered with one mind a rich reward
 From the far-stretching landscape, by the light
 Of morning beautified, or purple eve;
 Or, not less pleased, lay on some turret's head,
 Catching from tufts of grass and hare bell flowers
 Their faintest whisper to the passing breeze,
 Given out while mid-day heat oppressed the plains.

Another maid there was, who also shed
 A gladness o'er that season, then to me,
 By her exulting outside look of youth
 And placid under-countenance, first endeared;
 That other spirit, Coleridge! who is now
 So near to us, that meek confiding heart,
 So revered by us both. O'er paths and fields
 In all that neighbourhood, through narrow lanes
 Of eglantine, and through the shady woods,
 And o'er the Border Beacon, and the waste
 Of naked pools, and common crags that lay
 Exposed on the bare fell, were scattered love,
 The spirit of pleasure, and youth's golden gleam.
 O Friend! we had not seen thee at that time,
 And yet a power is on me, and a strong
 Confusion, and I seem to plant thee there.
 Far art thou wandered now in search of health
 And milder breezes,—melancholy lot!
 But thou art with us, with us in the past,
 The present, with us in the times to come.
 There is no grief, no sorrow, no despair,

No languor, no dejection, no dismay,
 No absence scarcely can there be, for those
 Who love as we do. Speed thee well! divide
 With us thy pleasure; thy returning strength,
 Receive it daily as a joy of ours;
 Share with us thy fresh spirits, whether gift
 Of gales Etean or of tender thoughts.

I, too, have been a wanderer; but, alas!
 How different the fate of different men.
 Though mutually unknown, ye nursed and nursed,
 As if in several elements, we were framed
 To bend at last to the same discipline,
 Predestined, if two beings ever were,
 To seek the same delights, and have one hall,
 One happiness. Throughout this narrative,
 Else sooner ended, I have borne in mind
 For whom it registers the birth, and marks the
 growth,

Of gentleness, simplicity, and truth,
 And joyous loves, that hallow innocent days
 Of peace and self-command. Of rivers, fields,
 And groves I speak to thee, my Friend: to thee
 Who, yet a liveried schoolboy, in the depths
 Of the huge city, on the leaded roof
 Of that wide edifice, thy school and home,
 Wert used to lie and gaze upon the clouds
 Moving in heaven; or, of that pleasure tired,
 To shut thine eyes, and by internal light
 See trees, and meadows, and thy native stream,
 Far distant, thus beheld from year to year
 Of a long exile. Nor could I forget,
 In this late portion of my argument,
 That scarcely, as my term of pupillage
 Ceased, had I left those academic bowers
 When thou wert thither guided. From the heart
 Of London, and from cloisters there, thou camest,
 And didst sit down in temperance and peace,
 A rigorous student. What a stormy course
 Then followed. Oh! it is a pang that kills
 For utterance, to think what easy change
 Of circumstances might to thee have spared
 A world of pain, ripened a thousand hopes,
 For ever withered. Through this retrospect
 Of my collegiate life I still have had
 Thy after-sojourn in the self-same place
 Present before my eyes, have played with times
 And accidents as children do with cards,
 Or as a man, who, when his house is built,
 A frame locked up in wood and stone, doth still
 As impotent fancy prompts, by his friend,
 Rebuild it to his liking. I have thought
 Of thee, thy learning, gorgeous eloquence,
 And all the strength and plumage of thy youth.

le speculations, toils abstruse
 he schoolmen, and Platonic forms
deal pageantry, shaped out
ings well-matched or ill, and words for
ings,
created sustenance of a mind
from Nature's living images,
d to be a life unto herself,
 elentingly possessed by thirst
 less, love, and beauty. Not alone,
 ly not in singleness of heart
 have seen the light of evening fade
 ooth Cam's silent waters: had we met,
 hat early time, needs must I trust
 elief, that my maturer age,
 r habits, and more steady voice,
 ith an influence benign have soothed,
 l away, the airy wretchedness
 ened on thy youth. But thou hast trod
 of glory, which doth put to shame
 in regrets; health suffers in thee. else
 f for thee would be the weakest thought
 r harboured in the breast of man.

ing word erewhile did lightly touch
 erings of my own, that now embraced
 alier hope a region wider far.

the third summer freed us from restraint,
 ul friend, he too a mountaineer,
 to share my wishes, took his staff,
 ring forth, we journeyed side by side,
 the distant Alps. A hardy slight
 unprecedented course imply
 e studies and their set rewards;
 in truth, the scheme been formed by me
 uneasy forethought of the pain,
 ures, and ill-omening of those
 a my worldly interests were dear.
 re then was sovereign in my mind,
 hty forms, seizing a youthful fancy,
 n a charter to irregular hopes.
 ge of uneventful calm
 he nations, surely would my heart
 n possessed by similar desire;
 ope at that time was thrilled with joy,
 anding on the top of golden hours,
 an nature seeming born again.

y equipped, and but a few brief looks
 he white cliffs of our native shore
 e receding vessel's deck, we chanced
 at Calais on the very eve
 great federal day; and there we saw,

In a mean city, and among a few,
 How bright a face is worn when joy of one
 Is joy for tens of millions. Southward thence
 We held our way, direct through hamlets, towns,
 Gaudy with reliques of that festival,
 Flowers left to wither on triumphal arcs,
 And window-garlands. On the public roads,
 And, once, three days successively, through paths
 By which our toilsome journey was abridged,
 Among sequestered villages we walked
 And found benevolence and blessedness
 Spread like a fragrance everywhere, when spring
 Hath left no corner of the land untouched;
 Where elms for many and many a league in files
 With their thin umbrage, on the stately roads
 Of that great kingdom, rustled o'er our heads,
 For ever near us as we paced along:
 How sweet at such a time, with such delight
 On every side, in prime of youthful strength,
 To feed a Poet's tender melancholy
 And fond conceit of sadness, with the sound
 Of undulations varying as might please
 The wind that swayed them; once, and more
 than once,

Unhoused beneath the evening star we saw
 Dances of liberty, and in late hours
 Of darkness, dances in the open air
 Deftly prolonged, though grey-haired lookers on
 Might waste their breath in chiding.

Under hills—

The vine-clad hills and slopes of Burgundy,
 Upon the bosom of the gentle Saone
 We glided forward with the flowing stream.
 Swift Rhone! thou wert the *wings* on which we cut
 A winding passage with majestic ease
 Between thy lofty rocks. Enchanting show
 Those woods and farms and orchards did present,
 And single cottages and lurking towns,
 Reach after reach, succession without end
 Of deep and stately vales! A lonely pair
 Of strangers, till day closed, we sailed along
 Clustered together with a merry crowd
 Of those emancipated, a blithe host
 Of travellers, chiefly delegates, returning
 From the great spousals newly solemnised
 At their chief city, in the sight of Heaven.
 Like bees they swarmed, gaudy and gay as bees;
 Some vapoured in the unruliness of joy,
 And with their swords flourished as if to fight
 The saucy air. In this proud company
 We landed—took with them our evening meal,
 Guests welcome almost as the angels were
 To Abraham of old. The supper done,
 With flowing cups elate and happy thoughts

We rose at signal given, and formed a ring
And, hand in hand, danced round and round the
board;

All hearts were open, every tongue was loud
With amity and glee, we bore a name
Honoured in France, the name of Englishmen,
And hospitably did they give us hail,
As their forerunners in a glorious course;
And round and round the board we danced again.
With these blithe friends our voyage we renewed
At early dawn. The monastery bells
Made a sweet jingling in our youthful ears;
The rapid river flowing without noise,
And each uprising or receding spire
Spoke with a sense of peace, at intervals
Touching the heart amid the boisterous crew
By whom we were encompassed. Taking leave
Of this glad throng, foot-travellers side by side,
Measuring our steps in quiet, we pursued
Our journey, and ere twice the sun had set
Beheld the Convent of Chartreuse, and there
Rested within an awful *solitude*;
Yes; for even then no other than a place
Of soul-affecting *solitude* appeared
That far-famed region, though our eyes had seen,
As toward the sacred mansion we advanced,
Arms flashing, and a military glare
Of riotous men commissioned to expel
The blameless inmates, and belike subvert
That frame of social being, which so long
Had bodied forth the ghostliness of things
In silence visible and perpetual calm.

—"Stay, stay your sacrilegious hands!"—The
voice

Was Nature's, uttered from her Alpine throne;
I heard it then and seem to hear it now—
"Your impious work forbear, perish what may,
Let this one temple last, be this one spot
Of earth devoted to eternity!"

She ceased to speak, but while St. Bruno's pines
Waved their dark tops, not silent as they waved,
And while below, along their several beds,
Murmured the sister streams of Life and Death,
Thus by conflicting passions pressed, my heart
Responded; "Honour to the patriot's zeal
Glory and hope to new-born Liberty!
Hail to the mighty projects of the time!
Discerning sword that Justice wields, do thou
Go forth and prosper; and, ye purging fires,
Up to the loftiest towers of Pride ascend,
Fanned by the breath of angry Providence.
But oh! if Past and Future be the wings
On whose support harmoniously conjoined
Moves the great spirit of human knowledge, spare

These courts of mystery, where a step advances
Between the portals of the shadowy rocks
Leaves far behind life's treacherous vanities,
For penitential tears and trembling hopes
Exchanged—to equalise in God's pure sight
Monarch and peasant: be the house redeemed
With its unworldly votaries, for the sake
Of conquest over sense, hourly achieved
Through faith and meditative reason, resting
Upon the word of heaven imparted truth,
Calmly triumphant; and for humbler class
Of that imaginative impulse sent
From these majestic floods, yon shining cliff,
The untransmuted shapes of many worlds,
Cerulean ether's pure inhabitants,
These forests unapproachable by death,
That shall endure as long as man endures,
To think, to hope, to worship, and to feel,
To struggle, to be lost within himself
In trepidation, from the blank abyss
To look with bodily eyes, and be consoled."
Not seldom since that moment have I wished
That thou, O Friend! the trouble or the bliss
Hadst shared, when, from profane regards apart,
In sympathetic reverence we trod
The floors of those dim cloisters, till that hour,
From their foundation, strangers to the power
Of unrestricted and unthinking man.
Abroad, how cheerfully the sunshine lay
Upon the open lawns! Vallombre's groves
Entering, we fed the soul with darkness, thence
Issued, and with uplifted eyes beheld,
In different quarters of the bending sky,
The cross of Jesus stand erect, as if
Hands of angelic powers had fixed it there,
Memorial revered by a thousand storms
Yet then, from the indiscriminating sweep
And rage of one State-whirlwind, insecure

'Tis not my present purpose to retrace
That variegated journey step by step.
A march it was of military speed,
And Earth did change her images and forms
Before us, fast as clouds are changed in heaven.
Day after day, up early and down late,
From hill to vale we dropped, from vale to hill
Mounted—from province on to province swept,
Keen hunters in a chase of fourteen weeks,
Eager as birds of prey, or as a ship
Upon the stretch, when winds are blowing fair
Sweet coverts did we cross of pastoral life,
Enticing valleys, greeted them and left
Too soon, while yet the very flash and gleam
Of salutation were not passed away.

w for the youth who could have seen
ed, unsubdued, unawed, unraised
hal dignity of mind,
simplicity of wish and will,
tified abodes of peaceful man,
ough to hardship born, and compassed
id
er, varying as the seasons change),
th his daily task, or, if not pleased,
from the moment that the dawn
y not without attendant gleams
mination) calls him forth
y, by glistenings flung on rocks,
ning shadows lead him to repose.

ht a stranger look with bounding heart
green recess, the first I saw
ep haunts, an aboriginal vale,
orded over and possessed
uts, wood-built, and sown like tents
abins over the fresh lawns
e river side.

That very day,
e ridge we also first beheld
he summit of Mont Blanc, and grieved
soulless image on the eye
surped upon a living thought
more could be. The wondrous Vale
ny stretched far below, and soon
umb cataracts and streams of ice,
ss array of mighty waves,
broad and vast, made rich amends,
iled us to realities ;
l birds warble from the leafy trees,
soars high in the element,
the reaper bind the yellow sheaf,
a spread the haycock in the sun,
ter like a well-tamed lion walks,
; from the mountain to make sport
cottages by beds of flowers.

in this wide circuit we beheld,
was fitted to our unripe state
and heart. With such a book
eyes, we could not choose but read
genuine brotherhood, the plain
sal reason of mankind, ^{nature's manifold}
of young and old. Nor, side by side
social pilgrims, or alone
his humour, could we fail to abound
and fictions, pensively composed :
aken up for pleasure's sake,
sympathies, the willow wreath,
posies of funereal flowers,

Gathered among those solitudes sublime
From formal gardens of the lady Sorrow,
Did sweeten many a meditative hour.

Yet still in me with those soft luxuries
Mixed something of stern mood an under-thirst
Of vigour seldom utterly allayed :
And from that source how different a sadness
Would issue, let one incident make known.
When from the Vallais we had turned, and clomb
Along the Simplon's steep and rugged road,
Following a band of muleteers, we reached
A halting-place, where all together took
Their noon-tide meal. Hastily rose our guide,
Leaving us at the board ; awhile we lingered,
Then paced the beaten downward way that led
Right to a rough stream's edge, and there broke
off ;

The only track now visible was one
That from the torrent's further brink held forth
Conspicuous invitation to ascend
A lofty mountain. After brief delay
Crossing the unbridged stream, that road we took,
And clomb with eagerness, till anxious fears
Intruded, for we failed to overtake
Our comrades gone before. By fortunate chance,
While every moment added doubt to doubt,
A peasant met us, from whose mouth we learned
That to the spot which had perplexed us first
We must descend, and there should find the road,
Which in the stony channel of the stream
Lay a few steps, and then along its banks ;
And, that our future course, all plain to sight,
Was downwards, with the current of that stream.
Loth to believe what we so grieved to hear,
For still we had hopes that pointed to the clouds,
We questioned him again, and yet again ;
But every word that from the peasant's lips
Came in reply, translated by our feelings,
Ended in this,—*that we had crossed the Alps.*

Imagination—here the Power so-called
Through sad incompetence of human speech,
That awful Power rose from the mind's abyss
Like an unfathered vapour that enwraps,
At once, some lonely traveller. I was lost ;
Halted without an effort to break through ;
But to my conscious soul I now can say—
“I recognise thy glory :” in such strength
Of usurpation, when the light of sense
Goes out, but with a flash that has revealed
The invisible world, doth greatness make abode,
There harbours ; whether we be young or old,
Our destiny, our being's heart and home,

Is with infinitude, and only there ;
 With hope it is, hope that can never die,
 Effort, and expectation, and desire,
 And something evermore about to be.
 Under such banners militant, the soul
 Seeks for no trophies, struggles for no spoils
 That may attest her prowess, bleat in thoughts
 That are their own perfection and reward,
 Strong in herself and in beatitude
 That hides her, like the mighty flood of Nile
 Poured from his fount of Abyssinian clouds
 To fertilise the whole Egyptian plain.

The melancholy slackening that ensued
 Upon those tidings by the peasant given
 Was soon dislodged. Downwards we hurried fast,
 And, with the half-shaped road which we had
 missed,

Entered a narrow chasm. * The brook and road
 Were fellow-travelers in this gloomy strait,
 And with them did we journey several hours
 At a slow pace. The immeasurable height
 Of woods decaying, never to be decayed,
 The stationary blasts of waterfalls,
 And in the narrow rent at every turn
 Winds thwarting winds, bewildered and forlorn,
 The torrents shooting from the clear blue sky,
 The rocks that muttered close upon our ears,
 Black drizzling crags that spake by the way-side
 As if a voice were in them, the sick sight
 And giddy prospect of the raving stream,
 The unfettered clouds and region of the Heavens,
 Tumult and peace, the darkness and the light—
 Were all like workings of one mind, the features
 Of the same face, blossoms upon one tree ;
 Characters of the great Apocalypse,
 The types and symbols of Eternity,
 Of first, and last, and midst, and without end.

That night our lodging was a house that stood
 Alone within the valley, at a point
 Where, tumbling from aloft, a torrent swelled
 The rapid stream whose margin we had trod ;
 A dreary mansion, large beyond all need,
 With high and spacious rooms, deafened and
 stunned

By noise of waters, making innocent sleep
 Lie melancholy among weary bones.

Uprisen betimes, our journey we renewed,
 Led by the stream, ere noon-day magnified
 Into a lordly river, broad and deep,

* See p. 143.—Ed.

Dimpling along in silent majesty,
 With mountains for its neighbour, and in view
 Of distant mountains and their snowy tops,
 And thus proceeding to Locarno's Lake, *St. J.*
 Fit resting-place for such a visitant.
 Locarno ! spreading out in width like Heaven
 How dost thou cleave to the poetic heart,
 Back in the sunshine of the memory ;
 And Como ! thou, a treasure whom the earth
 Keeps to herself, confined as in a depth
 Of Abyssinian privacy. I spake
 Of thee, thy chestnut woods, and garden plots
 Of Indian corn tended by dark-eyed maids ;
 Thy lofty steep, and pathways roofed with vine,
 Winding from house to house, from town to town
 Sole link that binds them to each other, *worldly*
 League after league, and cloistral avenues,
 Where silence dwells if music be not there ;
 While yet a youth undisciplined in verse,
 Through fond ambition of that hour I strove
 To chant your praise ; nor can approach yet now
 Ungreeted by a more melodious Song,
 Where tones of Nature smoothed by learned Art
 May flow in lasting current. Like a breeze
 Or sunbeam over your domain I passed
 In motion without pause ; but ye have left
 Your beauty with me, a serene accord
 Of forms and colours, passive, yet endowed
 In their submissiveness with power as sweet
 And gracious, almost might I dare to say,
 As virtue is, or goodness ; sweet as love,
 Or the remembrance of a generous deed,
 Or mildest visitations of pure thought,
 When God, the giver of all joy, is thanked
 Religiously, in silent blessedness ;
 Sweet as this last herself, for such it is.

With those delightful pathways we advanced
 For two days' space, in presence of the Lake
 That, stretching far among the Alps, assumed
 A character more stern. The second night,
 From sleep awakened, and misled by sound
 Of the church clock telling the hours with strokes
 Whose import then we had not learned, we rose
 By moonlight, doubting not that day was nigh,
 And that meanwhile, by no uncertain path,
 Along the winding margin of the lake,
 Led, as before, we should behold the scene
 Hushed in profound repose. We left the town
 Of Gravedona with this hope, but soon
 Were lost, bewildered among woods immense.
 And on a rock sate down, to wait for day.
 An open place it was, and overlooked,
 From high, the sullen water far beneath,

a dull red image of the moon
 1, changing oftentimes its form
easy snake. From hour to hour
 I sat, wondering, as if the night
 were ensnared by witchcraft. On the rock
 I stretched our weary limbs for sleep,
 not sleep, tormented by the stings
 which, with noise like that of noon,
 came from the woods: the cry of unknown birds;
 the faint gleams more by blackness visible
 than by own size, than any outward light;
 the endless wilderness of clouds; the clock
 with unintelligible voice,
 the parted hours; the noise of streams,
 the rustling motions nigh at hand,
 did not leave us free from personal fear;
 the withdrawing moon, that set
 while she still was high in heaven;—
 our food; and such a summer's night
 as that pair of golden days that shed
 on the Lake, and all that round it lay,
 its softest, happiest influence.

I must break off, and bid farewell
 to each offering some new sight, or fraught
 with untried adventure, in a course
 till sprinklings of autumnal snow
 on our unwearied steps. Let this alone
 stand as a parting word, that not
 of exultation, dealing out
 words of praise comparative;
 the moment to be poor for ever;
 fate, overborne, as if the mind
 were nothing, a mere pensioner
 on old forms—did we in presence stand
 of this magnificent region. On the front
 of the Song is written that my heart
 at each Temple, needs have offered up
 in worship. Finally, whatever

I saw, or heard, or felt, was but a stream
 That flowed into a kindred stream; a gale.
 Confederate with the current of the soul,
 To speed my voyage; every sound or sight,
 In its degree of power, administered
 To grandeur or to tenderness,—to the one
 Directly, but to tender thoughts by means
 Less often instantaneous in effect;
 Led me to these by paths that, in the main,
 Were more circuitous, but not less sure
 Duly to reach the point marked out by Heaven.

Oh, most beloved Friend! a glorious time,
 A happy time that was; triumphant looks
 Were then the common language of all eyes;
 As if awaked from sleep, the Nations hailed
 Their great expectancy: the fife of war
 Was then a spirit-stirring sound indeed,
 A blackbird's whistle in a budding grove.
 We left the Swiss exulting in the fate
 Of their near neighbours; and, when shortening
 fast

Our pilgrimage, nor distant far from home,
 We crossed the Brabant armies on the fret
 For battle in the cause of Liberty.
 A stripling, scarcely of the household then
 Of social life, I looked upon these things
 As from a distance; heard, and saw, and felt,
 Was touched, but with no intimate concern;
 I seemed to move along them, as a bird
 Moves through the air, or as a fish pursues
 Its sport, or feeds in its proper element;
 I wanted not that joy, I did not need
 Such help; the ever-living universe,
 Turn where I might, was opening out its glories,
 And the independent spirit of pure youth
 Called forth, at every season, new delights
 Spread round my steps like sunshine o'er green
 fields.

BOOK SEVENTH.

RESIDENCE IN LONDON.

Six changeful years have vanished since I first
 Poured out (saluted by that quickening breeze
 Which met me issuing from the City's * walls)
 A glad preamble to this Verse: I sang
 Aloud, with fervour irresistible
 Of short-lived transport, like a torrent bursting,
 From a black thunder-cloud, down Scafell's side
 To rush and disappear. But soon broke forth
 (So willed the Muse) a less impetuous stream,
 That flowed awhile with unabating strength,
 Then stopped for years; not audible again
 Before last primrose-time. Belovèd Friend!
 The assurance which then cheered some heavy
 thoughts

On thy departure to a foreign land
 Has failed; too slowly moves the promised work.
 Through the whole summer have I been at rest,
 Partly from voluntary holiday,
 And part through outward hindrance. But I heard,
 After the hour of sunset yester-even,
 Sitting within doors between light and dark,
 A choir of red-breasts gathered somewhere near
 My threshold,—minstrels from the distant woods
 Sent in on Winter's service, to announce,
 With preparation artful and benign,
 That the rough lord had left the surly North
 On his accustomed journey. The delight,
 Due to this timely notice, unawares
 Smote me, and, listening, I in whispers said,
 "Ye heartsome Choristers, ye and I will be
 Associates, and, unscared by blustering winds,
 Will chant together." Thereafter, as the shades
 Of twilight deepened, going forth, I spied
 A glow-worm underneath a dusky plume
 Or canopy of yet unwithered fern,
 Clear-shining, like a hermit's taper seen
 Through a thick forest. Silence touched me here
 No less than sound had done before; the child
 Of Summer, lingering, shining, by herself,
 The voiceless worm on the unfrequented hills,
 Seemed sent on the same errand with the choir
 Of Winter that had warbled at my door,
 And the whole year breathed tenderness and love.

* The City of Gotha, in Lower Saxony.—Ed.

The last night's genial feeling overflowed
 Upon this morning, and my favourite grove,
 Tossing in sunshine its dark boughs aloft,
 As if to make the strong wind visible,
 Wakes in me agitations like its own,
 A spirit friendly to the Poet's task,
 Which we will now resume with lively hope,
 Nor checked by aught of tamer argument
 That lies before us, needful to be told.

Returned from that excursion,* soon I bade
 Farewell for ever to the sheltered seats
 Of gowned students, quitted hall and bower,
 And every comfort of that privileged ground,
 Well pleased to pitch a vagrant tent among
 The unfenced regions of society.

Yet, undetermined to what course of life
 I should adhere, and seeming to possess
 A little space of intermediate time
 At full command, to London first I turned,
 In no disturbance of excessive hope,
 By personal ambition unenslaved,
 Frugal as there was need, and, though self-willed,
 From dangerous passions free. Three years had
 flown

Since I had felt in heart and soul the shock
 Of the huge town's first presence, and had paced
 Her endless streets, a transient visitant.
 Now, fixed amid that concourse of masked
 Where Pleasure whirls about incessantly,
 And life and labour seem but one, I filled
 An idler's place; an idler well content
 To have a house (what matter for a home?)
 That owned him, living cheerfully abroad
 With unchecked fancy ever on the stir,
 And all my young affections out of doors.

There was a time when whatso'er is feigned
 Of airy palaces, and gardens built
 By Genii of romance; or bath in grave
 Authentic history been set forth of Rome,
 Aleairo, Babylon, or Persepolis;
 Or given upon report by pilgrim friars,
 Of golden cities ten months' journey deep
 Among Tartarian wilds—fell short, far short,

* See p. 477.—Ed.

fond simplicity believed
 of London—held me by a chain
 of wonder and obscure delight.
 bolt of childhood's Fancy shot
 and its ordinary mark,
 to ask ; but in our flock of boys
 ripple from his birth, whom chance
 from school to London ; fortunate
 traveller ! When the Boy returned,
 absence, curiously I scanned
 person, nor was free, in sooth,
 ointment, not to find some change
 air, from that new region brought,
 airy-land. Much I questioned him ;
 word he uttered, on my ears
 like a caged parrot's note,
 unexpectedly awry,
 the prompter's listening. Marvellous

quick Spirit that appears
 reply seated and as strong
 heart as fear itself) conceived
 ment. Would that I could now
 when I pictured to myself,
 elates, Lords in ermine clad,
 and the King's Palace, and, not last,
 heaven bless him! the renowned Lord

unlike to those which once begat
 purpose in young Whittington,
 friendless and a drooping boy,
 me, and heard the bells speak out
 music. Above all, one thought
 understanding : how men lived
 for neighbours, as we say, yet still
 not knowing each the other's name.

the power of words, by simple faith
 like the meaning that we love !
 Ranelagh ! I then had heard
 in groves, and wilderness of lamps
 stars, and fireworks magical,
 ladies, under splendid domes,
 dance, or warbling high in air
 spirits ! Nor had Fancy fed
 light upon that other class
 broad-day wonders permanent :
 loudly bridged ; the dizzy top
 ring Gallery of St. Paul's ; the tombs
 ter ; the Giants of Guildhall ;
 those carved maniacs at the gates,
 recumbent ; Statues—man,
 se under him—in gilded pomp
 every gardens, 'mid vast squares ;

The Monument, and that Chamber of the Tower
 Where England's sovereigns sit in long array,
 Their steeds bestriding,—every mimic shape
 Cased in the gleaming mail the monarch wore,
 Whether for gorgeous tournament addressed,
 Or life or death upon the battle-field.
 Those bold imaginations in due time
 Had vanished, leaving others in their stead :
 And now I looked upon the living scene ;
 Familiarly perused it ; oftentimes,
 In spite of strongest disappointment, pleased
 Through courteous self-submission, as a tax
 Paid to the object by prescriptive right.

Rise up, thou monstrous ant-hill on the plain
 Of a too busy world ! Before me flow,
 Thou endless stream of men and moving things !
 Thy every-day appearance, as it strikes—
 With wonder heightened, or sublimed by awe—
 On strangers, of all ages ; the quick dance
 Of colours, lights, and forms ; the deafening din ;
 The comers and the goers face to face,
 Face after face ; the string of dazzling wares,
 Shop after shop, with symbols, blazoned names,
 And all the tradesman's honours overhead :
 Here, fronts of houses, like a title-page,
 With letters huge inscribed from top to toe,
 Stationed above the door, like guardian saints ;
 There, allegoric shapes, female or male,
 Or physiognomies of real men,
 Land-warriors, kings, or admirals of the sea,
 Boyle, Shakspeare, Newton, or the attractive head
 Of some quack-doctor, famous in his day.

Meanwhile the roar continues, till at length,
 Escaped as from an enemy, we turn
 Abruptly into some sequestered nook,
 Still as a sheltered place when winds blow
 loud !
 At leisure, thence, through tracts of this resort,
 And sights and sounds that come at intervals,
 We take our way. A raree-show is here,
 With children gathered round ; another street
 Presents a company of dancing dogs,
 Or dromedary, with an antic pair
 Of monkeys on his back ; a minstrel band
 Of Savoyards ; or, single and alone,
 An English ballad-singer. Private courts,
 Gloomy as coffins, and unsightly lanes
 Thrilled by some female vendor's scream, belike
 The very shrillest of all London cries,
 May then entangle our impatient steps ;
 Conducted through those labyrinths, unawares,
 To privileged regions and inviolate,

Where from their airy lodges studious lawyers
Look out on waters, walks, and gardens green.

Thence back into the throng, until we reach,
Following the tide that slackens by degrees,
Some half-frequented scene, where wider streets
Bring straggling breezes of suburban air.
Here files of ballads dangle from dead walls;
Advertisements, of giant-size, from high
Press forward, in all colours, on the sight,
These, bold in conscious merit, lower down;
That, fronted with a most imposing word,
Is, peradventure, one in masquerade.
As on the broadening causeway we advance,
Behold, turned upwards, a face hard and strong
In lineaments, and red with over-toil.
'Tis one encountered here and everywhere;
A travelling cripple, by the trunk cut short,
And stumping on his arms. In sailor's garb
Another lies at length, beside a range
Of well-formed characters, with chalk inscribed
Upon the smooth flat stones: the Nurse is here,
The Bachelor, that loves to sun himself,
The military Idler, and the Dame,
That field ward takes her walk with decent steps.

Now homeward through the thickening hubbub,
where

See, among less distinguishable shapes,
The beggar seaverger, with hat and band,
The It chan, as he thruds his way with care,
Staring, far seen, a flame of oranges
Upon his head; with basket at his breast
The Jew; the stately and slow-moving Turk
With freight of shippers piled beneath his arm.

Enough!—the mighty concourse I surveyed
With no unthinking mind, well pleased to note
Among the crowd all specimens of man
Through all the colours which the sun bestows,
And every character of form and face
The Swede, the Russian, from the genial south,
The Frenchman and the Spaniard, from remote
America, the Hunter Indian, Moors,
Malays, Lascars, the Tartar, the Chinese,
And Negro Ladies in white muslin gowns.

At leisure, then, I viewed, from day to day,
The spectacles within doors,—birds and beasts
Of every nature, and strange plants convened
From every clime, and next, those sights that are
The absolute presence of reality,
Expressing, as in mirror, sea and land,
And what earth is, and what she has to show.

I do not here allude to subtlest craft,
By means refined attaining purest ends,
But imitations, fondly made in plain
Confession of man's weakness and his low
Whether the Painter, whose ambitious art
Submits to nothing less than taking in
A whole horizon's circuit, do with power,
Like that of angels or commissioned spirit
Fix us upon some lofty pinnacle,
Or in a ship on waters, with a world
Of life, and life-like mockery beneath,
Above, behind, far stretching and before;
Or more mechanic artist represent
By scale exact, in model, wood or clay,
From blended colours also borrowing help,
Some miniature of famous spots or things—
St. Peter's Church, or more aspiring aim,
In microscopic vision. Rome herself;
Or, haply, some choice rural haunt,—the *Pa*
Of Tivoli, and, high upon that steep,
The Sibyl's bouldering Temple! every town,
Villa, or cottage, lurking among rocks
Throughout the landscape; tuft, stone and
minute—

All that the traveller sees when he is there.

Add to these exhibitions, mute and still,
Others of wider scope, where living men,
Muse, and shifting pantomime scenes
Divers add the all-represent. Need I say
To mention by its name, as in the great
Lowest of these and noblest in art
Yet richly graced with bonhomie of face,
The *Figaro*, *Salari's* Wells? Through the
Interment, as is the way of youth
Unleashed itself he peeped, I here more than
Taking my seat, I saw (nor blush to add)
What ample recompense, giants and dwarfs,
Clowns, conjurers, post-ironmasters, harlequins,
Amid the uproar of the rabble, sit,
Perform their feats. Nor was it mean to
To watch creative Nature work in nature,
To note the laws and progress of her
Though obdurate on the way, yet with
How willingly we travel, and how far
To have, for instance, brought upon the scene
The champion, Jack the Giant-killer: Lo
He dons his coat of darkness, on the stage
Walks, and achieves his wonders, from the
Of living Mortal covert, 'as the moon
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave."
Delusion bold! and how can it be wrought?
The garb he wears is black as death, the w
"Inevitable" flames forth upon his chest.

too, were "forms and pressures of the me,"
 bold, as Grecian comedy displayed
 art was young; dramas of living men,
 ent things yet warm with life; a sea-fight,
 ck, or some domestic incident
 l by Truth and magnified by Fame;
 the daring brotherhood of late
 i, too serious theme for that light place—
 O distant Friend! a story drawn
 rownground,—the Maid of Buttermere,—
 v, unfaithful to a virtuous wife
 l and deceived, the Spoiler came
 oed the artless daughter of the hills,
 lded her, in cruel mockery
 and marriage bonds. These words to thee
 eds bring back the moment when we first,
 broad world rang with the maiden's name,
 ner serving at the cottage inn;
 icken, as she entered or withdrew,
 miration of her modest mien
 riage, marked by unexampled grace.
 e that time not unfamiliarly
 en her,—her discretion have observed,
 opinions, delicate reserve,
 ience, and humility of mind
 ed by commendation and the excess
 e notice—an offensive light
 ck spirit suffering inwardly.

this memorial tribute to my theme
 turning, when, with sundry forms
 gled—shapes which met me in the way
 must tread—thy image rose again,
 of Buttermere! She lives in peace
 e spot where she was born and reared;
 : contamination doth she live
 ness, without anxiety:
 he mountain chapel, sleeps in earth
 : born infant, fearless as a lamb
 ither driven from some unsheltered place,
 nderneath the little rock-like pile
 orms are raging. Happy are they both—
 and child!—These feelings, in themselves
 o yet scarcely seem so when I think
 e ingenuous moments of our youth
 ave learnt by use to slight the crimes
 rows of the world. Those simple days
 my theme; and, foremost of the scenes,
 et survive in memory, appears
 whose centre sate a lovely Boy,
 ve infant, who, for six months' space,
 e, had been of age to deal about
 te prattle—Child as beautiful

As ever clung around a mother's neck,
 Or father fondly gazed upon with pride.
 There, too, conspicuous for stature tall
 And large dark eyes, beside her infant stood
 The mother; but, upon her cheeks diffused,
 False tints too well accorded with the glare
 From play-house lustres thrown without reserve
 On every object near. The Boy had been
 The pride and pleasure of all lookers-on
 In whatsoever place, but seemed in this
 A sort of alien scattered from the clouds.
 Of lusty vigour, more than infantine
 He was in limb, in cheek a summer rose
 Just three parts blown—a cottage-child—if e'er,
 By cottage-door on breezy mountain side,
 Or in some sheltering vale, was seen a babe
 By Nature's gifts so favoured. Upon a board
 Decked with refreshments had this child been
 placed,

His little stage in the vast theatre,
 And there he sate surrounded with a throng
 Of chance spectators, chiefly dissolute men
 And shameless women, treated and caressed;
 Ate, drank, and with the fruit and glasses played,
 While oaths and laughter and indecent speech
 Were rife about him as the songs of birds
 Contending after showers. The mother now
 Is fading out of memory, but I see
 The lovely Boy as I beheld him then
 Among the wretched and the falsely gay,
 Like one of those who walked with hair unsinged
 Amid the fiery furnace. Charms and spells
 Muttered on black and spiteful instigation
 Have stopped, as some believe, the kindest
 growths.

Ah, with how different spirit might a prayer
 Have been proffered, that this fair creature,
 checked

By special privilege of Nature's love,
 Should in his childhood be detained for ever!
 But with its universal freight the tide
 Hath rolled along, and this bright innocent,
 Mary! may now have lived till he could look
 With envy on thy nameless babe that sleeps,
 Beside the mountain chapel, undisturbed.

Four rapid years had scarcely then been told
 Since, travelling southward from our pastoral hills,
 I heard, and for the first time in my life,
 The voice of woman utter blasphemy—
 Saw woman as she is, to open shame
 Abandoned, and the pride of public vice;
 I shuddered, for a barrier seemed at once
 Thrown in that from humanity divorced

Humanity, splitting the race of man
 In twain, yet leaving the same outward form.
 Distress of mind ensued upon the night,
 And ardent meditation. Later years
 Brought to such spectacle a milder sadness,
 Feelings of pure commiseration, grief
 For the individual and the overthrow
 Of her soul's beauty; farther I was then
 But seldom led, or wished to go; in truth
 The sorrow of the passion stopped me there.

But let me now, less moved, in order take
 Our argument. Enough is said to show
 How casual incidents of real life,
 Observed where pastime only had been sought,
 Outweighed, or put to flight, the set events
 And measured passions of the stage, albeit
 By Siddons trod in the fulness of her power.
 Yet was the theatre my dear delight;
 The very gilding, lamps and painted scrolls,
 And all the mean upholstery of the place,
 Wanted not animation, when the tide
 Of pleasure ebbed but to return as fast
 With the ever-shifting figures of the scene,
 Solemn or gay: whether some beauteous dame
 Advanced in radiance through a deep recess
 Of thick entangled forest, like the moon
 Opening the clouds; or sovereign king, announced
 With flourishing trumpet, came in full-blown state
 Of the world's greatness, winding round with train
 Of courtiers, banners, and a length of guards;
 Or captive led in abject weeds, and jingling
 His slender manacles, or romping girl
 Bounced, leapt, and pawed the air, or mumbling

hard,

A scare-crow pattern of old age dressed up
 In all the tatters of infirmity
 All loosely put together, hobbled in,
 Stumping upon a cane with which he smites,
 From time to time, the solid boards, and makes
 them

Prate somewhat loudly of the whereabouts
 Of one so overloaded with his years.
 But what of this! the laugh, the grin, grimace,
 The antics striving to outstrip each other,
 Were all received, the least of them not lost,
 With an unmeasured welcome. Through the night,
 Between the show, and many-headed mass
 Of the spectators, and each several nook
 Filled with its fray or brawl, how eagerly
 And with what flashes, as it were, the mind
 Turned this way—that way! sportive and alert
 And watchful, as a kitten when at play,
 While winds are eddying round her, among straws

And rustling leaves. Enchanting age
 Romantic almost, looked at through a
 How small, of intervening years! For
 Though surely no mean progress had been
 In meditations holy and sublime,
 Yet something of a girlish child-like glee
 Of novelty survived for scenes like these
 Enjoyment haply handed down from them
 When at a country-playhouse, some re-
 Tricked out for that proud use, if I per-
 Caught, on a summer evening through
 In the old wall, an unexpected glimpse
 Of daylight, the bare thought of which
 Gladdened me more than if I had been
 Into a dazzling cavern of romance,
 Crowded with Genii busy among worlds
 Not to be looked at by the common

The matter that detains us now
 To many, neither dignified enough
 Nor arduous, yet will not be scorned
 Who, looking inward, have observed that
 That bind the perishable hours of life,
 Each to the other, and the curious power
 By which the world of memory and the
 Exists and is sustained. More lofty than
 Such as at least do wear a prouder face
 Solicit our regard; but when I think
 Of these, I feel the imaginative power
 Language within me; even then it slays
 When, pressed by tragic sufferings, the
 Was more than full, amid my sobe as
 It slept, even in the pregnant season
 For though I was most passionately
 And yielded to all changes of the scene
 With an obsequious promptness, yet I
 Passed not beyond the suburbs of the
 Save when realities of act and men,
 The incarnation of the spirits that me
 In harmony amid the Poet's world,
 Rose to ideal grandeur, or, called forth
 By power of contrast, made me recog-
 As at a glance, the things which I had
 And yet not shaped, had seen and seen
 When, having closed the mighty Shakspeare
 I mused, and thought, and felt, in sol-

Pass we from entertainments, that
 Professedly, to others titled higher,
 Yet, in the estimate of youth at least,
 More near akin to those than names I
 I mean the brawls of lawyers in their
 Before the ermined judge, or that grey
 Where senators, tongue favoured men

ad envied. Oh! the beating heart,
among the prime of these rose up,—
ose name from childhood we had heard
a household term, like those,
ds, Glosters, Salsburys, of old
fifth Harry talks of. Silence! hush!
trifler, no short-flighted wit,
erer of a minute, painfully

No! the Orator hath yoked
, like young Aurora, to his car:
come Presence! how can patience e'er
y of attending on a track
es with such glory! All are charmed,
; like a hero in romance,
away his never-ending horn;
ow words, sense seems to follow sense:
ory and what logic! till the strain
nt, superhuman as it seemed,
ous even in a young man's ear.

f Burke! forgive the pen seduced
s wonders, and too slow to tell
e ingenuous, what bewildered men,
to mistrust their boastful guides,
men, willing to grow wiser, caught,
ors! from thy most eloquent tongue—
for ever mute in the cold grave.
—old, but vigorous in age,—
an oak whose stag-horn branches start
eafy brow, the more to awe
er brethren of the grove. But some—
brewarns, denounces, launches forth,
systems built on abstract rights,
ile; the majesty proclaims
es and Laws, hallowed by time;
e vital power of social ties
y Custom; and with high disdain,
upstart Theory, insists
llegiance to which men are born—
at once a froward multitude—
or truth is hated, where not loved)
ds fret within the Æolian cave,
heir monarch's chain. The times were

ous change, which, night by night, pro-
ed
gles, and black clouds of passion raised;
able moments intervened,
lom, like the Goddess from Jove's brain,
in armour of resplendent words,
ie Synod. Could a youth, and one
story versed, whose breast had heaved
weight of classic eloquence,
d hear, unthankful, uninspired?

Nor did the Pulpit's oratory fail
To achieve its higher triumph. Not unfelt
Were its admonishments, nor lightly heard
The awful truths delivered thence by tongues
Endowed with various power to search the soul;
Yet ostentation, domineering, oft
Poured forth harangues, how sadly out of place!—
There have I seen a comely bachelor,
Fresh from a toilette of two hours, ascend
His rostrum, with seraphic glance look up,
And, in a tone elaborately low
Beginning, lead his voice through many a maze
A minuet course; and, winding up his mouth,
From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking eyelet, small.
And only not invisible, again
Open it out, diffusing thence a smile
Of rapt irradiation, exquisite.
Meanwhile the Evangelists, Isaiah, Job,
Moses, and he who penned, the other day,
The Death of Abel, Shakspeare, and the Bard
Whose genius spangled o'er a gloomy theme
With fancies thick as his inspiring stars,
And Ossian (doubt not—'tis the naked truth)
Summoned from streamy Morven—each and all
Would, in their turns, lend ornaments and flowers
To entwine the crook of eloquence that helped
This pretty Shepherd, pride of all the plains,
To rule and guide his captivated flock.

I glance but at a few conspicuous marks,
Leaving a thousand others, that, in hall,
Court, theatre, conventicle, or shop,
In public room or private, park or street,
Each fondly reared on his own pedestal,
Looked out for admiration. Folly, vice,
Extravagance in gesture, mien, and dress,
And all the strife of singularity,
Lies to the ear, and lies to every sense—
Of these, and of the living shapes they wear,
There is no end. Such candidates for regard,
Although well pleased to be where they were
found,

I did not hunt after, nor greatly prize,
Nor made unto myself a secret boast
Of reading them with quick and curious eye;
But, as a common produce, things that are
To-day, to-morrow will be, took of them
Such willing note, as, on some errand bound
That asks not speed, a traveller might bestow
On sea-shells that bestrew the sandy beach,
Or daisies swarming through the fields of June.

But foolishness and madness in parade,

Though most at home in this their dear domain,
Are scattered everywhere, no rarities,
Even to the rudest novice of the Schools.
Me, rather, it employed, to note, and keep
In memory, those individual sights
Of courage, or integrity, or truth,
Or tenderness, which there, set off by foil,
Appeared more touching. One will I select;
A Father—for he bore that sacred name—
Him saw I, sitting in an open square,
Upon a corner stone of that low wall,
Wherein were fixed the iron pales that fenced
A spacious grass-plot; there, in silence, sat
This One Man, with a sickly babe outstretched
Upon his knee, whom he had thither brought
For sunshine, and to breathe the fresher air,
Of those who passed, and me who looked at him,
He took no heed; but in his brawny arms
(The Artificer was to the elbow bare,
And from his work it a moment had been stolen)
He held the child, and, bending over it,
As if he were afraid both of the sun
And of the air, which he had come to seek,
Eyed the poor babe with love unutterable.

As the black storm upon the mountain top
Sets off the sunbeam in the valley, so
That huge fermenting mass of human-kind
Sees us as a solemn back ground, or relief,
To a range of forms and objects, whence they draw,
For feeling and contemplative regard,
More than inherent liveliness and power.
How oft amid those overflowing streets,
Have I gone forward with the crowd, and I said
Unto myself, "The face of every one
That passes by me is a mystery!"
Thus have I looked, nor ceased to look, oppressed
By thoughts of what and whether, when and how,
Until the shapes before my eyes became
A second sight procession, such as glides
Over still mountains, or appears in dreams,
And once, far travelled in such mood, beyond
The reach of common induction, lost
Amid the moving pageant, I was smitten
Abruptly, with the view (a sight not rare)
Of a blind Beggar, who, with uprigt face,
Stood, propped against a wall, upon his chest
Wearing a written paper, to explain
His story, whence he came, and who he was.
Caught by the spectacle my mind turned round
As with the might of waters; and apt type
This label seemed of the utmost we can know,
Both of ourselves and of the universe;
And, on the shape of that unmoving man,

His steadfast face and sightless eyes, I gazed,
As if admonished from another world.

Though reared upon the base of outward things,
Structures like these the excited spirit mainly
Builds for herself; scenes different there are,
Full-formed, that take, with small internal help,
Possession of the faculties,—the peace
That comes with night; the deep solemnity
Of nature's intermediate hours of rest,
When the great tide of human life stands still;
The business of the day to come, unborn,
Of that gone by, locked up, as in the grate;
The blended calmness of the heavens and earth,
Moonlight and stars, and empty streets, and
sounds,

Unfrequent as in deserts; at late hours
Of winter evenings, when unwholesome rains
Are falling hard, with people yet astir,
The feeble salutation from the voice
Of some unhappy woman, now and then
Heard as we pass, when no one looks about,
Nothing is listened to. But these, I fear,
Are falsely catalogued; things that are, are not,
As the mind answers to them, or the heart
Is prompt, or slow, to feel. What say you, then,
To times, when half the city shall break out
Full of one passion, vengeance, rage, or fear!
To executions, to a street on fire,
Mobs' riots, or rejoicings? From these sights
Take one,—that ancient festival, the Fair,
Held on where martyrs suffered in past time,
And named of St Bartholomew; there see
A work completed to our hands, that lays
If any spectacle on earth can do,
The whole creative powers of man asleep!
For once, the Muse's help will we implore,
And she shall ledge us, wafted on her wings,
Above the press and danger of the press,
Upon some showman's platform. What a sight
For eyes and ears! what anarchy and din
For an uninfected infant — a phantasm
Monstrous in colour, motion, shape, and sound!
Below the open space, through every crack
Of the wide area, twines, is alive
With heads; the midway region, and above,
Is thronged with staring pictures and banners, with
Dumb proclamations of the Prodigious,
With chattering monkeys dangling from their
poles,
And children whirling in their roundabouts.
With those that stretch the neck and strain the
eyes,
And crack the voice in rivalry, the crowd

1 buffoons against buffoons
 ithing, screaming,—him who grinds
 rdy, at the fiddle weaves,
 lt-box, thumps the kettle-drum,
 at the trumpet puffs his cheeks,
 lared Negro with his timbrel,
 umblers, women, girls, and boys,
 , pink-vested, with high-towering
 —

s of wonder, from all parts,
 oinos, painted Indians, Dwarfs,
 knowledge, and the learned Pig,
 er, the man that swallows fire,
 loquists, the Invisible Girl,
 speaks and moves its goggling eyes,
 k, Clock-work, all the marvellous

erlins, Wild Beasts, Puppet-shows,
 way, far-fetched, perverted things,
 nature, all Promethean thoughts
 ullness, madness, and their feats
 up together, to compose
 of Monsters. Tents and Booths
 if the whole were one vast mill,
 receiving on all sides,
 three-years' Children, Babes in arms.

onfusion ! true epitome
 ighty City is herself,
 upon thousands of her sons,
 he same perpetual whirl
 ets, melted and reduced
 ty, by differences
 law, no meaning, and no end—
 nder which even highest minds
 whence the strongest are not free.
 e picture weary out the eye,
 unmanageable sight,
 ly so to him who looks

In steadiness, who hath among least things
 An under-sense of greatest ; sees the parts
 As parts, but with a feeling of the whole.
 This, of all acquisitions, first awaits
 On sundry and most widely different modes
 Of education, nor with least delight
 On that through which I passed. Attention springs,
 And comprehensiveness and memory flow,
 From early converse with the works of God
 Among all regions ; chiefly where appear
 Most obviously simplicity and power.
 Think, how the everlasting streams and woods,
 Stretched and still stretching far and wide, exalt
 The roving Indian, on his desert sands :
 What grandeur not unfelt, what pregnant show
 Of beauty, meets the sun-burnt Arab's eye :
 And, as the sea propels, from zone to zone,
 Its currents ; magnifies its shoals of life
 Beyond all compass ; spreads, and sends aloft
 Armies of clouds,—even so, its powers and aspects
 Shape for mankind, by principles as fixed,
 The views and aspirations of the soul
 To majesty. Like virtue have the forms
 Perennial of the ancient hills ; nor less
 The changeful language of their countenances
 Quickens the slumbering mind, and aids the
 thoughts,

However multitudinous, to move
 With order and relation. This, if still,
 As hitherto, in freedom I may speak,
 Not violating any just restraint,
 As may be hoped, of real modesty,—
 This did I feel, in London's vast domain.
 The Spirit of Nature was upon me there ;
 The soul of Beauty and enduring Life
 Vouchsafed her inspiration, and diffused,
 Through meagre lines and colours, and the press
 Of self-destroying, transitory things,
 Composure, and ennobling Harmony.

BOOK EIGHTH.

RETROSPECT.—LOVE OF NATURE
LEADING TO LOVE OF MAN.

WHAT sounds are those, Helvellyn, that are heard
Up to thy summit, through the depth of air
Ascending, as if distance had the power
To make the sounds more audible! What crowd
Covers, or sprinkles o'er, you village green?
Crowd seems it, solitary hill! to thee,
Though but a little family of men,
Shepherds and tillers of the ground—betimes
Assembled with their children and their wives,
And here and there a stranger interspersed,
They hold a rustic fair—a festival,
Such as, on this side now, and now on that, ^{Man}
Repeated through his tributary vales,
Helvellyn, in the silence of his rest, ^{Seen Again}
Sees annually, if clouds towards either ocean ^{Nature}
Blown from their favourite resting place, or mists
Dissolved, have left him an unshrouded head.
Delightful day it is for all who dwell
In this secluded glen, and eagerly
They give it welcome. Long ere heat of noon,
From byre or field the kine were brought, the
sheep

Are penned in cotes; the chaffing is begun.
The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice
Of a new master, bleat the flocks aloud.
Booths are there none, a stall or two is here;
A lame man or a blind, the one to beg,
The other to make music; hither, too,
From far, with basket, slung upon her arm
Of hawker's wares—books, pictures, combs, and
pins—

Some aged woman finds her way again,
Year after year, a punctual visitant
There also stands a speech-maker by rote,
Pushing the strings of his boxen marce show,
And in the lapse of many years may come
Prouder itinerant, mountebank, or he
Whose wonders in a covered van he had
But one there is, the loveliest of them all,
Some sweet lass of the valley, looking out
For game, and who that sees her would not buy?
Fruits of her father's orchard, are her wares,
And with the ruddy produce, she walks round
Among the crowd, half pleased with, half ashamed

Of her new office, blushing restlessly.
The children now are rich, for the old to-day
Are generous as the young; and, if content
With looking on, some ancient wedded pair
Sit in the shade together, while they gaze,
“A cheerful smile unbends the wrinkled brow
The days departed start again to life,
And all the scenes of childhood reappear,
Faint, but more tranquil, like the changing air
To him who slept at noon and wakes at eve.”
Thus gaiety and cheerfulness prevail,
Spreading from young to old, from old to young
And no one seems to want his share—~~Immense~~
Is the recess, the circumambient world
Magnificent, by which they are embraced:
They move about upon the soft green turf:
How little they, they and their dammy eggs,
And all that they can further or obstruct!
Through utter weakness pitifully dear,
As tender infants are: and yet how great!
For all things serve them: them the morning
Loves, as it glistens on the silent rocks;
And then, the silent rocks, which now from a
Look down upon them; the reposing clouds
The wild brooks prattling from invisible haunt
And old Helvellyn, conscious of the star
Which animates this day their calm abode

With deep devotion, Nature, did I feel
In that enormous City's turbulent world
Of men and things, what benefit I owed
To thee, and those domains of rural peace,
Where to the sense of beauty first my heart
Was opened, tract more equitably far
Than that famed paradise of ten thousand trees
Or Gehol's matchless gardens for delight
Of the Tartarian dynasty composed
(Beyond that mighty wall, not fabulous
China's stupendous mound, by patient toil
Of myriads and boon nature's lavish help,
There, in a clime from widest empire chosen,
Fulfilling (could enchantment have done more
A sumptuous dream of flowery lawns, with dew
Of pleasure sprinkled over, shady dells

* These lines are from a descriptive Poem—“*Walden Hills*”—by one of Mr Wordsworth's oldest friends, Joseph Cottle.—Ed.

in monasteries, sunny mounts
 ples crested, bridges, gondolas,
 ns, and groves of foliage taught to melt
 other their obsequious hues,
 and vanishing in subtle chase,
 to be pursued; or standing forth
 constant opposition, strong
 eous as the colours side by side
 mong rich plumes of tropic birds;
 ntains over all, embracing all;
 ne landscape, endlessly enriched
 ers running, falling, or asleep.

elief far than this, the paradise
 was reared; in Nature's primitive gifts
 no less, and more to every sense
 seeing that the sun and sky,
 ents, and seasons as they change,
 worthy fellow-labourer there—
 man working for himself, with choice
 nd place, and object; by his wants,
 orts, native occupations, cares,
 y led to individual ends
 and still followed by a train
 unthought-of even—simplicity,
 ty, and inevitable grace.

en a glimpse of those imperial bowers
 a child be transport over-great,
 a half-hour's roam through such a place
 ave behind a dance of images,
 l break in upon his sleep for weeks;
 the common haunts of the green earth,
 ary interests of man,
 ey embosom, all without regard
 ay seem, are fastening on the heart
 , each with the other's help.
 hen my affections first were led
 dred, friends, and playmates, to partake
 the human creature's absolute self,
 ceable kindliness of heart
 t of fountains, there abounding most,
 ereign Nature dictated the tasks
 ations which her beauty adorned,
 herds were the men that pleased me
 t;
 as Saturn ruled 'mid Latian wilds,
 and laws so tempered, that their lives
 to us toiling in this late day,
 radition of the golden age;
 as, 'mid Arcadian fastnesses
 ed, handed down among themselves
 a Grecian song renowned;
 as—when an adverse fate had driven,

From house and home, the courtly band whose
 fortunes

Entered, with Shakspeare's genius, the wild woods
 Of Arden—amid sunshine or in shade
 Culled the best fruits of Time's uncounted hours,
 Ere Phœbe sighed for the false Ganymede;
 Or there where Perdita and Florizel
 Together danced, Queen of the feast, and King;
 Nor such as Spenser fabled. True it is,
 That I had heard (what he perhaps had seen)
 Of maids at sunrise bringing in from far
 Their May-bush, and along the streets in flocks
 Parading with a song of taunting rhymes,
 Aimed at the laggards slumbering within doors;
 Had also heard, from those who yet remembered,
 Tales of the May-pole dance, and wreaths that
 decked

Porch, door-way, or kirk-pillar; and of youths,
 Each with his maid, before the sun was up,
 By annual custom, issuing forth in troops,
 To drink the waters of some sainted well,
 And hang it round with garlands. Love survives;
 But, for such purpose, flowers no longer grow:
 The times, too sage, perhaps too proud, have
 dropped

These lighter graces; and the rural ways
 And manners which my childhood looked upon
Were the unluxuriant produce of a life
Intent on little but substantial needs,
Yet rich in beauty, beauty that was felt.
 But images of danger and distress,
 Man suffering among awful Powers and Forms;
 Of this I heard, and saw enough to make
 Imagination restless; nor was free
 Myself from frequent perils; nor were tales
 Wanting,—the tragedies of former times,
 Hazards and strange escapes, of which the rocks
 Immutably, and everflowing streams,
 Where'er I roamed, were speaking monuments.

Smooth life had flock and shepherd in old time,
 Long springs and tepid winters, on the banks
 Of delicate Galesus; and no less
 Those scattered along Adria's myrtle shores:
 Smooth life had herdsman, and his snow-white
 herd

To triumphs and to sacrificial rites
 Devoted, on the inviolable stream
 Of rich Clitumnus; and the goat-herd lived
 As calmly, underneath the pleasant brows
 Of cool Lucretia, where the pipe was heard
 Of Pan, Invisible God, thrilling the rocks
 With tutelary music, from all harm
 The fold protecting. I myself, mature

In manhood then, have seen a pastoral tract
 Like one of these, where Fancy might run wild,
 Though under skies less generous, less serene:
 There, for her own delight had Nature framed
 A pleasure-ground, diffused a fair expanse
 Of level pasture, intersued with groves
 And banked with woody ruins; but the Plain
 Endless, here opening widely out, and there
 Shut up in lesser lakes or beds of lawn
 And intricate recesses, creek or bay
 Sheltered within a shelter, where at large
 The shepherd strays, a rolling hut his home.
 Thither he comes with spring-time, there abides
 All summer, and at sunrise ye may hear
 His flageolet to liquid notes of love
 Attuned, or sprightly life resounding far.
 Nook is there none, nor tract of that vast space
 Where passage opens, but the same shall have
 In turn its visitant, telling there his hours
 In unlabourious pleasure, with no task
 More toilsome than to carve a beechen bowl
 For spring or fountain, which the traveller finds,
 When through the region he pursues at will
 His devious course. A glimpse of such sweet life
 I saw when, from the melancholy walls
 Of Goslar, once imperial, I renewed
 My daily walk along that wide champagne,
 That, reaching to her gates, spreads east and west,
 And stretches far, from beneath the mountainous
 verge

Of the Harzian forest. Yet, hail to you
 Moors, mountains, heathlands, and ye dale vales,
 Ye long deep channels for the Atlantic's voice,
 Powers of my native region! Ye that seize
 The heart with firmer grasp! Your snows and
 streams

Un governable, and your terrifying winds,
 That howl so dæmonially for him who treads
 Companionless your awful solitudes!
 There 'tis the shepherd's task the winter long
 To wait upon the storms of their approach
 Signaling into sheltering coves he drives
 His flock, and flather from the homestead bears
 A toilsome burden up the craggy ways,
 And deals it out, their regular nourishment
 Strewn on the frozen snow. And when the spring
 Breaks out, and all the pastures dance with lambs,
 And when the flock, with warmer weather, climbs
 Higher and higher, him his office leads
 To watch their goings, whatsoever track
 The wanderers choose. For thus he quits his home
 At day spring, and no sooner doth the sun
 Begin to strike him with a fire-like heat,
 Than he lies down upon some shining rock,

And breakfasts with his dog. When they
 stolen,

As is their wont, a pittance from strict time,
 For rest not needed or exchange of love,
 Then from his couch he starts; and now he
 Crush out a hvelier fragrance from the song
 Of lowly thyme, by Nature's skill enwrought
 In the wild turf: the lingering dew of morn
 Smoke round him, as from hill to hill he lies
 His staff protending like a hunter's spear,
 Or by its aid leaping from crag to crag,
 And o'er the brawling beds of unbridged stream
 Philosophy, methinks, at Fancy's call,
 Might deign to follow him through what he
 Or sees in his day's march; himself he feels,
 In those vast regions where his service lies,
 A freeman, wedded to his life of hope
 And hazard, and hard labour interchanged
 With that majestic indolence so dear
 To native man. A rambling school boy, then
 I felt his presence in his own domain,
 As of a lord and master, or a power,
 Or genius, under Nature, under God,
 Presiding; and severest solitude
 Had more commanding looks when he was there
 When up the lonely brooks on rainy days
 Angling I went, or trod the trackless hills
 By mists bewildered, suddenly mine eyes
 Have glanced upon him distant a few steps,
 In size a giant, stalking through thick fog,
 His sheep like Green and bears, or, as he steps
 Beyond the boundary line of some hill shadow
 His form hath flashed upon me, and I
 By the deep radiance of the setting sun:
 Or I am have I descried in instant sky,
 A solitary object and sublime,
 Above all height! Like an aerial cross
 Stationed alone upon a spiny rock
 Of the Chautrouse, for worship. Thus was I
 Ennobled outwardly before my sight,
 As I thus my heart was early introduced
 To an unconscious love and reverence
 Of human nature, hence the human form
 To me became an index of delight,
 Of grace and honour, power and worthiness.
 Meanwhile this creature—spiritual almost
 As those of books, but more exalted far;
 Far more of an imaginative form
 Than the gay Corn of the groves, who lives
 For his own fancies, or to dance by the hearth
 In coronal, with Phyllis in the midst—
 Was, for the purposes of kind, a man
 With the most common, husband, father; less
 Could teach, admonish; suffered with the rest

and folly, wretchedness and fear ;
little saw, cared less for it,
nothing must have felt.

Call ye these appearances—

beheld of shepherds in my youth,
stity of Nature given to man— ~~shadow~~
r, a delusion, ye who pore ^{and}
ead letter, miss the spirit of things ; ^{reality}

uth is not a motion or a shape
with vital functions, but a block
image which yourselves have made,
adore ! But blessed be the God
e and of Man that this was so ;
n before my inexperienced eyes
present themselves thus purified,
l, and to a distance that was fit :
re all of us in some degree
o knowledge, wheresoever led,
soever ; were it otherwise,
found evil fast as we find good
st years, or think that it is found,
ld the innocent heart bear up and live !
oly fortunate my lot ; not here
at something of a better life

was round me than it is the privilege
to move in, but that first I looked
through objects that were great or fair ;
muned with him by their help. And thus
aded a sure safeguard and defence
the weight of meanness, selfish cares,
manners, vulgar passions, that beat in
des from the ordinary world
we traffic. Starting from this point
face turned toward the truth, began
advantage furnished by that kind
session, without which the soul
no knowledge that can bring forth good,
ine insight ever comes to her.

re restraint of over-watchful eyes
d, I moved about, year after year,
and now most thankful that my walk
rded from too early intercourse ^{deformities}
e deformities of crowded life, ^{of crowded life}
se ensuing laughters and contempts,
sing, which, if we would wish to think
lue reverence on earth's rightful lord,
ced to be the inheritor of heaven,
permit us ; but pursue the mind,
devotion willingly would rise,
temple and the temple's heart.

em not, Friend ! that human kind with me
ly took a place pre-eminent ;
erself was, at this unripe time,

But secondary to my own pursuits
And animal activities, and all
Their trivial pleasures ; and when these had
drooped

And gradually expired, and Nature, prized
For her own sake, became my joy, even then—
And upwards through late youth, until not less
Than two-and-twenty summers had been told—
Was Man in my affections and regards
Subordinate to her, her visible forms
And viewless agencies : a passion, she,
A rapture often, and immediate love
Ever at hand ; he, only a delight
Occasional, an accidental grace,
His hour being not yet come. Far less had then
The inferior creatures, beast or bird, attuned
My spirit to that gentleness of love
(Though they had long been carefully observed),
Won from me those minute obeisances
Of tenderness, which I may number now
With my first blessings. Nevertheless, on these
The light of beauty did not fall in vain,
Or grandeur circumfuse them to no end.

But when that first poetic faculty
Of plain Imagination and severe
No longer a mute influence of the soul,
Ventured, at some rash Muse's earnest call,
To try her strength among harmonious words,
And to book-notions and the rules of art,
Did knowingly conform itself ; there came
Among the simple shapes of human life
A wilfulness of fancy and conceit, IMP
And Nature and her objects beautified
These fictions, as in some sort, in their turn,
They burnished her From touch of this new power
Nothing was safe : the elder-tree that grew Corrupting
Beside the well-known charnel-house had then influence
A dismal look : the yew-tree had its ghost, Self-conscious
That took his station there for ornament : Part of family
The dignities of plain occurrence then etc.

Were tasteless, and truth's golden mean, a point
Where no sufficient pleasure could be found.
Then, if a widow, staggering with the blow
Of her distress, was known to have turned her
steps

To the cold grave in which her husband slept,
One night, or haply more than one, through pain
Or half-insensate impotence of mind,
The fact was caught at greedily, and there
She must be visitant the whole year through,
Wetting the turf with never-ending tears.

Through quaint obliquities I might pursue

These carvings; when the fox-glove, one by one,
 Upwards through every stage of the tall stem,
 Had shed beside the public way its bells,
 And stood of all dismantled, save the last
 Left at the tapering ladder's top, that seemed
 To bend as doth a slender blade of grass
 Tipped with a rain-drop, Fancy loved to seat,
 Beneath the plant despoiled, but crested still
 With this last relic, soon itself to fall,
 Some vagrant mother, whose arch little ones,
 All unconcerned by her dejected plight,
 Laughed as with rival eagerness their hands
 Gathered the purple cups that round them lay,
 Strewing the turf's green slope.

A diamond light
 (Whene'er the summer sun, declining, smote
 A smooth rock wet with constant springs) was
 seen

Sparkling from out a copse-clad bank that rose
 Fronting our cottage. Oft beside the hearth
 Seated, with open door, often and long
 Upon this restless lustre have I gazed,
 That made my fancy restless as itself.
 'Twas now for me a burnished silver shield
 Suspended over a knight's tomb, who lay
 Inglorious, buried in the dusky wood:
 An entrance now into some magic cave
 Or palace built by fairies of the rock;
 Not could I have been bribed to disenchant
 The spectacle, by visiting the spot.
 Thus woful Fancy, in no hurtful mood,
 Engrafted far-fetched shapes on feelings bred
 By pure Imagination: busy Power
 She was, and with her ready pupil turned
 Instinctively to human passions, then
 Least understood. Yet, 'mid the fervent swarm
 Of these vagaries, with an eye so rich
 As mine was through the bounty of a grand
 And lovely region, I had forms distinct
 To steady me—each airy thought revolved
 Round a substantial centre, which at once
 Incited it to motion, and controlled.
 I did not pine like one in cities bred,
 As was thy melancholy lot, dear Friend!
 Great Spirit as thou art, in endless dreams
 Of sickness, disjoining, joining, things
 Without the light of knowledge. Where the harm,
 If, when the woodman languished with disease
 Is cured by sleeping nightly on the ground
 Within his sod built cabin, Indian wise,
 I called the pangs of disappointed love,
 And all the sad etcetera of the wrong,
 To help him to his grave. Meanwhile the man,
 If not already from the world retired

To die at home, was haply as I knew,
 Withering by slow degrees, 'mid gentle aim
 Birds, running streams, and hills so beautiful
 On golden evenings, while the charcoal pile
 Breathed up its smoke, an image of his gloom
 Or spirit that full soon must take her flight
 Nor shall we not be tending towards that
 Of sound humanity to which our Tale
 Leads, though by sinuous ways, if here I shew
 How Fancy, in a season when she wore
 Those slender cords, to guide the unconscious
 For the Man's sake, could feed at Nature's
 Some pensive musings which might well be
 Maturer years.

A grove there is whose boughs
 Stretch from the western marge of Thurston's
 With length of shade so thick, that whose gl
 Along the line of low roofed water, moved
 As in a cloister. Once—while, in that shade
 Loitering, I watched the golden beams of light
 Flung from the setting sun, as they reposed
 In silent beauty on the naked ridge
 Of a high eastern hill—thus flowed my thought
 In a pure stream of words fresh from the heart
 "Dear native Regions, wheresoe'er shall close
 My mortal course, there will I think on you;
 Dying, will cast on you a backward look;
 Even as this setting sun (albeit the Vale
 Is no where touched by one memorial gleam)
 Doth with the find remains of his last power
 Still linger, and a farewell lustre sheds
 On the dear mountain tops where first he rose

Enough of humble arguments; recall,
 My Song! those high emotions which thy voice
 Has heretofore made known; that bursting forth
 Of sympathy, inspiring and inspired,
 When everywhere a vital pulse was felt,
 And all the several frames of things, like stars
 Through every magnitude distinguishable,
 Shone mutually indited, or half lost
 Each in the other's blaze, a galaxy
 Of life and glory. In the midst stood Man,
 Outwardly, inwardly contemplated,
 As, of all visible natures, crown, though but
 Of dust, and kindred to the worm; a Being,
 Both in perception and discernment, first
 In every capability of rapture,
 Through the divine effect of power and love
 As, more than anything we know, instinct
 With godhead, and, by reason and by will,
 Acknowledging dependency sublime.

ng, the lonely mountains left, I moved,
 rom day to day, with temporal shapes
 nd folly thrust upon my view,
 of sport, and ridicule, and scorn,
 and characters discriminate,
 le bustling passions that eclipse,
 they might, the impersonated thought,
 , or abstraction of the kind.

ler among academic bowers,
 s my new condition, as at large
 n set forth ; yet here the vulgar light
 nt, actual, superficial life,
 g through colouring of other times,
 es and local privilege,
 comed, softened, if not solemnised.
 withstanding, being brought more near
 and guilt, forerunning wretchedness,
 led,—thought, at times, of human life
 indefinite terror and dismay,
 the storms and angry elements
 d in me ; but gloomier far, a dim
 to uproar and misrule,
 , danger, and obscurity.

ght be told (but wherefore speak of things
 to all ?) that, seeing, I was led
 to ponder—judging between good
 l, not as for the mind's delight
 her guidance—one who was to *act*,
 times to the best of feeble means
 y human sympathy impelled :
 rough dislike and most offensive pain,
 the truth conducted ; of this faith
 forsaken, that, by acting well,
 derstanding, I should learn to love
 l of life, and everything we know.

Teacher, stern Preceptress ! for at times
 nst put on an aspect most severe ;
 , to thee I willingly return.
 e my verse played idly with the flowers
 ght upon thy mantle ; satisfied
 at amusement, and a simple look
 -like inquisition now and then
 wards on thy countenance, to detect
 ner meanings which might harbour there.
 r could I in mood so light indulge,
 ; such fresh remembrance of the day,
 having thridded the long labyrinth
 uburban villages, I first
 ! thy vast dominion ? On the roof
 inerant vehicle I sate,
 lgar men about me, trivial forms

Of houses, pavement, streets, of men and things,—
 Mean shapes on every side : but, at the instant,
 When to myself it fairly might be said,
 The threshold now is overpast, (how strange
 That aught external to the living mind
 Should have such mighty sway ! yet so it was),
 A weight of ages did at once descend
 Upon my heart ; no thought embodied, no
 Distinct remembrances, but weight and power,—
 Power growing under weight : alas ! I feel
 That I am trifling : 'twas a moment's pause,—
 All that took place within me came and went
 As in a moment ; yet with Time it dwells,
 And grateful memory, as a thing divine.

The curious traveller, who, from open day,
 Hath passed with torches into some huge cave,
 The Grotto of Antiparos, or the Den
 In old time haunted by that Danish Witch,
 Yordas ; he looks around and sees the vault
 Widening on all sides ; sees, or thinks he sees,
 Erelong, the massy roof above his head,
 That instantly unsettles and recedes,—
 Substance and shadow, light and darkness, all
 Commingled, making up a canopy
 Of shapes and forms and tendencies to shape
 That shift and vanish, change and interchange
 Like spectres,—ferment silent and sublime !
 That after a short space works less and less,
 Till, every effort, every motion gone,
 The scene before him stands in perfect view
 Exposed, and lifeless as a written book !—
 But let him pause awhile, and look again,
 And a new quickening shall succeed, at first
 Beginning timidly, then creeping fast,
 Till the whole cave, so late a senseless mass,
 Busies the eye with images and forms
 Boldly assembled,—here is shadowed forth
 From the projections, wrinkles, cavities,
 A variegated landscape,—there the shape
 Of some gigantic warrior clad in mail,
 The ghostly semblance of a hooded monk,
 Veiled nun, or pilgrim resting on his staff :
 Strange congregation ! yet not slow to meet
 Eyes that perceive through minds that can in-
 spire.

Even in such sort had I at first been moved,
 Nor otherwise continued to be moved,
 As I explored the vast metropolis,
 Fount of my country's destiny and the world's ;
 That great emporium, chronicle at once
 And burial-place of passions, and their home
 Imperial, their chief living residence.

With strong sensations teeming as it did
Of past and present, such a place must needs
Have pleased me, seeking knowledge at that time
For less than craving power; yet knowledge came,
Sought or unsought, and influxes of power
Came, of themselves, or at her call derived
In fits of audient apprehension,
From all sides, when whatever was in itself
Capacious found, or seemed to find, in me
A correspondent amplitude of mind;
Such is the strength and glory of our youth.
The human nature unto which I felt
That I belonged, and revered with love,
Was not a punctual presence, but a spirit
Diffused through time and space, with aid derived
Of evidence from monuments, erect,
Prostrate, or leaning towards their common rest
In earth, the widely scattered wreck sublime
Of vanished nations, or more clearly drawn
From books and what they picture and record.

'Tis true, the history of our native land,
With those of Greece compared and popular Rome,
And in our high wrought modern narratives
Stript of their harmonising soul, the life
Of manners and familiar incidents,
Had never much delighted me. And less
Than other intellects had mine been used
To lean upon extrinsic circumstance
Of record or tradition, but a sense
Of what in the Great City had been done
And suffered, and was doing, suffering, still,
Weighted with me, could support the test of
thought;

And in a place of mine that led me by,
Or was departing never to return,
There I conversed with majesty and power
Like a leop. But nature—Hence the place
Was thronged with impregnations like the Winds
In which my early feelings had been nursed—
Rare hills and valleys, fad of caverns, rocks
And attitude seclaters, dashing lakes,
Echoes and waterfalls, and pointed crags
That into music touch the passing wind.
Here then my young imagination found
No uncongenial element; could here
Among new objects serve or give command,
Even as the heart's occasions might require,

To forward reason's else too-scrupulous
The effect was, still more elevated view
Of human nature. Neither vice nor
Debasement undergone by body or mind
Nor all the misery forced upon my sight
Misery not lightly passed, but sometimes
Most feelingly, could overthrow my thought
In what we may become; induces belief
That I was ignorant, had been falsely
A solitary, who with vain conceits
Had been inspired, and walked about
From those sad scenes when meditation
Lo! every thing that was indeed divine
Retained its purity inviolate,
Nay brighter shone, by this portentous
Set off; such opposition as aroused
The mind of Adam, yet in Paradise
Though fallen from bliss, when in the
* Darkness ere day's end course, and in
More orient in the western cloud, than
O'er the blue firmament a radiant web
Descending slow with something heaven

Add also, that among the multitude
Of that huge city, oftentimes was seen
Affectingly set forth, more than elsewhere
Is possible, the unity of man,
One spirit over ignorance and vice
Predominant, in good and evil hearts
One sense for moral judgments, as one
For the sun's light. The soul when
By a sublime idea, whence she'er
Vouchsafed for action or communion,
On the pure base, and takes her rest

Thus from a very early age, O Firm
My thoughts by slow gradations had
To human kind, and to the good and
Of human life: Nature had led me on
And oft amid the "busy hum" I seem
To travel independent of her help,
As if I had forgotten her; but no,
The world of human-kind outwreathed
In my habitual thoughts: the scene
Though filling daily, still was light,
With that in which her mighty object

* From Milton, Par. Lost, x. 207

BOOK NINTH.

RESIDENCE IN FRANCE.

as a river,—partly (it might seem)
 ing to old remembrances, and swayed
 t by fear to shape a way direct,
 ould engulf him soon in the ravenous sea—
 and will measure back his course, far back,
 g the very regions which he crossed
 first outset; so have we, my Friend!
 l and returned with intricate delay.
 a traveller, who has gained the brow
 ie aerial Down, while there he halts
 eathing-time, is tempted to review
 gion left behind him; and, if aught
 ing notice have escaped regard,
 n regarded with too careless eye,
 s, from that height, with one and yet one
 more
 ok, to make the best amends he may:
 e we lingered. Now we start afresh
 ourage, and new hope risen on our toil.
 eetings to this shapeless eagerness,
 er it comes! needful in work so long,
 needful to the argument which now
 us! Oh, how much unlike the past!

as a colt at pasture on the hill,
 d at large, through London's wide domain,
 after month. Obscurely did I live,
 eking frequent intercourse with men,
 rature, or elegance, or rank,
 mished. Scarcely was a year thus spent
 orsook the crowded solitude,
 ess regret for its luxurious pomp,
 l the nicely-guarded shows of art,
 or the humble book-stalls in the streets,
 d to eye and hand where'er I turned.

ce lured me forth; the realm that I had
 crossed
 ly, journeying toward the snow-clad Alps.
 w, relinquishing the scrip and staff,
 l enjoyment which the summer sun
 round the steps of those who meet the day
 otion constant as his own, I went
 ed to sojourn in a pleasant town,
 l by the current of the stately Loire.

Through Paris lay my readiest course, and there
 Sojourning a few days, I visited
 In haste, each spot of old or recent fame,
 The latter chiefly; from the field of Mars
 Down to the suburbs of St. Antony,
 And from Mont Martyr southward to the Dome
 Of Geneviève. In both her clamorous Halls,
 The National Synod and the Jacobins,
 I saw the Revolutionary Power
Toss like a ship at anchor, rocked by storms;
 The Arcades I traversed, in the Palace huge
 Of Orleans; coasted round and round the line
 Of Tavern, Brothel, Gaming-house, and Shop,
 Great rendezvous of worst and best, the walk
 Of all who had a purpose, or had not;
 I stared and listened, with a stranger's ears,
 To Hawkers and Haranguers, hubbub wild!
 And hissing Factionists with ardent eyes,
 In knots, or pairs, or single. Not a look
 Hope takes, or Doubt or Fear is forced to wear,
 But seemed there present; and I scanned them all,
 Watched every gesture uncontrollable,
 Of anger, and vexation, and despite,
 All side by side, and struggling face to face,
 With gaiety and dissolute idleness.

Where silent zephyrs sported with the dust
 Of the Bastille, I sate in the open sun,
 And from the rubbish gathered up a stone,
 And pocketed the relic, in the guise
 Of an enthusiast; yet, in honest truth,
I looked for something that I could not find,
Affecting more emotion than I felt;
 For 'tis most certain, that these various sights,
 However potent their first shock, with me
 Appeared to recompense the traveller's pains
 Less than the painted Magdalene of Le Brun,
 A beauty exquisitely wrought, with hair
 Dishevelled, gleaming eyes, and rueful cheek
 Pale and bedropped with overflowing tears.

But hence to my more permanent abode
 I hasten; there, by novelties in speech,
 Domestic manners, customs, gestures, looks,
 And all the attire of ordinary life,
 Attention was engrossed; and, thus amused,
 I stood 'mid those concussions, unconcerned,
 Tranquil almost, and careless as a flower

er, with youth's further privilege,
indulgence that a half-learnt speech
on the courteous; I, who had been else
and not tolerated, freely lived
se defenders of the Crown, and talked,
rd their notions; nor did they disdain
to bring me over to their cause.

ough untaught by thinking or by books
n well of polity or law,
distinctions, then on every tongue,
al rights and civil; and to acts
as and their passing interests,
unworldly ends and aims compared)
ndifferent, even the historian's tale
out little otherwise than I prized
the poets, as it made the heart
h, and filled the fancy with fair forms,
es and their sufferings and their deeds;
e regal sceptre, and the pomp
s and degrees, I nothing found
had ever, even in crudest youth,
zled me, but rather what I mourned
ould brook, beholding that the best
t, and feeling that they ought to rule.

orn in a poor district, and which yet
h more of ancient homeliness,
y other nook of English ground,
y fortune scarcely to have seen,
the whole tenor of my school-day time,
of one, who, whether boy or man,
ed with attention or respect
claims of wealth or blood; nor was it
ast

benefits, in later years
from academic institutes
as, that they held something up to view
ublic, where all stood thus far
ual ground; that we were brothers all
ur, as in one community,
and gentlemen; where, furthermore,
on open lay to all that came,
lth and titles were in less esteem
ents, worth, and prosperous industry.
o this, subservience from the first
nces of God's mysterious power
nifest in Nature's sovereignty,
owship with venerable books,
on the proud workings of the soul,
ntain liberty. It could not be
one tutored thus should look with awe
faculties of man, receive
e highest promises, and hail,

As best, the government of equal rights
And individual worth. And hence, O Friend !
If at the first great outbreak I rejoiced *W's apols.*
Less than might well befit my youth, the cause *for his*
In part lay here, that unto me the events *initial sympathy*
Seemed nothing out of nature's certain course, *with the Rev*
A gift that was come rather late than soon.
No wonder, then, if advocates like these,
Inflamed by passion, blind with prejudice,
And stung with injury, at this riper day,
Were impotent to make my hopes put on
The shape of theirs, my understanding bend
In honour to their honour: zeal, which yet
Had slumbered, now in opposition burst
Forth like a Polar summer: every word
They uttered was a dart, by counter-winds
Blown back upon themselves; their reason seemed
Confusion-stricken by a higher power
Than human understanding, their discourse
Maimed, spiritless; and, in their weakness strong,
I triumphed.

Meantime, day by day, the roads
Were crowded with the bravest youth of France,
And all the promptest of her spirits, linked
In gallant soldiership, and posting on
To meet the war upon her frontier bounds.
Yet at this very moment do tears start
Into mine eyes: I do not say I weep—
I wept not then,—but tears have dimmed my sight,
In memory of the farewells of that time,
Domestic severings, female fortitude
At dearest separation, patriot love
And self-devotion, and terrestrial hope,
Encouraged with a martyr's confidence;
Even files of strangers merely seen but once,
And for a moment, men from far with sound
Of music, martial tunes, and banners spread,
Entering the city, here and there a face,
Or person singled out among the rest,
Yet still a stranger and beloved as such;
Even by these passing spectacles my heart
Was oftentimes uplifted, and they seemed
Arguments sent from Heaven to prove the cause
Good, pure, which no one could stand up against,
Who was not lost, abandoned, selfish, proud,
Mean, miserable, wilfully depraved,
Hater perverse of equity and truth.

Among that band of Officers was one,
Already hinted at, of other mould—
A patriot, thence rejected by the rest,
And with an oriental loathing spurned,
As of a different caste. A meeker man
Than this lived never, nor a more benign,

Meek though enthusiastic. Injuries
Made him more gracious, and his nature then
Did breathe its sweetness out most sensibly,
As aromatic flowers on Alpine turf,
When foot hath crushed them. He through the
events

Of that great change wondered in perfect faith,
As through a book, an old romance, or tale
Of Fairy, or some dream of actions wrought
Behind the summer clouds. By birth he ranked
With the most noble, but unto the poor
Among mankind he was in service bound,
As by some tie invisible, oaths professed
To a religious order. Man he loved
As man; and, to the mean and the obscure,
And all the homely in their homely works,
Transferred a courtesy which had no air
Of condescension; but did rather seem
A passion and a gallantry, like that
Which he, a soldier, in his idler day
Had paid to woman: somewhat vain he was,
Or seemed so, yet it was not vanity,
But fondness, and a kind of radiant joy
Diffused around him, while he was intent
On works of love or freedom, or revolved
Complacently the progress of a cause,
Whereof he was a part: yet this was meek
And placid, and took nothing from the man
That was delightful. Oft in solitude
With him did I discourse about the end
Of civil government, and its wisest forms;
Of ancient loyalty, and chartered rights,
Custom and habit, novelty and change,
Of self-respect, and virtue in the few
For patrimonial honour set apart,
And ignorance in the labouring multitude.
For he, to all intolerance indisposed,
Balanced these contemplations in his mind:
And I, who at that time was scarcely dipped
Into the turmoil, bore a sounder judgment
Than later days allowed; carried about me,
With less alloy to its integrity,
The experience of past ages, as, through help
Of books and common life, it makes sure way
To youthful minds, by objects over near
Not pressed upon, nor dazzled or misled
By struggling with the crowd for present ends.

But though not deaf, nor obstinate to find
Error without excuse upon the side
Of the man who strove against us, more delight
We took, and let this freely be confessed,
In pointing to ourselves the miseries
Of royal courts, and that voluptuous life

Unfeeling, where the man who is of soul
The meanest thrives the most; where digni-
True personal dignity, abideth not;
A light, a cruel, and vain world cut off
From the natural inlets of just sentiment,
From lowly sympathy and chastening truth
Where good and evil interchange their aims
And thirst for bloody spoils abroad is paired
With vice at home. We added dearest then
Man and his noble nature, as it is
The gift which God has placed within his
His blind desires and steady faculties
Capable of clear truth, the one to break
Bondage, the other to build liberty
On firm foundations, making social life,
Through knowledge spreading and imperishable
As just in regulation, and as pure
As individual in the wise and good.

We summoned up the honourable deeds
Of ancient Story, thought of each bright spot
That would be found in all recorded time,
Of truth preserved and error passed away:
Of single spirits that catch the flame from heaven
And how the multitudes of men will feed
And fan each other; thought of sects, how
They are to put the appropriate nature on,
Triumphant over every obstacle
Of custom, language, country, love, or hate
And what they do and suffer for their creed.
How far they travel, and how long endure
How quickly mighty Nations have been formed
From least beginnings; how, together locked
By new opinions, scattered tribes have made
One body, spreading wide as clouds in heaven
To aspirations then of our own minds
Did we appeal; and, finally, beheld
A living confirmation of the whole
Before us, in a people from the depth
Of shameful imbecility uprisen,
Fresh as the morning star. Elate we looked
Upon their virtues; saw, in rudest men,
Self-sacrifice the firmest; generous love,
And continence of mind, and sense of right,
Uppermost in the midst of fiercest strife.

Oh, sweet it is, in academic groves,
Or such retirement, Friend! as we have known
In the green dales beside our Rotha's stream
Greta, or Derwent, or some nameless hill,
To ruminate, with interchange of talk,
On rational liberty, and hope in man,
Justice and peace. But far more sweet such
Toll, say I, for it leads to thoughts abstract

then be standing on the brink
 great trial, and we hear the voice
 voted,—one whom circumstance
 ed upon to embody his deep sense
 give it outwardly a shape,
 of benediction, to the world.
 But is not, and truth is more than
 th,—

is, and a desire; a creed
 y an authority Divine
 d, of danger, difficulty, or death.
 ersion, under Attic shades,
 hold with Plato; ripened thus
 iverer's glorious task,—and such
 at ministry already bound,
 Eudemus and Timonides,
 ed by adventurers in arms,
 se two vessels with their daring freight,
 cilian Tyrant's overthrow,
 n Zacynthus,—philosophic war,
 ilosophers. With harder fate,
 ke ambition, such was he, O Friend!
 I speak. So Beaupuis (let the name
 r the worthiest of Antiquity)
 his life; and many a long discourse,
 persuasion honoured, we maintained:
 part, accoutred for the worst,
 ed fighting, in supreme command,
 borders of the unhappy Loire,
 y, against deluded men,
 country-men; and yet most blessed
 at he the fate of later times
 to see, nor what we now behold,
 as ardent hearts as he had then.

hat very Loire, with festal mirth
 g at all hours, and innocent yet
 aughter, was our frequent walk;
 e forests of continuous shade,
 over-arched, with open space
 he trees, clear footing many a mile—
 region. Oft amid those haunts,
 est dialogues I slipped in thought,
 emembrance steal to other times,
 r those interwoven roots, moss-clad,
 th as marble or a waveless sea,
 mit, from his cell forth-strayed, might
 e
 meditation undisturbed;
 pavement of a Gothic church
 one Monk, when service hath expired,
 nd silence. But if e'er was heard,—
 ough unseen,—a devious traveller,
 r approaching from afar

With speed and echoes loud of trampling hoofs
 From the hard floor reverberated, then
 It was Angelica thundering through the woods
 Upon her palfrey, or that gentle maid
 Erminia, fugitive as fair as she.
 Sometimes methought I saw a pair of knights
 Joust underneath the trees, that as in storm
 Rocked high above their heads; anon, the din
 Of boisterous merriment, and music's roar,
 In sudden proclamation, burst from haunt
 Of Satyrs in some viewless glade, with dance
 Rejoicing o'er a female in the midst,
 A mortal beauty, their unhappy thrall.
 The width of those huge forests, unto me
 A novel scene, did often in this way
 Master my fancy while I wandered on
 With that revered companion. And sometimes—
 When to a convent in a meadow green,
 By a brook-side, we came, a roofless pile,
 And not by reverential touch of Time
 Dismantled, but by violence abrupt—
 In spite of those heart-bracing colloquies,
 In spite of real fervour, and of that
 Less genuine and wrought up within myself—
 I could not but bewail a wrong so harsh,
 And for the Matin-bell to sound no more
 Grieved, and the twilight taper, and the cross
 High on the topmost pinnacle, a sign
 (How welcome to the weary traveller's eyes!)
 Of hospitality and peaceful rest.
 And when the partner of those varied walks
 Pointed upon occasion to the site
 Of Romorentin, home of ancient kings,
 To the imperial edifice of Blois,
 Or to that rural castle, name now slipped
 From my remembrance, where a lady lodged,
 By the first Francis wooed, and bound to him
 In chains of mutual passion, from the tower,
 As a tradition of the country tells,
 Practised to commune with her royal knight
 By cressets and love-beacons, intercourse
 'Twixt her high-seated residence and his
 Far off at Chambord on the plain beneath;
 Even here, though less than with the peaceful
 house

Religious, 'mid those frequent monuments
 Of Kings, their vices and their better deeds,
 Imagination, potent to inflame
 At times with virtuous wrath and noble scorn,
 Did also often mitigate the force
 Of civic prejudice, the bigotry,
 So call it, of a youthful patriot's mind;
 And on these spots with many gleams I looked
 Of chivalrous delight. Yet not the less,

Hatred of absolute rule, where will of one
Is law for all, and of that barren pride
In them who, by immunities unjust,
Between the sovereign and the people stand,
His helper and not theirs, laid stronger hold
Daily upon me, mixed with pity too
And love; for where hope is, there love will be
For the abject multitude. And when we chanced
One day to meet a hunger-bitten girl,
Who crept along fitting her languid gait
Unto a heifer's motion, by a cord
Tied to her arm, and picking thus from the lane
Its sustenance, while the girl with pallid hands
Was busy knitting in a heartless mood
Of solitude, and at the sight my friend
In agitation said, "'Tis against *that*
That we are fighting," I with him believed
That a benignant spirit was abroad
Which might not be withstood, that poverty
Abject as this would in a little time
Be found no more, that we should see the earth
Unthwarted in her wish to recompense
The meek, the lowly, patient child of toil,
All institutes for ever blotted out
That legalised exclusion, empty pomp
Abolished, sensual state and cruel power,
Whether by edict of the one or few;
And finally, as sum and crown of all,
Should see the people having a strong hand
In framing their own laws; whence better days
To all mankind. But, these things set apart,
Was not this single confidence enough
To animate the mind that ever turned
A thought to human welfare? That henceforth
Captivity by mandate without law
Should cease; and open accusation lead
To sentence in the hearing of the world,
And open punishment, if not the air
Be free to breathe in, and the heart of man
Dread nothing. From this height I shall not
stoop
To humbler matter that detained us oft
In thought or conversation, public acts,
And public persons, and emotions wrought
Within the breast, as ever-varying winds
Of record or report swept over us;

But I might here, instead, repeat a tale,*
Told by my Patriot friend, of sad events,
That prove to what low depth had struck the:
How widely spread the boughs, of that old
Which, as a deadly mischief, and a foul
And black dishonour, France was weary of

Oh, happy time of youthful lovers, (thus
The story might begin,) oh, balmy time,
In which a love-knot, on a lady's brow,
Is fairer than the fairest star in Heaven!
So might—and with that prelude did begin
The record; and, in faithful verse, was given
The doleful sequel.

But our little bark
On a strong river boldly hath been launched
And from the driving current should we hasten
To loiter wilfully within a creek,
Howe'er attractive, Fellow voyager!
Would'st thou not chide? Yet deem not
pains lost:

For Vaudracour and Julia (so were named
The ill-fated pair) in that plain tale will ~~draw~~
Tears from the hearts of others, when ~~there~~
Shall beat no more. Thou, also, there ~~may'st~~
At leisure, how the enamoured youth was ~~lost~~
By public power abused, to fatal crime,
Nature's rebellion against monstrous law;
How, between heart and heart, oppression ~~the~~
Her mandates, severing whom true love
joined,
Harassing both; until he sank and pressed
The couch his fate had made for him, ~~supine~~
Save when the stings of viperous remorse,
Trying their strength, enforced him to start up
Aglast and prayerless. Into a deep wood
He fled, to shun the haunts of human kind
There dwelt, weakened in spirit more and more
Nor could the voice of Freedom, which thrives
France

Full speedily resounded, public hope,
Or personal memory of his own worst wrongs
Rouse him; but, hidden in those gloomy shades
His days he wasted,—an imbecile mind.

* See "Vaudracour and Julia," p. 85.—M.

BOOK TENTH.

RESIDENCE IN FRANCE.

CONTINUED.

beautiful and silent day
 spread the countenance of earth,
 ing with unusual quietness,—
 beautiful as e'er was given
 he regret, though deepening what it
 othed,
 the gliding Loire I paused, and cast
 rich domains, vineyard and tilth,
 eadow-ground, and many-coloured woods,
 and yet again, a farewell look ;
 m the quiet of that scene passed on,
 the fierce Metropolis. From his throne
 g had fallen, and that invading host—
 stuous cloud, on whose black front was
 ritten
 her mercies of the dismal wind
 e it—on the plains of Liberty
 st innocuous. Say in bolder words,
 ho had come elate as eastern hunters
 beneath the Great Mogul, when he
 went forth from Agra or Lahore,
 nd Omrahs in his train, intent
 their prey enclosed within a ring
 a province, but, the signal given,
 e point of the life-threatening spear
 ng itself by moments—they, rash men,
 the anticipated quarry turned
 ngers, from whose wrath they fled
 . Disappointment and dismay
 d for all whose fancies had run wild
 l expectations ; confidence
 fect triumph for the better cause.

ate, as if to stamp the final seal
 ecurity, and to the world
 at she was, a high and fearless soul,
 ; in defiance, or heart-stung
 resentment, or belike to taunt
 teful gratitude the baffled League,
 l stirred up her slackening faculties
 r transition, when the King was crushed,
 ot the empty throne, and in proud haste
 l the body and venerable name
 ublic. Lamentable crimes,
 , had gone before this hour, dire work

Of massacre, in which the senseless sword
 Was prayed to as a judge ; but these were past,
 Earth free from them for ever, as was thought,—
 Ephemeral monsters, to be seen but once !
 Things that could only show themselves and die.

Cheered with this hope, to Paris I returned,
 And ranged, with ardour heretofore unfelt,
 The spacious city, and in progress passed
 The prison where the unhappy Monarch lay,
 Associate with his children and his wife
 In bondage ; and the palace, lately stormed
 With roar of cannon by a furious host.
 I crossed the square (an empty area then !)
 Of the Carrousel, where so late had lain
 The dead, upon the dying heaped, and gazed
 On this and other spots, as doth a man
 Upon a volume whose contents he knows
 Are memorable, but from him locked up,
 Being written in a tongue he cannot read,
 So that he questions the mute leaves with pain,
 And half upbraids their silence. But that night
 I felt most deeply in what world I was,
 What ground I trod on, and what air I breathed.
 High was my room and lonely, near the roof
 Of a large mansion or hotel, a lodge
 That would have pleased me in more quiet times ;
 Nor was it wholly without pleasure then.
 With unextinguished taper I kept watch,
 Reading at intervals ; the fear gone by
 Pressed on me almost like a fear to come.
 I thought of those September massacres,
 Divided from me by one little month,
 Saw them and touched : the rest was conjured up
 From tragic fictions or true history,
 Remembrances and dim admonishments.
 The horse is taught his manage, and no star
 Of wildest course but treads back his own steps ;
 For the spent hurricane the air provides
 As fierce a successor ; the tide retreats
 But to return out of its hiding-place
 In the great deep ; all things have second birth ;
 The earthquake is not satisfied at once ;
 And in this way I wrought upon myself,
 Until I seemed to hear a voice that cried,
 To the whole city, "Sleep no more." The trance
 Fled with the voice to which it had given birth ;
 But vainly comments of a calmer mind

Of Maximilian Robespierre ; " the hand,
Prompt as the voice, held forth a printed speech,
The same that had been recently pronounced,
When Robespierre, not ignorant for what mark
Some words of indirect reproof had been
Intended, rose in hardihood, and dared
The man who had an ill surmise of him
To bring his charge in openness ; whereat,
When a dead pause ensued, and no one stirred,
In silence of all present, from his seat
Louvet walked single through the avenue,
And took his station in the Tribune, saying,
" I, Robespierre, accuse thee ! " Well is known
The inglorious issue of that charge, and how
He, who had launched the startling thunderbolt,
The one bold man, whose voice the attack had
sounded,

Was left without a follower to discharge
His perilous duty, and retire lamenting
That Heaven's best aid is wasted upon men
Who to themselves are false.

But these are things
Of which I speak, only as they were storm
Or sunshine to my individual mind,
No further. Let me then relate that now—
In some sort seeing with my proper eyes
That Liberty, and Life, and Death would soon
To the remotest corners of the land
Lie in the arbitrement of those who ruled
The capital City ; what was struggled for,
And by what combatants victory must be won ;
The indecision on their part whose aim
Seemed best, and the straightforward path of those
Who in attack or in defence were strong
Through their impiety—my inmost soul

Yet would I at this time with willing
Have undertaken for a cause so great
Service however dangerous. I revolve
How much the destiny of Man had
Hung upon single persons ; that the
Transcendent to all local patrimony,
One nature, as there is one sun in heaven,
That objects, even as they are great,
Do come within the reach of humble
That Man is only weak through his
And want of hope where evidence d
Proclaims to him that hope should be
Nor did the inexperience of my youth
Preclude conviction, that a spirit strong
In hope, and trained to noble aspirations
A spirit thoroughly faithful to itself
Is for Society's unreasoning herd
A domineering instinct, serves at once
For way and guide, a fluent receptacle
That gathers up each petty straggling
And vein of water, glad to be rolled
In safe obedience ; that a mind, where
Is where it ought to be, in self-restraint
In circumspection and simplicity,
Falls rarely in entire discomfiture
Below its aim, or meets with, from within
A treachery that foils it or defeats ;
And, lastly, if the means on human
Frail human will, dependent should be
Him who too boldly trusted them, I
That 'mid the loud distractions of the world
A sovereign voice subsists within the soul
Arbiter undisturbed of right and wrong
Of life and death, in majesty severe
Enjoining, as may best promote the

ne for boys, too hackneyed for their sires,) in a revelation's liveliness, their comprehensive bearings known able to philosophers of old, to, to business of the world untrained, in the shade; and to Harmodius known compeer Aristogiton, known us—that tyrannic power is weak, either gratitude, nor faith, nor love, support of good or evil men in; that the godhead which is ours er utterly be charmed or stilled; thing hath a natural right to last ity and reason; that all else es irreconcilable, and at best ly by variety of disease.

might my wishes be intense, my thoughts and perturbed, not doubting at that time t the virtue of one paramount mind have abashed those impious crests—have quelled

and bloody power, and—in despite the People long had been and were h ignorance and false teaching, sadder orcof

aturity, and—in the teeth erate opposition from without—eared a passage for just government, t a solid birthright to the State, ed, according to example given ent lawgivers.

In this frame of mind, l by a chain of harsh necessity, ed it,—now I thankfully acknowledge, by the gracious providence of Heaven,—land I returned, else (though assured both was and must be of small weight, er than a landsman on the deck p struggling with a hideous storm) ss, I should have then made common cause me who perished; haply perished too, mistaken and bewildered offering,—to the breast of Nature have gone back, l my resolutions, all my hopes, only to myself, to men and even, beloved Friend! a soul unknown!

Twice had the trees let fall aves, as often Winter had put on ry crown, since I had seen the surge uinst Albion's shore, since ear of mine ght the accents of my native speech r native country's sacred ground.

A patriot of the world, how could I glide Into communion with her sylvan shades, Erewhile my tuneful haunt! It pleased me more To abide in the great City, where I found The general air still busy with the stir Of that first memorable onset made By a strong levy of humanity Upon the traffickers in Negro blood; Effort which, though defeated, had recalled To notice old forgotten principles, And through the nation spread a novel heat Of virtuous feeling. For myself, I own That this particular strife had wanted power To rivet my affections; nor did now Its unsuccessful issue much excite My sorrow; for I brought with me the faith That, if France prospered, good men would not long

Pay fruitless worship to humanity, *Disinterested with revolutionary France* And this most rotten branch of human shame, Object, so seemed it, of superfluous pains, Would fall together with its parent tree. What, then, were my emotions, when in arms Britain put forth her free-born strength in league, Oh, pity and shame! with those confederate Powers!

Not in my single self alone I found, But in the minds of all ingenuous youth, Change and subversion from that hour. No shock Given to my moral nature had I known Down to that very moment; neither lapse Nor turn of sentiment that might be named A revolution, save at this one time; All else was progress on the self-same path On which, with a diversity of pace, I had been travelling: this a stride at once Into another region. As a light And pliant harsebell, swinging in the breeze On some grey rock—its birth-place—so had I Wantoned, fast rooted on the ancient tower Of my beloved country, wishing not A happier fortune than to wither there: Now was I from that pleasant station torn And tossed about in whirlwind. I rejoiced, Yea, afterwards—truth most painful to record!—Exulted, in the triumph of my soul, When Englishmen by thousands were o'erthrown, Left without glory on the field, or driven, Brave hearts! to shameful flight. It was a grief,—Grief call it not, 'twas anything but that,—A conflict of sensations without name, Of which *he* only, who may love the sight Of a village steeple, as I do, can judge, When, in the congregation bending all

To their great Father, prayers were offered up,
Or praises for our country's victories ;
And, 'mid the simple worshippers, perchance
I only, like an uninvited guest
Whom no one owned, sate silent, shall I add,
Fed on the day of vengeance yet to come.

Oh ! much have they to account for, who could
tear,

By violence, at one decisive rent,
From the best youth in England their dear pride,
Their joy, in England ; this, too, at a time
In which worst losses easily might wean
The best of names, when patriotic love
Did of itself in modesty give way,
Like the Precursor when the Deity
Is come Whose harbinger he was ; a time
In which apostasy from ancient faith
Seemed but conversion to a higher creed ;
Withal a season dangerous and wild,
A time when sage Experience would have snatched
Flowers out of any hedge-row to compose
A chaplet in contempt of his grey locks.

When the proud fleet that bears the red-cross
flag

In that unworthy service was prepared
To mingle, I behold the vessels lie,
A brood of gallant creatures, on the deep ;
I saw them in their rest, a sojourner
Through a whole month of calm and glassy days
In that delightful island which protects
Their place of convocation—there I heard,
Each evening, pacing by the still sea-shore,
A monitory sound that never failed,—
The sunset cannon. While the orb went down
In the tranquillity of nature, came
That voice, ill requiem ! seldom heard by me
Without a spirit overcast by dark
Imaginations, sense of woes to come,
Sorrow for human kind, and pain of heart.

In France, the men, who, for their desperate
ends,

Had plucked up mercy by the roots, were glad
Of this new enemy. Tyrants, strong before
In wicked pleas, were strong as demons now ;
And thus, on every side beset with foes,
The goaded land waxed mad ; the crimes of few
Spread into madness of the many ; blasts
From hell came sanctified like air from heaven.
The sternness of the just, the faith of those
Who doubted not that Providence had times
Of vengeful retribution, theirs who throned

The human
And made of
Who were ob
For a parad
Of insolent
Of intermedd
Of the auspice
And all the
Into one serv
The Senate
Her wisdom
Her frenzy on
Past outrages
Which no one

Domestic c
With feast-day
The maiden f
The mother f
The warrior f
Friends, an
Head after h
For those the
joy,

They made it
(If like desire
May with suc
Pleased in se
A toy that m
The motion o
Do of itself b
Spin in his ey
But, with the
His front aga
That it may

Of those enoi
Forgot, at sea
Forgot that s
As Liberty u
Her innocent
Nor could ha
The illustriou
Of her comp
And gave it v
It was a lame
Whether a he
A woful time
The shock ; n
Were flattere
They had the
Meanwhile th
The Hercules
arms,

troubled with an infant godhead's might
 makes about her cradle; that was well,
 as it should be; yet no cure for them
 whose souls were sick with pain of what would be
 later brought in charge against mankind.
 melancholy at that time, O Friend!
 my day-thoughts,—my nights were miser-
 able;

For months, through years, long after the
 last beat

of atrocities, the hour of sleep
 came rarely charged with natural gifts,
 and hastily visions had I of despair
 of ranny, and implements of death;
 innocent victims sinking under fear,
 momentary hope, and worn-out prayer,
 in his separate cell, or penned in crowds
 of sacrifice, and struggling with fond mirth
 of vivacity in dungeons, where the dust
 and with tears. Then suddenly the scene
 ended, and the unbroken dream entangled me
 in orations, which I strove to plead
 against unjust tribunals,—with a voice
 ringing, a brain confounded, and a sense,
 like, of treacherous desertion, felt
 that last place of refuge—my own soul.

When I began in youth's delightful prime
 I yielded myself to Nature, when that strong
 solitary passion overcame me first,
 day nor night, evening or morn, was free
 from its oppression. But, O Power Supreme!
 at Whose call this world would cease to
 breathe,
 from the fountain of Thy grace dost fill
 mine that branch through every frame of life,
 O man what he is, creature divine,
 alone or in social eminence,
 the rest raised infinite ascents
 by reason that enables him to be
 sequestered—what a change is here!
 a different ritual for this after-worship,
 countenance to promote this second love!
 at last was service paid to things which lie
 hidden within the bosom of Thy will.
 more to serve was high beatitude;
 it was therefore gladness, and the fear
 of living, venerable; sleep secure,
 waking thoughts more rich than happiest
 dreams.

As the ancient Prophets, borne aloft
 on, yet constrained by natural laws
 them to take a troubled human heart,

Wanted not consolations, nor a creed
 Of reconciliation, then when they denounced,
 On towns and cities, wallowing in the abyss
 Of their offences, punishment to come;
 Or saw, like other men, with bodily eyes,
 Before them, in some desolated place,
 The wrath consummate and the threat fulfilled;
 So, with devout humility he it said,
 So, did a portion of that spirit fall
 On me uplifted from the vantage-ground
 Of pity and sorrow to a state of being
 That through the time's exceeding fierceness saw
 Glimpses of retribution, terrible,
 And in the order of sublime behests:
 But, even if that were not, amid the awe
 Of unintelligible chastisement,
 Not only acquiescences of faith
 Survived, but daring sympathies with power,
 Motions not treacherous or profane, else why
 Within the folds of no ungentle breast
 Their dread vibration to this hour prolonged?
 Wild blasts of music thus could find their way
 Into the midst of turbulent events;
 So that worst tempests might be listened to.
 Then was the truth received into my heart,
 That, under heaviest sorrow earth can bring,
 If from the affliction somewhere do not grow
 Honour which could not else have been, a faith,
 An elevation, and a sanctity,
 If new strength be not given nor old restored,
 The blame is ours, not Nature's. When a taunt
 Was taken up by scoffers in their pride,
 Saying, "Behold the harvest that we reap
 From popular government and equality,"
 I clearly saw that neither these nor aught
 Of wild belief engrafted on their names
 By false philosophy had caused the woe,
 But a terrific reservoir of guilt
 And ignorance filled up from age to age,
 That could no longer hold its loathsome charge,
 But burst and spread in deluge through the land.

And as the desert hath green spots, the sea
 Small islands scattered amid stormy waves,
 So that disastrous period did not want
 Bright sprinklings of all human excellence,
 To which the silver wands of saints in Heaven
 Might point with rapturous joy. Yet not the less,
 For those examples, in no age surpassed,
 Of fortitude and energy and love,
 And human nature faithful to herself
 Under worst trials, was I driven to think
 Of the glad times when first I traversed France
 A youthful pilgrim; above all reviewed

That eventide, when under windows bright
With happy faces and with garlands hung,
And through a rainbow-arch that spanned the
street,

Triumphal pomp for liberty confirmed,
I paced, a dear companion at my side,
The town of Arras, whence with promise high
Issued, on delegation to sustain
Humanity and right, *that* Robespierre,
He who thereafter, and in how short time!
Wielded the sceptre of the Atheist crew—
When the calamity spread far and wide—
And this same city, that did then appear
To outrun the rest in exultation, groaned
Under the vengeance of her cruel son,
As Lear reproached the winds—I could almost
Have quarrelled with that blameless spectacle
For lingering yet an image in my mind
To mock me under such a strange reverse.

O Friend! few happier moments have been mine
Than that which told the downfall of this Tribe
So dreaded, so abhorred. The day deserves
A separate record. Over the smooth sands
Of Leven's ample estuary lay
My journey, and beneath a genial sun,
With distant prospect among gleams of sky
And clouds, and intermingling mountain tops,
In one inseparable glory clad,
Creatures of one ethereal substance met
In consistency, like a diadem
Or crown of burning seraphs as they sit
In the empyrean. Underneath that pomp
Unseen, lay unseen the pastoral vale
Among whose happy fields I had grown up
From childhood. On the fulgent sward,
That neither posed away nor did I grieve,
I gazed enrapt, but longed to be gone, and went to draw
Sad opposites out of the inner heart,
As even the repulsive I drew from mine.
How could it otherwise? for not in vain
That very morning had I been made
To seek the ground where, in a long of grave,
An honoured teacher of my youth was laid,
And on the stone were gravely his best lines
Lines from the churchyard elegy of Gray.
Thou faithful guide, speaking from his death-bed,
Added no farewell to his parting counsel,
But said to me, "My head will soon be low;"
And when I saw the turf that covered him,
After the lapse of full eight years, those words,
With sound of voice and countenance of the Man,
Came back upon me, so that some few tears
Fell from me in my own despite. But now

I thought, still traversing that widespread plain
With tender pleasure of the verities given
Upon his tombstone, whispering to myself:
He loved the Poets, and, if now alive,
Would have loved me, as one not destitute
Of promise, nor belying the kind hope
That he had formed, when I, at his command
Began to spin, with toil, my earliest songs.

As I advanced, all that I saw or felt
Was gentleness and peace. Upon a small
And rocky island near, a fragment stood
(Itself like a sea rock) the low remains
(With shells encrusted, dark with briny weed)
Of a dilapidated structure, once
A Romish chapel, where the vested priest
Said masses at the hour that suited those
Who crossed the sands with ebb of morning;
Not far from that still ruin all the plain
Lay spotted with a variegated crowd
Of vehicles and travellers, horse and foot,
Wading beneath the conduct of their guide
In loose procession through the shallow arms
Of inland waters; the great sea meanwhile
Heaved at safe distance, far retired. I paused
Longing for skill to paint a scene so bright
And cheerful, but the foremost of the band
As he approached, no salutation given
In the familiar language of the day,
Cried, "Robespierre is dead!"—and I was alone
After strict quest on, left within my mind
That he and his supporters all were fallen.

Great was my transport, deep my gratitude
To everlasting Justice, by this but
Made manifest. "Come, let us go for the time
Said I forth; going on to the open sands
A hymn of triumph!" as the morning came
From out the bosom of the night, to me yet
Thus far our trust is verified; behold!
They who with clammy desperation brought
A river of Blood, and preached that it alone
Could cleanse the Augean stable, by the side
Of their own heathen have been swept away.
Their madness stands declared and visible.
Elsewhere will safety now be sought, and we
March firmly towards righter usages and peace
Then schemes I framed more calmly, when
Low
The madding factions might be tranquillised
And low through hardships manifold and
The glorious renovation would proceed.
Thus interrupted by uneasy bursts
Of exultation, I pursued my way

that very shore which I had skimmed
 ner days, when—spurring from the Vale
 htshade, and St. Mary's mouldering fane,
 ie stone abbot, after circuit made

In wantonness of heart, a joyous band
 Of school-boys hastening to their distant home:
 Along the margin of the moonlight sea—
 We beat with thundering hoofs the level sand.

BOOK ELEVENTH

FRANCE.

CONCLUDED.

that time forth, Authority in France
 a milder face; Terror had ceased,
 everything was wanting that might give
 ge to them who looked for good by light
 onal Experience, for the shoots
 opeful blossoms of a second spring:
 me, confidence was unimpaired;
 nate's language, and the public acts
 easures of the Government, though both
 and of heartless omen, had not power
 unt me; in the People was my trust:
 a the virtues which mine eyes had seen,
 that wound external could not take
 om the young Republic; that new foes
 only follow, in the path of shame,
 brethren, and her triumphs be in the end
 universal, irresistible.
 intuition led me to confound
 ctory with another, higher far,—
 phs of unambitious peace at home,
 oiseless fortitude. Beholding still
 once strong as heretofore, I thought
 what was in degree the same was likewise
 me in quality,—that, as the worse
 two spirits then at strife remained
 d, the better, surely, would preserve
 cart that first had roused him. Youth
 maintains,
 conditions of society,
 union more direct and intimate
 Nature,—hence, oftentimes, with reason too—
 ge or manhood, even. To Nature, then,
 had reverted: habit, custom, law,
 ft an interregnum's open space *from history*
 r to move about in, uncontrolled. *to nature*
 could I see how Babel-like their task,
 oy the recent deluge stupified,
 heir whole souls went culling from the day
 ty promises, to build a tower

For their own safety; laughed with my compeers
 At gravest heads, by enmity to France
 Distempered, till they found, in every blast
 Forced from the street-disturbing newsman's horn,
 For her great cause record or prophecy
 Of utter ruin. How might we believe
 That wisdom could, in any shape, come near
 Men clinging to delusions so insane?
 And thus, experience proving that no few
 Of our opinions had been just, we took
 Like credit to ourselves where less was due,
 And thought that other notions were as sound,
 Yea, could not but be right, because we saw
 That foolish men opposed them.

To a strain

More animated I might here give way,
 And tell, since juvenile errors are my theme,
 What in those days, through Britain, was per-
 formed

To turn *all* judgments out of their right course;
 But this is passion over-near ourselves,
 Reality too close and too intense,
 And intermixed with something, in my mind,
 Of scorn and condemnation personal,
 That would profane the sanctity of verse.
 Our Shepherds, this say merely, at that time
 Acted, or seemed at least to act, like men
 Thirsting to make the guardian crook of law
 A tool of murder; they who ruled the State,
 Though with such awful proof before their eyes
 That he, who would sow death, reaps death, or
 worse,

And can reap nothing better, child-like longed
 To imitate, not wise enough to avoid;
 Or left (by mere timidity betrayed)
 The plain straight road, for one no better chosen
 Than if their wish had been to undermine
 Justice, and make an end of Liberty.

But from these bitter truths I must return
 To my own history. It hath been told
 That I was led to take an eager part

In arguments of civil polity,
 Abruptly, and indeed before my time :
 I had approached, like other youths, the shield
 Of human nature from the golden side,
 And would have fought, even to the death, to attest
 The quality of the metal which I saw.
 What there is best in individual man,
 Of wise in passion, and sublime in power,
 Benevolent in small societies,
 And great in large ones, I had oft revolved,
 Felt deeply, but not thoroughly understood
 By reason. nay, far from it ; they were yet,
 As cause was given me afterwards to learn,
 Not proof against the injuries of the day ;
 Lodged only at the sanctuary's door,
 Not safe within its bosom. Thus prepared,
 And with such general insight into evil,
 And of the bounds which sever it from good,
 As books and common intercourse with life
 Must needs have given—to the inexperienced
 mind,

When the world travels in a beaten road,
 Guide faithful as is needed—I began
 To meditate with ardour on the rule
 And management of nations, what it is
 And ought to be ; and strove to learn how far
 Their power or weakness, wealth or poverty,
 Their happiness or misery, depends
 Upon their laws, and fashion of the State.

* O pleasant exercise of hope and joy !
 For mighty were the auxiliars which then stood
 Upon our side, us who were strong in love !
 Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
 But to be young was very Heaven ! O times,
 In which the meagre, stale, forbidding ways
 Of custom, law, and statute, took at once
 The attraction of a country in romance !
 When Reason seemed the most to assert her rights
 Whom most intent on making of herself
 A prime enchantress—to assist the work,
 Which then was going forward in her name *
 Not favoured spots alone, but the whole Earth,
 The beauty wore of promise that which sets
 (As at some moments might not be unfelt
 Among the bowers of Paradise itself)
 The budding rose above the rose full blown.
 What temper at the prospect did not wake
 To happiness unthought of ! The inert
 Were roused, and lively natures rapt away !
 They who had fed their childhood upon dreams,
 The play-fellows of fancy, who had made

All powers of swiftness, subtilty, and strength
 Their ministers,—who in lordly wise had
 Among the grandest objects of the sense,
 And dealt with whatsoever they found there
 As if they had within some lurking right
 To wield it ;—they, too, who of gentle mood
 Had watched all gentle motions, and to them
 Had fitted their own thoughts, schemes
 mild,

And in the region of their peaceful selves
 Now was it that both found, the meek and
 Did both find helpers to their hearts' desire
 And stuff at hand, plastic as they could will
 Were called upon to exercise their skill,
 Not in Utopia,—subterranean fields,—
 Or some secreted island, Heaven knows not
 But in the very world, which is the world
 Of all of us,—the place where, in the end,
 We find our happiness, or not at all !

Why should I not confess that Earth was
 To me, what an inheritance, new-fallen,
 Seems, when the first time visited, to one
 Who thither comes to find in it his home
 He walks about and looks upon the spot
 With cordial transport, moulds it and remakes it
 And is half pleased with things that are
 'Twill be such joy to see them disappear

An active partisan, I thus convoked
 From every object pleasant circumstance
 To suit my ends ; I moved among mankind
 With genial feelings still predominant ;
 When erring, erring on the better part,
 And in the kinder spirit ; placable,
 Indulgent, as not uninformed that men
 See as they have been taught—Antiquity
 Gives rights to error ; and aware, no less
 That throwing off oppression must be won
 As well of License as of Liberty ;
 And above all—for this was more than
 Not caring if the wind did now and then
 Blow keen upon an eminence that gave
 Prospect so large into futurity ;
 In brief, a child of Nature, as at first,
 Diffusing only those affections wider
 That from the cradle had grown up with
 And losing, in no other way than light
 Is lost in light, the weak in the more

In the main outline, such it might be
 Was my condition, till with open war
 Britain opposed the liberties of France.
 This threw me first out of the pale of

* See p. 161.—BM.

interrupted, upwards to the source,
 as; was not, as hitherto,
 up of lesser things in great,
 of them into their contraries;
 way was opened for mistakes
 conclusions, in degree as gross,
 dangerous. What had been a pride,
 same; my likings and my loves
 channels, leaving old ones dry;
 blow that, in maturer age,
 have touched the judgment, struck
 sleep
 as near the heart: meantime,
 first, wild theories were afloat,
 tensions, sedulously urged,
 at a careless ear, assured
 as ready to set all things right,
 multitude, so long oppressed,
 pressed no more.

But when events
 encouragement, and unto these
 as proof of principles no more
 trusted, while the events themselves,
 greatness, stripped of novelty,
 the mind, and sentiments
 as my understanding's natural growth
 up their ground, by faith maintained
 consciousness, and hope that laid
 on her object—evidence
 ersal application, such
 as impeached, was sought elsewhere.

become oppressors in their turn,
 and changed a war of self-defence
 conquest, losing sight of all
 and struggled for: up mounted now,
 eye of earth and heaven,
 liberty. I read her doom,
 vexed, with disappointment sore,
 eyed, nor taking to the shame
 phet. While resentment rose
 side, what nought could heal, the
 3
 presumption, I adhered
 to old tenets, and, to prove
strained them more; and thus, in

d opinions every day
 sequence, till round my mind
 as if they were its life, nay more,
 of the immortal soul.

the time, when, all things tending fast
 on, speculative schemes—

That promised to abstract the hopes of Man
 Out of his feelings, to be fixed thenceforth
 For ever in a purer element—
 Found ready welcome. Tempting region that
 For Zeal to enter and refresh herself,
 Where passions had the privilege to work,
 And never hear the sound of their own names.
 But, speaking more in charity, the dream
 Flattered the young, pleased with extremes, not
 least

With that which makes our Reason's naked self
 The object of its fervour. What delight!
 How glorious! in self-knowledge and self-rule,
 To look through all the frailties of the world,
 And, with a resolute mastery shaking off
 Infirmities of nature, time, and place,
 Build social upon personal Liberty,
 Which, to the blind restraints of general laws
 Superior, magisterially adopts
 One guide, the light of circumstances, flashed
 Upon an independent intellect.
 Thus expectation rose again; thus hope,
 From her first ground expelled, grew proud once
 more.

Oft, as my thoughts were turned to human kind,
 I scorned indifference; but, inflamed with thirst
 Of a secure intelligence, and sick
 Of other longing, I pursued what seemed
 A more exalted nature; wished that Man
 Should start out of his earthy, worm-like state,
 And spread abroad the wings of Liberty,
 Lord of himself, in undisturbed delight—
 A noble aspiration! yet I feel
 (Sustained by worthier as by wiser thoughts)
 The aspiration, nor shall ever cease
 To feel it;—but return we to our course.

Enough, 'tis true—could such a plea excuse
 Those aberrations—had the clamorous friends
 Of ancient Institutions said and done
 To bring disgrace upon their very names;
 Disgrace, of which, custom and written law,
 And sundry moral sentiments as props
 Or emanations of those institutes,
 Too justly bore a part. A veil had been
 Uplifted; why deceive ourselves! in sooth,
 'Twas even so; and sorrow for the man
 Who either had not eyes wherewith to see,
 Or, seeing, had forgotten! A strong shock
 Was given to old opinions; all men's minds
 Had felt its power, and mine was both let loose,
 Let loose and goaded. After what hath been
 Already said of patriotic love,
 Suffice it here to add, that, somewhat stern

In temperament, withal a happy man,
And therefore bold to look on painful things,
Free likewise of the world, and thence more bold,
I summoned my best skill, and toiled, intent
To anatomise the frame of social life,
Yea, the whole body of society
Searched to its heart. Share with me, Friend! the wish

That some dramatic tale, endued with shapes
Livelier, and flinging out less guarded words
Than suit the work we fashion, might set forth
What then I learned, or think I learned, of truth,
And the errors into which I fell, betrayed
By present objects, and by reasonings false
From their beginnings, inasmuch as drawn
Out of a heart that had been turned aside
From Nature's way by outward accidents,
And which was thus confounded, more and more
Mistaken, and misguiding. So I fared,
Dragging all precepts, judgments, maxims, creeds,
Like culprits to the bar; calling the mind,
Suspiciously, to establish in plain day
Her titles and her honours; now believing,
Now disbelieving; endlessly perplexed
With impulse, motive, right and wrong, the ground
Of obligation, what the rule and whence
The sanction; till, demanding formal proof,
And seeking it in every thing, I lost
All feeling of conviction, and, in fine,
Sick, wearied out with contrarieties,
Yielded up moral questions in despair.

This was the crisis of that strong disease,
Thus the soul's last and lowest ebb: I drooped,
Deeming our blessed reason of least use
Where wanted most: "The lordly attributes
Of will and choice," I bitterly exclaimed,
"What are they but a mockery of a Being
Who hath in no concerns of his a test
Of good and evil; knows not what to fear
Or hope for, what to covet or to shun,
And who, if those could be discerned, would yet
Be little profited, would see, and ask
Where is the obligation to enforce?
And, to acknowledged law rebellious, still,
As selfish passion urged, would act amiss;
The dupe of folly, or the slave of crime."

Dejected, bewildered thus, I did not walk
With scoffers, seeking light and gay revenge
From indiscriminate laughter, nor sat down
In reconciliation with an utter waste
Of intellect; such sloth I could not brook.
Yet well I loved, in that my spring of life,

Pains-taking thoughts, and truth, their-
ward)

But turned to abstract science, and there
Work for the reasoning faculty enthroned
Where the disturbances of space and time
Whether in matters various, properties
Inherent, or from human will and power
Derived—find no admission. Then it was
Thanks to the bounteous Giver of all good
That the beloved Sister in whose sight
Those days were passed, now speaking in
Of sudden admonition—like a brook
That did but cross a lonely road, and now
Is seen, heard, felt, and caught at every turn
Companion never lost through many a lane
Maintained for me a saving intercourse
With my true self; for, though bedimmed
changed

Much, as it seemed, I was no further dimmed
Than as a clouded and a waning moon:
She whispered still that brightness would
She, in the midst of all, preserved me still
A Poet, made me seek beneath that name,
And that alone, my office upon earth;
And, lastly, as hereafter will be shown,
If willing audience fail not, Nature's self,
By all varieties of human love
Assisted, led me back through opening day
To those sweet counsels between Lead and
Whence grew that genuine knowledge, I
with peace,

Which, through the later sinkings of this
Hath still uphold me, and upholds me now
In the catastrophe (for so they deem,
And nothing less), when, finally to close
And seal up all the gains of France, a Poet
Is summoned in, to crown an Emperor—
Thus last opprobrium, when we see a people
That once looked up in faith, as if to Heaven
For manna, take a lesson from the dog
Returning to his vomit; when the sun
That rose in splendour, was alive, and now
In exultation with a living pomp
Of clouds—his glory's natural retinue—
Hath dropped all functions by the gods be-
And, turned into a gawdaw, a machine,
Sets like an Opera phantom.

Thus, O Friend

Through times of honour and through
shame

Descending, have I faithfully retraced
The perturbations of a youthful mind
Under a long lived storm of great events
A story destined for thy ear, who now,

he fallen of nations, dost abide
 Etna, over hill and valley, casts
 her shadow stretching towards Syracuse,
 of Timoleon ! Righteous Heaven !
 the mighty prostrated ! They first,
 of all that breathe should have awaked
 a great voice was heard from out the tombs
 of heroes. If I suffered grief
 requited France, by many deemed
 only in her proudest day ;
 how distressed to think of what she once
 was, now is ; a far more sober cause
 we must see of sorrow in a land,
 her animating influence lost
 of glory, to virtue lost and hope,
 with the wreck of loftier years bestrown.

Anger works where hope is not,
 O Friend ! wilt be refreshed. There is
 no society alone on earth :
 the Living and the noble Dead.

How canst thou converse strong and sanative,
 how for thy spirit to reascend
 to health and joy and pure contentedness ;
 how the grief confined, that thou art gone
 from this last spot of earth, where Freedom now
 dwells in her only sanctuary ;

How the wanderer art gone, by pain
 and sickness, at this latter day,
 how the fearful reverse for all mankind.
 How thou, must utter what I feel :
 how the pathies erewhile in part discharged,
 how fresh, and will have vent again :
 how the delights do scarcely seem to me
 the delights ; the lordly Alps themselves,
 how the snowy peaks, from which the Morning looks
 down on many nations, are no more
 that image of pure gladness
 they were wont to be. Through kindred
 scenes,

How close, at a time, how different !
 How 'st thou thy way, carrying the heart and soul
 to nature gives to Poets, now by thought
 , and in the summer of their strength.
 How up him in your shades, ye giant woods,
 on his side ; and thou, O flowery field
 ! is there not some nook of thine,
 the first play-time of the infant world
 red to restorative delight,
 from afar invoked by anxious love ?

Child of the mountains, among shepherds
 reared,
 Ere yet familiar with the classic page,
 I learnt to dream of Sicily ; and lo,
 The gloom, that, but a moment past, was deepened
 At thy command, at her command gives way ;
 A pleasant promise, wafted from her shores,
 Comes o'er my heart : in fancy I behold
 Her seas yet smiling, her once happy vales ;
 Nor can my tongue give utterance to a name
 Of note belonging to that honoured isle,
 Philosopher or Bard, Empedocles,
 Or Archimedes, pure abstracted soul !
 That doth not yield a solace to my grief :
 And, O Theocritus,* so far have some
 Prevailed among the powers of heaven and earth,
 By their endowments, good or great, that they
 Have had, as thou reportest, miracles
 Wrought for them in old time : yea, not unmoved,
 When thinking on my own beloved friend,
 I hear thee tell how bees with honey fed
 Divine Comates, by his impious lord
 Within a chest imprisoned ; how they came
 Laden from blooming grove or flowery field,
 And fed him there, alive, month after month,
 Because the goatherd, blessed man ! had lips
 Wet with the Muses' nectar.

Thus I soothe
 The pensive moments by this calm fire-side,
 And find a thousand bounteous images
 To cheer the thoughts of those I love, and mine.
 Our prayers have been accepted ; thou wilt stand
 On Etna's summit, above earth and sea,
 Triumphant, winning from the invaded heavens
 Thoughts without bound, magnificent designs,
 Worthy of poets who attuned their harps
 In wood or echoing cave, for discipline
 Of heroes ; or, in reverence to the gods,
 'Mid temples, served by sapient priests, and choirs
 Of virgins crowned with roses. Not in vain
 Those temples, where they in their ruins yet
 Survive for inspiration, shall attract
 Thy solitary steps : and on the brink
 Thou wilt recline of pastoral Arethuse ;
 Or, if that fountain be in truth no more,
 Then, near some other spring—which, by the name
 Thou gratest, willingly deceived—
 I see thee linger a glad votary,
 And not a captive pining for his home.

* Theocrit. Idyll. vii. 78.—Ed.

BOOK TWELFTH.

IMAGINATION AND TASTE, HOW
IMPAIRED AND RESTORED.

Long time have human ignorance and guilt
Detained us, on what spectacles of woe
Compelled to look, and inwardly oppressed
With sorrow, disappointment, vexing thoughts,
Confusion of the judgment, zeal decayed,
And, lastly, utter loss of hope itself
And things to hope for ! Not with these began
Our song, and not with these our song must end,—
Ye motions of delight, that haunt the sides
Of the green hills ; ye breezes and soft airs,
Whose subtle intercourse with breathing flowers,
Feelingly watched, might teach Man's haughty
race

How without injury to take, to give
Without offence ; ye who, as if to show
The wondrous influence of power gently used,
Bend the complying heads of lordly pines,
And, with a touch, abate the stupendous clouds
Through the whole compass of the sky ; ye brooks,
Muttering along the stones, a busy noise
By day, a quiet sound in silent night ;
Ye waves, that out of the great deep steal forth
In a calm hour to kiss the pebbly shore,
Not mute, and then retire, fearing no storm ;
And you, ye groves, whose ministry it is
To interpose the covert of your shades,
Even as a sleep, between the heart of man
And outward troubles, between man himself,
Not seldom, and his own uneasy heart
Oh ! that I had a music and a voice
Harmonious as your own, that I might tell
What ye have done for me. The morning shines,
Nor heedeth Man's perverseness, Spring returns, —
I saw the Spring return, and could rejoice,
In common with the children of her love,
Piping on boughs, or sporting on fresh fields,
Or boldly seeking pleasure nearer heaven
On wings that navigate cerulean skies.
So neither were complacency, nor peace,
Nor tender yearnings, wanting for my good
Through these distracted times ; in Nature still
Glorying, I found a counterpoise in her,
Which, when the spirit of evil reached its height
Maintained for me a secret happiness.

This narrative, my Friend ! hath chiefly
Of intellectual power, fostering love,
Dispensing truth, and, over men and things
Where reason yet might hesitate, diffusing
Prophetic sympathies of genial faith :
So was I favoured—such my happy lot—
Until that natural graciousness of mind
Gave way to overpressure from the times
And their disastrous issues. What avail
When spells forbade the voyager to land,
That fragrant notice of a pleasant shore
Wasted, at intervals, from many a bower
Of blissful gratitude and fearless love ?
Dare I avow that wish was mine to see,
And hope that future times would surely
The man to come, parted, as by a gulph,
From him who had been ; that I could
Trust the elevation which had made me
With the great family that still survives
To illuminate the abyss of ages past,
Sage, warrior, patriot, hero ; for it seems
That their best virtues were not free from
Of something false and weak, that could not
The open eye of Reason. Then I said,
“ Go to the Poets, they will speak to thee
More perfectly of purer creatures ;—yet
If reason be nobility in man,
Can aught be more ignoble than the man
Whom they delight in, blinded as he is
By prejudice, the miserable slave
Of low ambition or distempered love ! ”

In such strange passion, if I may once
Review the past, I warred against myself
A bigot to a new idolatry—
Like a cowed monk who hath forsworn
Zealously laboured to cut off my heart
From all the sources of her former strength
And as, by simple waving of a wand,
The wizard instantaneously dissolves
Palace or grove, even so could I unsoul
As readily by syllogistic words
Those mysteries of being which have me
And shall continue evermore to make,
Of the whole human race one brotherhood

What wonder, then, if, to a mind so
Perverted, even the visible Universe

ler the dominion of a taste
ritual, with microscopic view
nned, as I had scanned the moral world !

l of Nature ! excellent and fair !
lst rejoice with me, with whom I, too,
l through early youth, before the winds
ring waters, and in lights and shades
urched and countermarched about the hills
ous apparition, Powers on whom
waited, now all eye and now

but never long without the heart
ed, and man's unfolding intellect :
of Nature ! that, by laws divine
d and governed, still dost overflow
impassioned life, what feeble ones
this earth ! how feeble have I been
hou wert in thy strength ! Nor this
brough stroke

an suffering, such as justifies
less and inaptitude of mind,
ugh presumption ; even in pleasure pleased
bily, disliking here, and there

by rules of mimic art transferred
gs above all art ; but more,—for this,
gh a strong infection of the age,
ver much my habit—giving way
nparison of scene with scene,
ermuch on superficial things,
ing myself with meagre novelties
ur and proportion ; to the moods
and season, to the moral power,
ctions and the spirit of the place,
le. Nor only did the love
g thus in judgment interrupt
er feelings, but another cause,
btle and less easily explained,
most seems inherent in the creature,
ld frame of body and of mind.

in recollection of a time
he bodily eye, in every stage of life
st despotic of our senses, gained
ength in *me* as often held my mind
ute dominion. Gladly here,
g upon abstruser argument,
endeavour to unfold the means
Nature studiously employs to thwart
anny, summons all the senses each
interact the other, and themselves,
kes them all, and the objects with which all
versant, subservient in their turn
great ends of Liberty and Power.
re we this enough that my delights
(as they were) were sought insatiably.

Vivid the transport, vivid though not profound ;
I roamed from hill to hill, from rock to rock,
Still craving combinations of new forms,
New pleasure, wider empire for the sight,
Proud of her own endowments, and rejoiced
To lay the inner faculties asleep.
Amid the turns and counterturns, the strife
And various trials of our complex being,
As we grow up, such thralldom of that sense
Seems hard to shun. And yet I knew a maid,
A young enthusiast, who escaped these bonds ;
Her eye was not the mistress of her heart ;
Far less did rules prescribed by passive taste,
Or barren intermeddling subtleties,
Perplex her mind ; but, wise as women are
When genial circumstance hath favoured them,
She welcomed what was given, and craved no more ;
Whate'er the scene presented to her view
That was the best, to that she was attuned
By her benign simplicity of life,
And through a perfect happiness of soul,
Whose variegated feelings were in this
Sisters, that they were each some new delight.
Birds in the bower, and lambs in the green field,
Could they have known her, would have loved ;
methought

Her very presence such a sweetness breathed,
That flowers, and trees, and even the silent hills,
And every thing she looked on, should have had
An intimation how she bore herself
Towards them and to all creatures. God delights
In such a being ; for, her common thoughts
Are piety, her life is gratitude.

Even like this maid, before I was called forth
From the retirement of my native hills,
I loved whate'er I saw : nor lightly loved,
But most intensely ; never dreamt of aught
More grand, more fair, more exquisitely framed
Than those few nooks to which my happy feet
Were limited. I had not at that time
Lived long enough, nor in the least survived
The first diviner influence of this world,
As it appears to unaccustomed eyes.
Worshipping them among the depth of things,
As piety ordained ; could I submit
To measured admiration, or to aught
That should preclude humility and love ?
I felt, observed, and pondered ; did not judge,
Yea, never thought of judging ; with the gift
Of all this glory filled and satisfied.
And afterwards, when through the gorgeous Alps
Roaming, I carried with me the same heart :
In truth, the degradation—howsoe'er

Induced, effect, in whatsoe'er degree,
Of custom that prepares a partial scale
In which the little oft outweighs the great;
Or any other cause that hath been named;
Or lastly, aggravated by the times
And their impassioned sounds, which well might
make

The milder minstrelships of rural scenes
Inaudible—was transient; I had known
Too forcibly, too early in my life,
Visitations of imaginative power
For this to last: I shook the habit off
Entirely and for ever, and again
In Nature's presence stood, as now I stand,
A sensitive being, a *creative* soul.

There are in our existence spots of time,
That with distinct pre-eminence retain
A renovating virtue, whence, depressed
By false opinion and contentious thought,
Or aught of heavier or more deadly weight,
In trivial occupations, and the round
Of ordinary intercourse, our minds
Are nourished and invisibly repaired;
A virtue, by which pleasure is enhanced,
That penetrates, enables us to mount,
When high, more high, and lifts us up when fallen.
This efficacious spirit chiefly lurks
Among those passages of life that give
Profoundest knowledge to what point, and how,
The mind is lord and master—outward sense
The obedient servant of her will. Such moments
Are scattered everywhere, taking their date
From our first childhood. I remember well,
That once, while yet my inexperienced hand
Could scarcely hold a bridle, with proud hopes
I mounted, and we journeyed towards the hills.
An ancient servant of my father's house
Was with me, my encourager and guide.
We had not travelled long, ere some mischance
Disjoined me from my comrade, and, through fear
Dismounting, down the rough and stony n. for
I led my horse, and, stumbling on, at length
Came to a bottom, where in former times
A murderer had been hung in iron chains.
The gibbet-mast had mouldered down, the bones
And iron case were gone: but on the turf,
Hard by, soon after that fell deed was wrought,
Some unknown hand had carved the murderer's
name.

The monumental letters were inscribed
In times long past; but still, from year to year,
By superstition of the neighbourhood,
The grass is cleared away, and to this hour

The characters are fresh and visible:
A casual glance had shown them, and I fled,
Faltering and faint, and ignorant of the road:
Then, reascending the bare common, saw
A naked pool that lay beneath the hills,
The beacon on the summit, and, more new,
A girl, who bore a pitcher on her head,
And seemed with difficult steps to force her way
Against the blowing wind. It was, in truth,
An ordinary sight; but I should need
Colours and words that are unknown to me,
To paint the visionary dreaminess
Which, while I looked all round for my lost guide,
Invested moorland waste, and naked pool,
The beacon crowning the lone eminence,
The female and her garments vexed and torn
By the strong wind. When, in the blessed hour
Of early love, the loved one at my side,
I roamed, in daily presence of this scene,
Upon the naked pool and dreary crags,
And on the melancholy beacon, fell
A spirit of pleasure and youth's golden gleam;
And think ye not with radiance more sublime
For these remembrances, and for the power
They had left behind? So feeling comes in all
Of feeling, and diversity of strength
Attends us, if but once we have been strong.
Oh! mystery of man, from what a depth
Proceed thy honours. I am lost, but see
In simple childhood something of the base
On which thy greatness stands; but this I feel
That from thyself it comes, that thou must give
Else never canst receive. The days gone by
Return upon me almost from the dawn
Of life: the hiding places of man's power
Open, I would approach them, but they close
I see by glimpes now; when age comes on,
May scarcely see at all; and I would give
While yet we may, as far as words can give
Substance and life to what I feel, enshrining
Such is my hope, the spirit of the Past
For future restoration.—Yet another
Of these memorials:—

One Christmas-Eve,

On the glad eve of its dear holidays,
Feverish, and tired, and restless, I went forth
Into the fields, impatient for the sight
Of those led palfreys that should bear us home:
My brothers and myself. There rose a crag
That, from the meeting point of two highways
Ascending, overlooked them both, far stretched
Thither, uncertain on which road to fix
My expectation, thither I repaired,
Scout-like, and gained the summit; 'twas a day

tuous, dark, and wild, and on the grass
 half-sheltered by a naked wall;
 My right hand couched a single sheep,
 My left a blasted hawthorn stood;
 Those companions at my side, I watched,
 Gazing my eyes intensely, as the mist
 Permitted prospect of the copse
 In beneath. Ere we to school returned,—
 Early time,—ere we had been ten days
 Absent from my father's house, he died,
 And my three brothers, orphans then,
 Laid his body to the grave. The event,
 And the sorrow that it brought, appeared
 Unprecedented; and when I called to mind
 My so lately past, when from the crag
 I fell in such anxiety of hope;
 My late reflections of morality,
 The deepest passion, I bowed low
 To him, Who thus corrected my desires;

And, afterwards, the wind and sleety rain,
 And all the business of the elements,
 The single sheep, and the one blasted tree,
 And the bleak music from that old stone wall,
 The noise of wood and water, and the mist
 That on the line of each of those two roads
 Advanced in such indisputable shapes;
 All these were kindred spectacles and sounds
 To which I oft repaired, and thence would drink,
 As at a fountain; and on winter nights,
 Down to this very time, when storm and rain
 Beat on my roof, or, haply, at noon-day,
 While in a grove I walk, whose lofty trees,
 Laden with summer's thickest foliage, rock
 In a strong wind, some working of the spirit,
 Some inward agitations thence are brought,
 Whate'er their office, whether to beguile
 Thoughts over busy in the course they took,
 Or animate an hour of vacant ease.

BOOK THIRTEENTH.

IMAGINATION AND TASTE, HOW IMPAIRED AND RESTORED.

CONCLUDED.

Nature doth emotion come, and moods
 Of passion equally are Nature's gift:
 Her glory; these two attributes
 Her horns that constitute her strength.
 Genius, born to thrive by interchange
 Of calm and excitation, finds in her
 His true and purest friend; from her receives
 The energy by which he seeks the truth,
 Or that happy stillness of the mind
 Which fits him to receive it when unsought.

Benefit the humblest intellects
 Of each in their degree; 'tis mine
 To seek, what I myself have known and felt;
 My task! for words find easy way, inspired
 By truth, and confidence in truth.
 When in search of knowledge did I range
 Through all of human life, in heart and mind
 Engaged; but, the dawn beginning now
 To appear, 'twas proved that not in vain
 I had been taught to reverence a Power
 Which gave the visible quality and shape
 To the image of right reason; that matures

Her processes by steadfast laws; gives birth
 To no impatient or fallacious hopes,
 No heat of passion or excessive zeal,
 No vain conceits; provokes to no quick turns
 Of self-applauding intellect; but trains
 To meekness, and exalts by humble faith;
 Holds up before the mind intoxicate
 With present objects, and the busy dance
 Of things that pass away, a temperate show
 Of objects that endure; and by this course
 Disposes her, when over-fondly set
 On throwing off incumbrances, to seek
 In man, and in the frame of social life,
 Whate'er there is desirable and good
 Of kindred permanence, unchanged in form
 And function, or, through strict vicissitude
 Of life and death, revolving. Above all
 Were re-established now those watchful thoughts
 Which, seeing little worthy or sublime
 In what the Historian's pen so much delights
 To blazon—power and energy detached
 From moral purpose—early tutored me
 To look with feelings of fraternal love
 Upon the unassuming things that hold
 A silent station in this beautiful world.

Thus moderated, thus composed, I found

Once more in Man an object of delight,
Of pure imagination, and of love;
And, as the horizon of my mind enlarged,
Again I took the intellectual eye
For my instructor, studious more to see
Great truths, than touch and handle little ones.
Knowledge was given accordingly; my trust
Became more firm in feelings that had stood
The test of such a trial; clearer far
My sense of excellence—of right and wrong:
The promise of the present time retired
Into its true proportion; sanguine schemes,
Ambitious projects, pleased me less; I sought
For present good in life's familiar face,
And built thereon my hopes of good to come.

With settling judgments now of what would last
And what would disappear; prepared to find
Presumption, folly, madness, in the men
Who thrust themselves upon the passive world
As Rulers of the world; to see in these,
Even when the public welfare is their aim,
Plans without thought, or built on theories
Vague and unsound; and having brought the books
Of modern statists to their proper test,
Life, human life, with all its sacred claims
Of sex and age, and heaven-descended rights,
Mortal, or those beyond the reach of death;
And having thus discerned how dire a thing
Is worshipped in that idol proudly named
"The Wealth of Nations," where alone that wealth
Is lodged, and how increased; and having gained
A more judicious knowledge of the worth
And dignity of individual man,
No composition of the brain, but man
Of whom we read, the man whom we behold
With our own eyes—I could not but inquire—
Not with less interest than heretofore,
But greater, though in spirit more subdued—
Why is this glorious creature to be found
One only in ten thousand? What one is,
Why may not millions be? What bars are thrown
By Nature in the way of such a hope?
Our animal appetites and daily wants,
Are these obstructions insurmountable?
If not, then others vanish into air.
"Inspect the basis of the social pile:
Inquire," said I, "how much of mental power
And genuine virtue they possess who live
By bodily toil, labour exceeding far
Their due proportion, under all the weight
Of that injustice which upon ourselves
Ourselves entail." Such estimate to frame
I chiefly looked (what need to look beyond?)

Among the natural abodes of men,
Fields with their rural works; recalled to mind
My earliest notions, with these compared
The observations made in later youth,
And to that day continued.—For, the time
Had never been when throes of mighty Nature
And the world's tumult unto me could yield,
How far see'er transported and possessed,
Full measure of content; but still I craved
An intermingling of distinct regards
And truths of individual sympathy
Nearer ourselves. Such often might be gleaned
From the great City, else it must have proved
To me a heart-depressing wilderness;
But much was wanting: therefore did I turn
To you, ye pathways, and ye lonely roads,
Sought you enriched with everything I prized,
With human kindnesses and simple joys.

Oh! next to one dear state of bliss, ~~reaching~~
Alas! to few in this untoward world,
The bliss of walking daily in life's prime
Through field or forest with the maid we love,
While yet our hearts are young, while yet we
breathe
Nothing but happiness, in some lone nook,
Deep vale, or any where, the home of both.
From which it would be misery to stir
Oh! next to such enjoyment of our youth,
In my esteem, next to such dear delight,
Was that of wandering on from day to day
Where I could meditate in peace, and call
Knowledge that step by step might lead me on
To wisdom, or, as lightsome as a bird
Wafted upon the wind from distant sands,
Sing notes of greeting to strange trees or groves,
Which lacked not voice to welcome me in turn
And, when that pleasant toil had ceased to please,
Converse with men, where if we meet a face
We almost meet a friend, on naked heaths
With long long ways before, by cottage bench,
Or well-spring where the weary traveller rests.

Who doth not love to follow with his eye
The windings of a public way! the sight,
Familiar object as it is, hath wrought
On my imagination since the morn
Of childhood, when a disappearing line,
One daily present to my eye, that crossed
The naked summit of a far-off hill
Beyond the limits that my feet had trod,
Was like an invitation into space
Boundless, or guide into eternity.
Yes, something of the grandeur which invests

iner who sails the roaring sea
 storm and darkness, early in my mind
 del, too, the wanderers of the earth;
 r as much, and loveliness far more.
 ve I been by strolling Bedlamites;
 any other uncouth vagrants (passed
 have walked with quicker step; but why
 te of this? When I began to enquire,
 h and question those I met, and speak
 reserve to them, the lonely roads
 en schools in which I daily read
 ost delight the passions of mankind,
 r by words, looks, sighs, or tears, revealed;
 w into the depth of human souls,
 at appear to have no depth at all
 ess eyes. And—now convinced at heart
 de those formalities, to which
 erweening trust alone we give
 ne of Education, have to do
 al feeling and just sense; how vain
 spondence with the talking world
 o the most; and called to make good search
 estate, by doom of Nature yoked
 d, be therefore yoked with ignorance;
 be indeed so hard to rear,
 ellectual strength so rare a boon—
 such walks still more, for there I found
 my hope, and to my pleasure peace
 adiness, and healing and repose
 r angry passion. There I heard,
 ouths of men obscure and lowly, truths
 with honour; sounds in unison
 tiest promises of good and fair.

are who think that strong affection, love
 oy whatever name, is falsely deemed
 o use a term which they would use,
 r nature; that its growth requires
 ent, leisure, language purified
 ers studied and elaborate;
 oao feels such passion in its strength
 e within the very light and air
 eous usages refined by art.
 it, where oppression worse than death
 the being at his birth, where grace
 re hath been utterly unknown,
 erty and labour in excess
 y to day pre-occupy the ground
 flections, and to Nature's self
 a deeper nature; there, indeed,
 not be; nor does it thrive with ease
 the close and overcrowded haunts
 , where the human heart is sick,
 eye feeds it not, and cannot feed.

—Yes, in those wanderings deeply did I feel
 How we mislead each other; above all,
 How books mislead us, seeking their reward
 From judgments of the wealthy Few, who see
 By artificial lights; how they debase
 The Many for the pleasure of those Few;
 Effeminately level down the truth
 To certain general notions, for the sake
 Of being understood at once, or else
 Through want of better knowledge in the heads
 That framed them; flattering self-conceit with
 words,
 That, while they most ambitiously set forth
 Extrinsic differences, the outward marks
 Whereby society has parted man
 From man, neglect the universal heart.

Here, calling up to mind what then I saw,
 A youthful traveller, and see daily now
 In the familiar circuit of my home,
 Here might I pause, and bend in reverence
 To Nature, and the power of human minds,
 To men as they are men within themselves.
 How oft high service is performed within,
 When all the external man is rude in show,—
 Not like a temple rich with pomp and gold,
 But a mere mountain chapel, that protects
 Its simple worshippers from sun and shower.
 Of these, said I, shall be my song; of these,
 If future years mature me for the task,
 Will I record the praises, making verse
 Deal boldly with substantial things; in truth
 And sanctity of passion, speak of these,
 That justice may be done, obedience paid
 Where it is due: thus haply shall I teach,
 Inspire; through unadulterated ears
 Pour rapture, tenderness, and hope,—my theme
 No other than the very heart of man,
 As found among the best of those who live,
 Not unexalted by religious faith,
 Nor uninformed by books, good books, though few,
 In Nature's presence: thence may I select
 Sorrow, that is not sorrow, but delight;
 And miserable love, that is not pain
 To hear of, for the glory that redounds
 Therefrom to human kind, and what we are.
 Be mine to follow with no timid step
 Where knowledge leads me: it shall be my pride
 That I have dared to tread this holy ground,
 Speaking no dream, but things oracular;
 Matter not lightly to be heard by those
 Who to the letter of the outward promise
 Do read the invisible soul; by men adroit
 In speech, and for communion with the world

Accomplished ; minds whose faculties are then
Most active when they are most eloquent,
And elevated most when most admired.
Men may be found of other mould than these,
Who are their own upholders, to themselves
Encouragement, and energy, and will,
Expressing liveliest thoughts in lively words
As native passion dictates. Others, too,
There are among the walks of homely life
Still higher, men for contemplation framed,
Shy, and unpractised in the strife of phrase ;
Meek men, whose very souls perhaps would sink
Beneath them, summoned to such intercourse :
Theirs is the language of the heavens, the power,
The thought, the image, and the silent joy :
Words are but under-agents in their souls ;
When they are grasping with their greatest
strength,

They do not breathe among them : this I speak
In gratitude to God, Who feeds our hearts
For His own service ; knoweth, loveth us,
When we are unregarded by the world.

Also, about this time did I receive
Convictions still more strong than heretofore,
Not only that the inner frame is good,
And graciously composed, but that, no less,
Nature for all conditions wants not power
To consecrate, if we have eyes to see,
The outside of her creatures, and to breathe
Grandeur upon the very humblest face
Of human life. I felt that the array
Of act and circumstance, and visible form,
Is mainly to the pleasure of the mind
What passion makes them ; that meanwhile the
forms

Of Nature have a passion in themselves,
That intermingles with those works of man
To which she summons him ; although the works
Be mean, have nothing lofty of their own ;
And that the Genius of the Poet hence
May boldly take his way among mankind
Wherever Nature leads ; that he hath stood
By Nature's side among the men of old,
And so shall stand for ever. Dearest Friend !
If thou partake the animating faith
That Poets, even as Prophets, each with each
Connected in a mighty scheme of truth,
Have each his own peculiar faculty,
Heaven's gift, a sense that fits him to perceive
Objects unseen before, thou wilt not blame
The humblest of this band who dares to hope
That unto him hath also been vouchsafed
An insight that in some sort he possesses,

A privilege whereby a work of his,
Proceeding from a source of untaught things,
Creative and enduring, may become
A power like one of Nature's. To a hope
Not less ambitious once among the wilds
Of Sarum's Plain, my youthful spirit was raised ;
There, as I ranged at will the pastoral downs
Trackless and smooth, or paced the bare white
roads

Lengthening in solitude their dreary line,
Time with his return of ages fled *Backward*—
Backwards, nor checked his flight until I saw
Our dim ancestral Past in vision clear ;
Saw multitudes of men, and, here and there,
A single Briton clothed in wolf-skin vest,
With shield and stone-axe, stride across the wold ;
The voice of spears was heard, the rattling spear
Shaken by arms of mighty bone, in strength,
Long mouldered, of barbaric majesty.
I called on Darkness—but before the word
Was uttered, midnight darkness seemed to take
All objects from my sight ; and lo ! again
The Desert visible by dismal flames ;
It is the sacrificial altar, fed
With living men—how deep the groans ! the voice
Of those that crowd the giant wicker thrills
The monumental hillocks, and the pomp
Is for both worlds, the living and the dead.
At other moments—(for through that wide waste
Three summer days I roamed) where'er the Plain
Was figured o'er with circles, lines, or mounds,
That yet survive, a work, as some divine,
Shaped by the Druids, so to represent
Their knowledge of the heavens, and image forth
The constellations—gently was I charmed
Into a waking dream, a reverie
That, with believing eyes, where'er I turned,
Beheld long-bearded teachers, with white wand
Uplifted, pointing to the starry sky,
Alternately, and plain below, while breath
Of music swayed their motions, and the waste
Rejoiced with them and me in those sweet sounds.

This for the past, and things that may be rieved
Or fancied in the obscurity of years
From monumental hints : and thou, O Friend !
Pleased with some unpremeditated strains
That served those wanderings to beguile, hast mad
That then and there my mind had exercised
Upon the vulgar forms of present things,
The actual world of our familiar days,
Yet higher power ; had caught from them a tone,
An image, and a character, by books
Not hitherto reflected. Call we this

judgment—and yet why? for *then*
 strangers; and I may not speak
 fully of verse, however rude,
 by young imagination, trained
 t City, broke like light from far.
 each man's Mind is to herself
 d judge; and I remember well
 's every-day appearances
 bout this time to gain clear sight

Of a new world—a world, too, that was fit
 To be transmitted, and to other eyes
 Made visible; as ruled by those fixed laws
 Whence spiritual dignity originates,
 Which do both give it being and maintain
 A balance, an ennobling interchange
 Of action from without and from within;
 The excellence, pure function, and best power
 Both of the object seen, and eye that sees.

BOOK FOURTEENTH.

CONCLUSION.

hose excursions (may they ne'er
 remembrance !) through the Northern
 ts
 ranging with a youthful friend,
 gelert's huts at couching-time,
 ard took my way, to see the sun
 the top of Snowdon. To the door
 cottage at the mountain's base
 and roused the shepherd who attends
 turous stranger's steps, a trusty guide;
 red by short refreshment, sallied forth.

close, warm, breezeless summer night,
 and glaring, with a dripping fog
 and thick that covered all the sky;
 couraged, we began to climb
 ain-side. The mist soon girt us round,
 ordinary travellers' talk
 onductor, pensively we sank
 commerce with his private thoughts:
 ve breast the ascent, and by myself
 ng either seen or heard that checked
 ings or diverted, save that once
 erd's lurcher, who, among the crags,
 joy unearthed a hedgehog, teased
 up prey with barkings turbulent.
 adventure, for even such it seemed
 ld place and at the dead of night,
 and forgotten, on we wound
 as before. With forehead bent
 , as if in opposition set
 enemy, I panted up
 r pace, and no less eager thoughts.
 t we wear a midnight hour away,

Ascending at loose distance each from each,
 And I, as chanced, the foremost of the band;
 When at my feet the ground appeared to brighten,
 And with a step or two seemed brighter still;
 Nor was time given to ask or learn the cause,
 For instantly a light upon the turf
 Fell like a flash, and lo! as I looked up,
 The Moon hung naked in a firmament
 Of azure without cloud, and at my feet
 Rested a silent sea of hoary mist. *The Vision*
 A hundred hills their dusky backs upheaved
 All over this still ocean; and beyond,
 Far, far beyond, the solid vapours stretched,
 In headlands, tongues, and promontory shapes,
 Into the main Atlantic, that appeared
 To dwindle, and give up his majesty,
 Usurped upon far as the sight could reach.
 Not so the ethereal vault; encroachment none
 Was there, nor loss; only the inferior stars
 Had disappeared, or shed a fainter light
 In the clear presence of the full-orbed Moon,
 Who, from her sovereign elevation, gazed
 Upon the billowy ocean, as it lay
 All meek and silent, save that through a rift—
 Not distant from the shore whereon we stood,
 A fixed, abysmal, gloomy, breathing-place—
 Mounted the roar of waters, torrents, streams
 Innumerable, roaring with one voice!
 Heard over earth and sea, and, in that hour,
 For so it seemed, felt by the starry heavens.

When into air had partially dissolved
 That vision, given to spirits of the night
 And three chance human wanderers, in calm
 thought
 Reflected, it appeared to me the type
 Of a majestic intellect, its acts

And its possessions, what it has and craves,
 What in itself it is, and would become.
 There I beheld the emblem of a mind
 That feeds upon infinity, that broods
 Over the dark abyss, intent to hear
 Its voices issuing forth to silent light
 In one continuous stream; a mind sustained
 By recognitions of transcendent power,
 In sense conducting to ideal form,
 In soul of more than mortal privilege.
 One function, above all, of such a mind
 Had Nature shadowed there, by putting forth,
 Mid circumstances awful and sublime,
 That mutual domination which she loves
 To exert upon the face of outward things.
 So moulded, joined, abstracted, so endowed
 With interchangeable supremacy,
 That men, least sensitive, see, hear, perceive,
 And cannot choose but feel. The power, which all
 Acknowledge when thus moved, which Nature thus
 To bodily sense exhibits, is the express
 Resemblance of that glorious faculty
 That higher minds bear with them as their own.
 This is the very spirit in which they deal
 With the whole compass of the universe:
 They from their native selves can send abroad
 Kindred mutations; for themselves create
 A like existence; and, whenever it dawns
 Created for them, catch it, or are caught
 By its inevitable mastery,
 Like angels stopped upon the wing by sound
 Of harmony from Heaven's remotest spheres.
 Them the enduring and the transient both
 Serve to exalt; they build up greatest things
 From least suggestions; ever on the watch,
 Willing to work and to be wrought upon,
 They need not extraordinary calls
 To rouse them, in a world of life they live,
 By sensible impressions not enthralled,
 But by their quickening impulse made more
 prompt
 To hold fit converse with the spiritual world,
 And with the generations of mankind
 Spread over time, past, present, and to come,
 Age after age, till Time shall be no more.
 Such minds are truly from the Deity,
 For they are Powers; and hence the highest bliss
 That flesh can know is theirs—the consciousness
 Of Whom they are, habitually infused
 Through every image and through every thought,
 And all affections by communion raised
 From earth to heaven, from human to divine;
 Hence endless occupation for the Soul,
 Whether discursive or intuitive;

Hence cheerfulness for acts of daily life,
 Emotions which best foresight need not feign
 Most worthy then of trust when most intense
 Hence, amid ills that vex and wrongs that
 Our hearts—if here the words of *Holy Writ*
 May with fit reverence be applied—that peace
 Which passeth understanding, that repose
 In moral judgments which from this power
 Must come, or will by man be sought in vain.

Oh! who is he that hath his whole life
 Preserved, enlarged, this freedom in him
 For this alone is genuine liberty.
 Where is the favoured being who hath led
 That course unchecked, unerring, and unceasing
 In one perpetual progress smooth and bold
 A humbler destiny have we retraced,
 And told of lapse and hesitating choice,
 And backward wanderings along thorny ways
 Yet—compassed round by mountain walls
 Within whose solemn temple I received
 My earliest visitations, careless then
 Of what was given me; and which now I
 A meditative, oft a suffering man—
 Do I declare—in accents which, from that
 Deriving cheerful confidence, shall blend
 Their modulation with these vocal strains
 That, whatsoever falls my better mind,
 Revolving with the accidents of life,
 May have sustained, that, howsoever mine
 Never did I, in quest of right and wrong
 Tamper with conscience from a private motive
 Nor was in any public hope the dupe
 Of selfish passions, nor did ever yield
 Wilfully to mean cares or low pursuits,
 But shrunk with apprehensive jealousy
 From every combination which might
 The tendency, too potent in itself,
 Of use and custom to bow down the soul
 Under a growing weight of vulgar sense
 And substitute a universe of death
 For that which moves with light and life
 Actual, divine, and true. To fear and
 To love as prime and chief, for there is
 Be this ascribed; to early intercourse,
 In presence of sublime or beautiful forms
 With the adverse principles of pain and
 Evil as one is rashly named by men
 Who know not what they speak. By lot
 All lasting grandeur, by pervading love
 That gone, we are as dust.—Behold then
 In balmy spring-time full of rising flow
 And joyous creatures; see that pair, the
 And the lamb's mother, and their tender

h thee to the heart ; thou callest this
e,
naptly so, for love it is,
arries thee. In some green bower
be not alone, but have thou there
who is thy choice of all the world :
ger, listening, gazing, with delight
ed, but delight how pitiable !
s love by a still higher love
ed, love that breathes not without awe ;
adores, but on the knees of prayer,
inspired ; that frees from chains the soul,
union with the purest, best,
orn passions, on the wings of praise
tribute to the Almighty's Throne.

ritual Love acts not nor can exist
magination, which, in truth, ^{Imagination}
other name for absolute power ^{and}
est insight, amplitude of mind, ^{Love}
on in her most exalted mood.
ty hath been the feeding source
g labour : we have traced the stream
blind cavern whence is faintly heard
nurmur ; followed it to light
day ; accompanied its course
e ways of Nature, for a time
; of it bewildered and engulfed ;
n it greeting as it rose once more
h, reflecting from its placid breast
s of man and face of human life ;
7, from its progress have we drawn
ife endless, the sustaining thought
Being, Eternity, and God.

ation having been our theme,
th that intellectual Love,
are each in each, and cannot stand
7.—Here must thou be, O Man !
thyself ; no Helper hast thou here ;
best thou in singleness thy state :
can divide with thee this work :
lary hand can intervene
i this ability ; 'tis thine,
e and vital principle is thine
esses of thy nature, far
reach of outward fellowship,
t thine at all. But joy to him,
him who here hath sown, hath laid
foundation of his future years !
at friendship, all that love can do,
darling countenance can look
oice utter, to complete the man,
m, made imperfect in himself,

All shall be his : and he whose soul hath risen
Up to the height of feeling intellect
Shall want no humbler tenderness ; his heart
Be tender as a nursing mother's heart ;
Of female softness shall his life be full,
Of humble cares and delicate desires,
Mild interests and gentlest sympathies.

Child of my parents ! Sister of my soul !
Thanks in sincerest verse have been elsewhere
Poured out for all the early tenderness
Which I from thee imbibed : and 'tis most true
That later seasons owed to thee no less ;
For, spite of thy sweet influence and the touch
Of kindred hands that opened out the springs
Of genial thought in childhood, and in spite
Of all that unassisted I had marked
In life or nature of those charms minute
That win their way into the heart by stealth
(Still to the very going-out of youth)
I too exclusively esteemed *that* love,
And sought *that* beauty, which, as Milton sings,
Hath terror in it. Thou didst soften down
This over-sternness ; but for thee, dear Friend !
My soul, too reckless of mild grace, had stood
In her original self too confident,
Retained too long a countenance severe ;
A rock with torrents roaring, with the clouds
Familiar, and a favourite of the stars :
But thou didst plant its crevices with flowers,
Hang it with shrubs that twinkle in the breeze,
And teach the little birds to build their nests
And warble in its chambers. At a time
When Nature, destined to remain so long
Foremost in my affections, had fallen back
Into a second place, pleased to become
A handmaid to a nobler than herself,
When every day brought with it some new sense
Of exquisite regard for common things,
And all the earth was budding with these gifts
Of more refined humanity, thy breath,
Dear Sister ! was a kind of gentler spring
That went before my steps. Thereafter came
One whom with thee friendship had early paired ;
She came, no more a phantom to adorn
A moment, but an inmate of the heart,
And yet a spirit, there for me enshrined
To penetrate the lofty and the low ;
Even as one essence of pervading light
Shines, in the brightest of ten thousand stars,
And, the meek worm that feeds her lonely lamp
Couched in the dewy grass.

With such a theme,
Coleridge ! with this my argument, of thee

Shall I be silent? O capacious Soul!
 Placed on this earth to love and understand,
 And from thy presence ached the light of love,
 Shall I be mute, ere thou be spoken of?
 Thy kindred influence to my heart of hearts
 Did also find its way. Thus fear relaxed
 Her over-weening grasp; thus thoughts and things
 In the self-haunting spirit learned to take
 More rational proportions; mystery,
 The incumbent mystery of sense and soul,
 Of life and death, time and eternity,
 Admitted more habitually a mild
 Interposition—a serene delight
 In closer gathering cares, such as become
 A human creature, howsoever endowed,
 Poet, or destined for a humbler name;
 And so the deep enthusiastic joy,
 The rapture of the hallelujah sent
 From all that breathes and is, was chastened,
 stenned

And balanced by pathetic truth, by trust
 In hopeful reason, leaning on the stay
 Of Providence; and in reverence for duty,
 Here, if need be, struggling with storms, and there
 Strewing in peace life's humblest ground with
 herbs,

At every season green, sweet at all hours.

And now, O Friend! this history is brought
 To its appointed close: the discipline
 And consummation of a Poet's mind,
 In everything that stood most prominent,
 Have faithfully been pictured; we have reached
 The time (our guiding object from the first)
 When we may, not presumptuously, I hope,
 Suppose my powers so far confirmed, and such
 My knowledge, as to make me capable
 Of building up a Work that shall endure.
 Yet much hath been omitted, as need was;
 Of books how much! and even of the other wealth
 That is collected among woods and fields,
 Far more: for Nature's secondary grace
 Hath hitherto been barely touched upon,
 The charm more superficial that attends
 Her works, as they present to Fancy's choice
 Apt illustrations of the moral world,
 Caught at a glance, or traced with curious pains.

Finally, and above all, O Friend! (I speak
 With due regret) how much is overlooked
 In human nature and her subtle ways,
 As studied first in our own hearts, and then
 In life among the passions of mankind,
 Varying their composition and their hue,

Where'er we move, under the diverse shapes
 That individual character presents
 To an attentive eye. For progress meet,
 Along this intricate and difficult path,
 What'er was wanting, something had I gained,
 As one of many schoolfellows compelled,
 In hardy independence, to stand up
 Amid conflicting interests, and the shock
 Of various tempers; to endure and note
 What was not understood, though known to be;
 Among the mysteries of love and hate,
 Honour and shame, looking to right and left,
 Unchecked by innocence too delicate,
 And moral notions too intolerant,
 Sympathies too contracted. Hence, when called
 To take a station among men, the step
 Was easier, the transition more secure,
 More profitable also; for, the mind
 Learns from such timely exercise to keep
 In wholesome separation the two natures,
 The one that feels, the other that observes.

Yet one word more of personal concern;—
 Since I withdrew unwillingly from France,
 I led an undomestic wanderer's life,
 In London chiefly harboured, whence I roamed,
 Tarrying at will in many a pleasant spot
 Of rural England's cultivated vale
 Or Cambrian solitudes. A youth—(he bore
 The name of Calvert—it shall live, if words
 Of mine can give it life,) in firm belief
 That by endowments not from me withheld
 Good might be furthered—in his last decay
 By a bequest sufficient for my needs
 Enabled me to pause for choice, and walk
 At large and unrestrained, nor damped too soon
 By mortal cares. Himself no Poet, yet
 Far less a common follower of the world,
 He deemed that my pursuits and labours lay
 Apart from all that leads to wealth, or even
 A necessary maintenance insures,
 Without some hazard to the finer sense;
 He cleared a passage for me, and the stream
 Flowed in the bent of Nature.

Having now
 Told what best merits mention, further pause
 Our present purpose seems not to require,
 And I have other tasks. Recall to mind
 The mood in which this labour was begun,
 O Friend! The termination of my course
 Is nearer now, much nearer, yet even then,
 In that distraction and intense desire,
 I said unto the life which I had lived,
 Where art thou! Hear I not a voice from thee

'tis reproach to hear? Anon I rose
on wings, and saw beneath me stretched
prospect of the world which I had been
was; and hence this Song, which like a lark
protracted, in the unwearied heavens
ing, and often with more plaintive voice
with attempered and her deep-drawn sighs,
entering all in love, and in the end
atulant, if rightly understood.

ether to me shall be allotted life,
with life, power to accomplish aught of worth,
will be deemed no insufficient plea
having given the story of myself,
uncertain: but, beloved Friend!

, looking back, thou seest, in clearer view
any liveliest sight of yesterday,
summer, under whose indulgent skies,
smooth Quantock's airy ridge we roved
ecked, or loitered 'mid her sylvan combs,
in bewitching words, with happy heart,
chaunt the vision of that Ancient Man,
right-eyed Mariner, and rueful woes
utter of the Lady Christabel;

, associate with such labour, steeped
in forgetfulness the livelong hours,
mourning of him who, joyous hap, was found,
the perils of his moonlight ride,
the loud waterfall; or her who sate
sery near the miserable Thorn;

thou dost to that summer turn thy
thoughts,

past before thee all which then we were,
see, in memory of that happiness,
I be known, by thee at least, my Friend!
that the history of a Poet's mind
our not unworthy of regard:
see the work shall justify itself.

last and later portions of this gift

Have been prepared, not with the buoyant spirits
That were our daily portion when we first
Together wantoned in wild Poesy,
But, under pressure of a private grief,
Keen and enduring, which the mind and heart,
That in this meditative history
Have been laid open, needs must make me feel
More deeply, yet enable me to bear
More firmly; and a comfort now hath risen
From hope that thou art near, and wilt be soon
Restored to us in renovated health;
When, after the first mingling of our tears,
'Mong other consolations, we may draw
Some pleasure from this offering of my love.

Oh! yet a few short years of useful life,
And all will be complete, thy race be run,
Thy monument of glory will be raised;
Then, though (too weak to tread the ways of truth)
This age fall back to old idolatry,
Though men return to servitude as fast
As the tide ebbs, to ignominy and shame
By nations sink together, we shall still
Find solace—knowing what we have learnt to know,
Rich in true happiness if allowed to be
Faithful alike in forwarding a day
Of firmer trust, joint labourers in the work
(Should Providence such grace to us vouchsafe)
Of their deliverance, surely yet to come.
Prophets of Nature, we to them will speak
A lasting inspiration, sanctified
By reason, blest by faith: what we have loved,
Others will love, and we will teach them how;
Instruct them how the mind of man becomes
A thousand times more beautiful than the earth
On which he dwells, above this frame of things
(Which, 'mid all revolution in the hopes
And fears of men, doth still remain unchanged)
In beauty exalted, as it is itself
Of quality and fabric more divine.

THE EXCURSION.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM, EARL OF LONSDALE, &c.

ETC. ETC.

OFF, through thy fair domains, illustrious Peer!
 In youth I reined, on youthful pleasures bent;
 And roused in rocky cell or sylvan tent,
 Beside swift-flowing Lethe's current clear.
 —Now, by thy care befriended, I appear
 Before thee, LONSDALE, and this Work present,
 A token (may it prove a monument!)

Of high respect and gratitude steeped,
 Gladly would I have waited till my
 Had reached its close; but Life has
 And Hope full oft fallacious as a dream.
 Therefore, for what is here produced,
 Thy favour: trusting that thou wilt
 The offering, though imperfect, prize.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Rydal Mount, Westmoreland,
 July 29, 1814.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1814.

THE Title-page announces that this is only a portion of a poem; and the Reader must be here apprised that it belongs to the second part of a long and laborious Work, which is to consist of three parts. The Author will candidly acknowledge that, if the first of these had been completed, and in such a manner as to satisfy his own mind, he should have preferred the natural order of publication, and have given that to the world first; but, as the second division of the Work was designed to refer more to passing events, and to an existing state of things, than the others were meant to do, more continuous exertion was naturally bestowed upon it, and greater progress made here than in the rest of the poem; and as this part does not depend upon the preceding, to a degree which will materially injure its own peculiar interest, the Author, complying with the earnest entreaties of some valued Friends, presents the following pages to the Public.

It may be proper to state whence the poem, of which *The Excursion* is a part, derives its Title of *THE RECLUSE*.—Several years ago, when the

Author retired to his native moor, in the hope of being enabled to construct a poem that might live, it was a reasonable supposition that he should take a review of his own mind, and how far Nature and Education had prepared him for such employment. As such preparation, he undertook to record the origin and progress of his own poem, and was acquainted with them. That to a dear Friend, most distinguished by his knowledge and genius, and to whom his Intellect is deeply indebted, has been the result of the investigation, and to it was a determination to compose a poem, containing views of Man, Nature, and to be entitled, the *Recluse*; the principal subject the sensations of a poet living in retirement.—The poem is biographical, and conducts the Author's mind to the point when he began to hope that his faculties were suited for entering upon the arduous labour proposed to himself; and the two

kind of relation to each other, if he may so
 as himself, as the ante-chapel has to the body
 gothic church. Continuing this allusion, he
 be permitted to add, that his minor Pieces,
 have been long before the Public, when they
 be properly arranged, will be found by the
 ive Reader to have such connection with the
 Work as may give them claim to be likened
 little cells, oratories, and sepulchral recesses,
 arily included in those edifices.

The Author would not have deemed himself
 ed in saying, upon this occasion, so much of
 mances either unfinished, or unpublished, if
 d not thought that the labour bestowed by him
 what he has heretofore and now laid before
 ublic, entitled him to candid attention for
 a statement as he thinks necessary to throw
 upon his endeavours to please and, he would
 to benefit his countrymen.—Nothing further
 be added, than that the first and third parts
 e Recluse will consist chiefly of meditations
 Author's own person; and that in the inter-
 te part (The Excursion) the intervention of
 eters speaking is employed, and something of
 natic form adopted.

is not the Author's intention formally to
 nce a system: it was more animating to him
 ceed in a different course; and if he shall
 d in conveying to the mind clear thoughts,
 images, and strong feelings, the Reader will
 no difficulty in extracting the system for him-
 And in the mean time the following passage,
 from the conclusion of the first book of The
 se, may be acceptable as a kind of *Prospectus*
 design and scope of the whole Poem.

Man, on Nature, and on Human Life,
 ; in solitude, I oft perceive
 ains of imagery before me rise,
 panied by feelings of delight
 or with no unpleasing sadness mixed;
 am conscious of affecting thoughts
 ar remembrances, whose presence soothes
 nates the Mind, intent to weigh
 d and evil of our mortal state.
 ese emotions, whence-so'er they come,
 er from breath of outward circumstance,
 n the Soul—an impulse to herself—
 I give utterance in numerous verse.
 h, of Grandeur, Beauty, Love, and Hope,
 melancholy Fear subdued by Faith;
 ed consolations in distress;
 ul strength, and intellectual Power;
 n widest commonalty spread;
 ndividual Mind that keeps her own
 e retirement, subject there
 science only, and the law supreme
 Intelligence which governs all—
 —'fit audience let me find though few!

So prayed, more gaining than he asked, the Bard—
 In holiest mood. Urania, I shall need
 Thy guidance, or a greater Muse, if such
 Descend to earth or dwell in highest heaven!
 For I must tread on shadowy ground, must sink
 Deep—and, aloft ascending, breathe in worlds
 To which the heaven of heavens is but a veil.
 All strength—all terror, single or in bands,
 That ever was put forth in personal form—
 Jehovah—with his thunder, and the choir
 Of shouting Angels, and the empyreal thrones—
 I pass them unalarmed. Not Chaos, not
 The darkest pit of lowest Erebus,
 Nor aught of blinder vacancy, scooped out
 By help of dreams—can breed such fear and awe
 As fall upon us often when we look
 Into our Minds, into the Mind of Man—
 My haunt, and the main region of my song.
 —Beauty—a living Presence of the earth,
 Surpassing the most fair ideal Forms
 Which craft of delicate Spirits hath composed
 From earth's materials—waits upon my steps;
 Pitches her tents before me as I move,
 An hourly neighbour. Paradise, and groves
 Elysian, Fortunate Fields—like those of old
 Sought in the Atlantic Main—why should they be
 A history only of departed things,
 Or a mere fiction of what never was?
 For the discerning intellect of Man,
 When wedded to this goodly universe
 In love and holy passion, shall find these
 A simple produce of the common day.
 —I, long before the blissful hour arrives,
 Would chant, in lonely peace, the spousal verse
 Of this great consummation:—and, by words
 Which speak of nothing more than what we are,
 Would I arouse the sensual from their sleep
 Of Death, and win the vacant and the vain
 To noble raptures; while my voice proclaims
 How exquisitely the individual Mind
 (And the progressive powers perhaps no less
 Of the whole species) to the external World
 Is fitted:—and how exquisitely, too—
 Theme this but little heard of among men—
 The external World is fitted to the Mind;
 And the creation (by no lower name
 Can it be called) which they with blended might
 Accomplish:—this is our high argument.
 —Such grateful haunts foregoing, if I oft
 Must turn elsewhere—to travel near the tribes
 And fellowships of men, and see ill sights
 Of madding passions mutually inflamed;
 Must hear Humanity in fields and groves
 Pipe solitary anguish; or must hang
 Brooding above the fierce confederate storm
 Of sorrow, barricaded evermore
 Within the walls of cities—may these sounds
 Have their authentic comment; that even these
 Hearing, I be not downcast or forlorn!—
 Descend, prophetic Spirit! that inspir'st
 The human Soul of universal earth,
 Dreaming on things to come; and dost possess
 A metropolitan temple in the hearts
 Of mighty Poets: upon me bestow
 A gift of genuine insight; that my Song
 With star-like virtue in its place may shine,
 Shedding benignant influence, and secure,

Itself, from all malevolent effect
Of those mutations that extend their sway
Throughout the nether sphere!—And if with this
I mix more lowly matter, with the thing
Contemplated, describe the Mind and Man
Contemplating; and who, and what he was—
The transitory Being that beheld
This Vision; when and where, and how he lived;—
Be not this labour useless. If such theme

May sort with highest objects, then—dread Power!
Whose gracious favour is the primal source
Of all illumination—may my Life
Express the Image of a better time,
More wise desires, and simpler manners,—name
My Heart in genial freedom!—all pure thoughts
Be with me;—so shall thy unfaultering love
Guide, and support, and cheer me to the end!”

BOOK FIRST.

THE WANDERER.

ARGUMENT.

A summer forenoon.—The Author reaches a ruined Cottage upon a Common, and there meets with a revered Friend, the Wanderer, of whose education and course of life he gives an account.—The Wanderer, while resting under the shade of the Trees that surround the Cottage, relates the History of his last Inhabitant.

’Twas summer, and the sun had mounted high:
Southward the landscape indistinctly glared
Through a pale steam; but all the northern downs,
In clearest air ascending, showed far off
A surface dappled o’er with shadows flung
From brooding clouds; shadows that lay in spots
Determined and unmoved, with steady beams
Of bright and pleasant sunshine interpose!;
To him most pleasant who on soft cool moss
Extends his careless limbs along the front
Of some huge cave, whose rocky ceiling casts
A twilight of its own, an ample shade,
Where the wren warbles, while the dreaming man,
Half conscious of the soothing melody,
With side-long eyes looks out upon the scene,
By power of that impending covert, thrown,
To finer distance. Mine was at that hour
Far other lot, yet with good hope that soon
Under a shade as grateful I should find
Rest, and be welcomed there to live her joy.
Across a bare wide Common I was toiling
With languid steps that by the slippery turf
Were baffled; nor could my weak arm disperse
The host of insects gathering round my face,
And ever with me as I paced along

Upon that open moorland stood a grove,
The wished-for port to which my course was bound.
Thither I came, and there, amid the gloom
Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms,
Appeared a roofless Hut; four naked walls
That stared upon each other!—I looked round,

And to my wish and to my hope espied
The Friend I sought; a Man of reverend age,
But stout and hale, for travel unimpaired.
There was he seen upon the cottage-bench,
Recumbent in the shade, as if asleep;
An iron-pointed staff lay at his side.

Him had I marked the day before—alone
And stationed in the public way, with face
Turned toward the sun then setting, while that day
Afforded, to the figure of the man
Detained for contemplation or repose,
Graceful support; his countenance as he stood
Was hidden from my view, and he remained
Unrecognised; but, stricken by the sight,
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad congratulation we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting.—For the night
We parted, nothing willingly; and now
He by appointment waited for me here,
Under the covert of these clustering elms.

We were tried Friends: amid a pleasant tale
In the antique market-village where was passed
My school-time, an apartment he had owned,
To which at intervals the Wanderer drew,
And found a kind of home or harbour there.
He loved me; from a swarm of rosy boys
Singled out me, as he in sport would say,
For my grave looks, too thoughtful for my years.
As I grew up, it was my best delight
To be his chosen comrade. Many a time,
On holidays, we rambled through the woods.
We sat—we walked; he pleased me with report
Of things which he had seen; and often touched
Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turned inward; or at my request would sing
Old songs, the product of his native hills;
A skilful distribution of sweet sounds,
Feeding the soul, and eagerly imbibed
As cool refreshing water, by the care

dustrious husbandman, diffused
 a parched meadow-ground, in time of
 ought.
 er welcome found his pure discourse :
 cious when in riper days I learned
 with care his words, and to rejoice
 in presence of his dignity !

many are the Poets that are sown
 re ; men endowed with highest gifts,
 n and the faculty divine ;
 ing the accomplishment of verse,
 in the docile season of their youth,
 nished them to acquire, through lack
 e and the inspiring aid of books,
 by a temper too severe,
 backwardness afraid of shame)
 ng e'er, as life advanced, been led
 nstance to take unto the height
 sure of themselves, these favoured Beings,
 scattered few, live out their time,
 ing that which they possess within,
 o the grave, unthought of. Strongest minds
 those of whom the noisy world
 ist ; else surely this Man had not left
 as unrevealed and unproclaimed.
 ie mind was filled with inward light,
 thout distinction had he lived,
 and honoured—far as he was known.
 e small portion of his eloquent speech,
 ething that may serve to set in view
 ng pleasures of his loneliness,
 vations, and the thoughts his mind
 t with—I will here record in verse ;
 with truth it correspond, and sink
 s venerable Nature leads,
 and tender Muses shall accept
 cious smile, deliberately pleased,
 ning Time reward with sacred praise.

the hills of Athol he was born ;
 n a small hereditary farm,
 ductive slip of rugged ground,
 nts, with their numerous offspring, dwelt ;
 is household, though exceeding poor !
 rs were they all, austere and grave,
 ng God ; the very children taught
 -respect, a reverence for God's word,
 abitual piety, maintained
 ctness scarcely known on English ground.

his sixth year, the Boy of whom I speak,
 er, tended cattle on the hills ;
 ugh the inclement and the perilous days

Of long-continuing winter, he repaired,
 Equipped with satchel, to a school, that stood
 Sole building on a mountain's dreary edge,
 Remote from view of city spire, or sound
 Of minster clock ! From that bleak tenement
 He, many an evening, to his distant home
 In solitude returning, saw the hills
 Grow larger in the darkness ; all alone
 Beheld the stars come out above his head,
 And travelled through the wood, with no one near
 To whom he might confess the things he saw.

So the foundations of his mind were laid.
 In such communion, not from terror free,
 While yet a child, and long before his time,
 Had he perceived the presence and the power
 Of greatness ; and deep feelings had impressed
 So vividly great objects that they lay
 Upon his mind like substances, whose presence
 Perplexed the bodily sense. He had received
 A precious gift ; for, as he grew in years,
 With these impressions would he still compare
 All his remembrances, thoughts, shapes, and forms ;
 And, being still unsatisfied with aught
 Of dimmer character, he thence attained
 An active power to fasten images
 Upon his brain ; and on their pictured lines
 Intensely brooded, even till they acquired
 The liveliness of dreams. Nor did he fail,
 While yet a child, with a child's eagerness
 Incessantly to turn his ear and eye
 On all things which the moving seasons brought
 To feed such appetite—nor this alone
 Appeased his yearning :—in the after-day
 Of boyhood, many an hour in caves forlorn,
 And 'mid the hollow depths of naked crags
 He sate, and even in their fixed lineaments,
 Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
 Or by creative feeling overborne,
 Or by predominance of thought oppressed,
 Even in their fixed and steady lineaments
 He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind,
 Expression ever varying !

Thus informed,
 He had small need of books ; for many a tale
 Traditionary, round the mountains hung,
 And many a legend, peopling the dark woods,
 Nourished Imagination in her growth,
 And gave the Mind that apprehensive power
 By which she is made quick to recognise
 The moral properties and scope of things.
 But eagerly he read, and read again,
 Whate'er the minister's old shelf supplied ;
 The life and death of martyrs, who sustained,

With will inflexible, those fearful pangs
Triumphantly displayed in records left
Of persecution, and the Covenant—times
Whose echo rings through Scotland to this hour!
And there, by lucky hap, had been preserved
A straggling volume, torn and incomplete,
That left half-told the preternatural tale,
Romance of giants, chronicle of fiends,
Profuse in garniture of wooden cuts
Strange and uncouth: dire faces, figures dire,
Sharp-kneed, sharp-elbowed, and lean-ankled too,
With long and ghastly shanks—forms which once
seen

Could never be forgotten?

In his heart,

Where Fear sat thus, a cherished visitant,
Was wanting yet the pure delight of love
Its sound diffused, or by the breathing air,
Or by the silent looks of happy things,
Or flowing from the universal face
Of earth and sky. But he had felt the power
Of Nature, and already was prepared,
By his intense conceptions, to receive
Deeply the lesson deep of love which he,
Whom Nature, by whatever means, has taught
To feel intensely, cannot but receive.

Such was the Boy—but for the growing Youth
What soul was his, when, from the naked top
Of some bold headland, he beheld the sun
Rise up, and bathe the world in light! He looked—
Ocean and earth, the solid frame of earth
And ocean's liquid mass, in gladness lay
Beneath him:—Far and wide the clouds were
touched,

And in their silent faces could he read
Unutterable love. Sound needed none,
Nor any voice of joy; his spirit drank
The spectacle: sensation, soul, and form,
All melted into him; they swallowed up
His animal being; in them did he live,
And by them did he live; they were his life.
In such access of mind, in such high hour
Of visitation from the living God,
Thought was not; in enjoyment it expired.
No thanks he breathed, he proffered no request;
Rapt into still communion that transcends
The imperfect offices of prayer and praise,
His mind was a thanksgiving to the power
That made him; it was blessedness and love!

A Herdsman on the lonely mountain tops,
Such intercourse was his, and in this sort
Was his existence oftentimes possessed.

O then how beautiful, how bright
The written promise! Early he
To reverence the volume that did
The mystery, the life which came
But in the mountains did he feel
All things, responsive to the writ
Breathed immortality, revolving
And greatness still revolving; in
There hitherto was not; the least
Seemed infinite; and there his
Her prospects, nor did he believe
What wonder if his being thus be
Sublime and comprehensive! Lo
Low thoughts had there no place
heart

Lowly; for he was meek in grade
 Oft as he called those ecstasies to
And whence they flowed; and
acquired
Wisdom, which works thro' pain
learned

In oft-recurring hours of sober thought
To look on Nature with a humble
Self-questioned where it did not
And with a superstitious eye of

So passed the time; yet to the
He duly went with what small of
His earnings might supply, and he
The book that most had tempted
While at the stall he read. Among
He gazed upon that mighty orb of
The divine Milton. Lore of diffidence
The annual savings of a toilsome
His School-master supplied; book
The purer elements of truth involv
In lines and numbers, and, by choice
(Especially perceived where nature
And feeling is suppressed) present
Busy in solitude and poverty.
These occupations oftentimes de
The listless hours, while in the h
Hollow and green, he lay on the
In pensive idleness. What could
Thus daily thirsting, in that lon
With blind endeavours! Yet, st
Nature was at his heart as if he f
Though yet he knew not how, a w
In all things that from her sweet
Might tend to wean him. Therefor
Her forms, and with the spirit of
He clothed the nakedness of aust
While yet he lingered in the rudim
Of science, and among her simple

His triangles—they were the stars of heaven,
The silent stars! Oft did he take delight
To measure the altitude of some tall crag
That is the eagle's birth-place, or some peak
Familiar with forgotten years, that shows
Inscribed upon its visionary sides,
The history of many a winter storm,
Or obscure records of the path of fire.

And thus before his eighteenth year was told,
Accumulated feelings pressed his heart
With still increasing weight; he was o'erpowered
By Nature; by the turbulence subdued
Of his own mind; by mystery and hope,
And the first virgin passion of a soul
Communing with the glorious universe.
Full often wished he that the winds might rage
When they were silent: far more fondly now
Than in his earlier season did he love
Tempestuous nights—the conflict and the sounds
That live in darkness. From his intellect
And from the stillness of abstracted thought
He asked repose; and, failing oft to win
The peace required, he scanned the laws of light
Amid the roar of torrents, where they send
From hollow clefts up to the clearer air
A cloud of mist, that smitten by the sun
Varies its rainbow hues. But vainly thus,
And vainly by all other means, he strove
To mitigate the fever of his heart.

In dreams, in study, and in ardent thought,
Thus was he reared; much wanting to assist
The growth of intellect, yet gaining more,
And every moral feeling of his soul
Strengthened and braced, by breathing in content
The keen, the wholesome, air of poverty,
And drinking from the well of homely life.
—But, from past liberty, and tried restraints,
He now was summoned to select the course
Of humble industry that promised best
To yield him no unworthy maintenance.
Urged by his Mother, he essayed to teach
A village-school—but wandering thoughts were then
A misery to him; and the Youth resigned
A task he was unable to perform.

That stern yet kindly Spirit, who constrains
The Savoyard to quit his naked rocks,
The free-born Swiss to leave his narrow vales,
(Spirit attached to regions mountainous
Like their own steadfast clouds) did now impel
His restless mind to look abroad with hope.
—An irksome drudgery seems it to plod on,

Through hot and dusty ways, or pelting storm,
A vagrant Merchant under a heavy load
Bent as he moves, and needing frequent rest;
Yet do such travellers find their own delight;
And their hard service, deemed debasing now,
Gained merited respect in simpler times;
When squire, and priest, and they who round them
dwelt

In rustic sequestration—all dependent
Upon the PEDLAR's toil—supplied their wants,
Or pleased their fancies, with the wares he brought.
Not ignorant was the Youth that still no few
Of his adventurous countrymen were led
By perseverance in this track of life
To competence and ease:—to him it offered
Attractions manifold;—and this he chose.
—His Parents on the enterprise bestowed
Their farewell benediction, but with hearts
Foreboding evil. From his native hills
He wandered far; much did he see of men,
Their manners, their enjoyments, and pursuits,
Their passions and their feelings; chiefly those
Essential and eternal in the heart,
That, 'mid the simpler forms of rural life,
Exist more simple in their elements,
And speak a plainer language. In the woods,
A lone Enthusiast, and among the fields,
Itinerant in this labour, he had passed
The better portion of his time; and there
Spontaneously had his affections thriven
Amid the bounties of the year, the peace
And liberty of nature; there he kept
In solitude and solitary thought
His mind in a just equipoise of love.
Serene it was, unclouded by the cares
Of ordinary life; unvexed, unwarped
By partial bondage. In his steady course,
No piteous revolutions had he felt,
No wild varieties of joy and grief.
Unoccupied by sorrow of its own,
His heart lay open; and, by nature tuned
And constant disposition of his thoughts
To sympathy with man, he was alive
To all that was enjoyed where'er he went,
And all that was endured; for, in himself
Happy, and quiet in his cheerfulness,
He had no painful pressure from without
That made him turn aside from wretchedness
With coward fears. He could *afford* to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer. Hence it came
That in our best experience he was rich,
And in the wisdom of our daily life.
For hence, minutely, in his various rounds,
He had observed the progress and decay

Of many minds, of minds and bodies too ;
The history of many families ;
How they had prospered ; how they were o'erthrown
By passion or mischance, or such misrule
Among the unthinking masters of the earth
As makes the nations groan.

This active course

He followed till provision for his wants
Had been obtained ;—the Wanderer then resolved
To pass the remnant of his days, untasked
With needless services, from hardship free.
His calling laid aside, he lived at ease ;
But still he loved to pace the public roads
And the wild paths ; and, by the summer's warmth
Invited, often would he leave his home
And journey far, revisiting the scenes
That to his memory were most endeared.
— Vigorous in health, of hopeful spirits, undamped
By worldly-mindedness or anxious care ;
Observant, studious, thoughtful, and refreshed
By knowledge gathered up from day to day ;
Thus had he lived a long and innocent life.

The Scottish Church, both on himself and those
With whom from childhood he grew up, had held
The strong hand of her party : and still
Had watched him with an unrelenting eye.
Thus he remembered in his riper age
With gratitude, and reverential thoughts,
But by the native vigour of his mind,
By his habitual unshuttings out of doors,
By kindness, and goodness, and kind works,
Whatever, in doleful childhood or in youth,
He had imbibed of fear or darker thought
Was melted all away : so true was this,
That sometimes his religion seemed to grow
Self-taught, as of a dreamer in the woods ;
Who to the model of his own pure heart
Shaped his belief, as grace divine inspired,
And human reason dictated with awe.
— And surely never did there live on earth
A man of kinder nature. The rough sports
And teasing ways of children vexed not him ;
Indignant however was he to the tongue
Of parrulous age ; nor did the sick man's tale,
To his fraternal sympathy addressed,
Obtain reluctant bearing.

Then his gait :

Such as might suit a remote Son, prepared
For solitude ;—yet on his way a man
Whom he had met before, and whom he met again,
A man of a more cheerful and more cheerful
Gait, and a more cheerful and more cheerful
Gait, and a more cheerful and more cheerful
Gait, and a more cheerful and more cheerful

Into a narrower circle of deep
But had not tamed his eye ;
Shaggy and grey, had meaning
From years of youth ; which,
Of many Beings, he had won
To blend with knowledge of the
Human, or such as lie beyond

So was He framed ; and such
Who now, with no appendage
The prized memorial of reining
Upon that cottage-bench repose
Screened from the sun. Supple
His eyes as if in drowsiness he
The shadows of the breezy elms
Dappling his face. He had not
Of my approaching steps, and
Unnoticed did I stand some
At length I hailed him, seeing
Was moist with water-drops, and
Had newly scooped a running
And ere our lively greeting in
Had settled, "Tis," said I, "a
My lips are parched with thirst
Have somewhere found relief."
Pointing towards a sweet-brain
The fence where that aspiring
Upon the public way. It was
Of garden ground run wild, its
Marked with the steps of those, who
The gooseberry trees that shot
Or currants, hanging from the
In scanty strings, had tempted
The broken wall. I looked and
Where two tall hedge-rows of
Jammed in a cold damp nook, and
Shrouded with willow-flowers
My thirst I slaked, and, from
Withdrawing, straightway to the
Where sat the old Man on the
And, while, beside him, with me
I yet was standing, freely to rest
And cool my temples in the fan
Thus did he speak. "I see are
Things which you cannot see :
Nor we alone, but that which
And prized in his peculiar nook
Dies with him, or is changed ;
Even of the good is no memorial
— The Poets, in their elegies and
Lamenting the departed, call the
They call upon the hills and stre
And senseless rocks ; nor idly ;

in invocations, with a voice
 the strong creative power
 passion. Sympathies there are
 still, yet perhaps of kindred birth,
 upon the meditative mind,
 with thought. Beside yon spring I stood,
 the waters till we seemed to feel
 they and I. For them a bond
 of God is broken: time has been
 every day, the touch of human hand
 the natural sleep that binds them up
 in illness; and they ministered
 comfort. Stooping down to drink,
 my foot-stone I espied
 a fragment of a wooden bowl,
 the moss of years, and subject only
 to handling of the elements:
 lie—how foolish are such thoughts!
 a;—never—never did my steps
 find a door but she who dwelt within
 the welcome gave me, and I loved her
 child. Oh, Sir! the good die first,
 whose hearts are dry as summer dust
 in the socket. Many a passenger
 poor Margaret for her gentle looks,
 beheld the cool refreshment drawn
 from the forsaken spring; and no one came
 to welcome; no one went away
 who seemed she loved him. She is dead,
 extinguished of her lonely hut,
 left abandoned to decay,
 forgotten in the quiet grave.

continued he, "of One whose stock
 lay hoarded beneath this lowly roof.
 A woman of a steady mind,
 deep in her excess of love;
 much, pleased rather with the joy
 of thoughts: by some especial care
 had been framed, as if to make
 up by adding love to peace
 on earth a life of happiness.
 A partner lacked not on his side
 of worth that satisfied her heart:
 serene, sober, and withal
 industrious. She with pride would tell
 often seated at his loom,
 ere the mower was abroad
 the dewy grass,—in early spring,
 the star had vanished.—They who passed
 from behind the garden fence
 his busy spade, which he would ply,
 his daily work, until the light
 and every leaf and flower were lost

In the dark hedges. So their days were spent
 In peace and comfort; and a pretty boy
 Was their best hope, next to the God in heaven.

Not twenty years ago, but you I think
 Can scarcely bear it now in mind, there came
 Two blighting seasons, when the fields were left
 With half a harvest. It pleased Heaven to add
 A worse affliction in the plague of war:
 This happy Land was stricken to the heart!
 A Wanderer then among the cottages,
 I, with my freight of winter raiment, saw
 The hardships of that season: many rich
 Sank down, as in a dream, among the poor;
 And of the poor did many cease to be,
 And their place knew them not. Meanwhile,
 abridged

Of daily comforts, gladly reconciled
 To numerous self-denials, Margaret
 Went struggling on through those calamitous years
 With cheerful hope, until the second autumn,
 When her life's Helpmate on a sick-bed lay,
 Smitten with perilous fever. In disease
 He lingered long; and, when his strength returned,
 He found the little he had stored, to meet
 The hour of accident or crippling age,
 Was all consumed. A second infant now
 Was added to the troubles of a time
 Laden, for them and all of their degree,
 With care and sorrow: shoals of artisans
 From ill-requited labour turned adrift
 Sought daily bread from public charity,
 They, and their wives and children—happier far
 Could they have lived as do the little birds
 That peck along the hedge-rows, or the kite
 That makes her dwelling on the mountain rocks!

A sad reverse it was for him who long
 Had filled with plenty, and possessed in peace,
 This lonely Cottage. At the door he stood,
 And whistled many a snatch of merry tunes
 That had no mirth in them; or with his knife
 Carved uncouth figures on the heads of sticks—
 Then, not less idly, sought, through every nook
 In house or garden, any casual work
 Of use or ornament; and with a strange,
 Amusing, yet uneasy, novelty,
 He mingled, where he might, the various tasks
 Of summer, autumn, winter, and of spring.
 But this endured not; his good humour soon
 Became a weight in which no pleasure was:
 And poverty brought on a petted mood
 And a sore temper: day by day he drooped,
 And he would leave his work—and to the town

Would turn without an errand his slack steps;
Or wander here and there among the fields.
One while he would speak lightly of his babes,
And with a cruel tongue: at other times
He tossed them with a false unnatural joy:
And 'twas a rueful thing to see the looks
Of the poor innocent children. 'Every smile,'
Said Margaret to me, here beneath these trees,
'Made my heart bleed.'"

At this the Wanderer paused;
And, looking up to those enormous elms,
He said, " 'Tis now the hour of deepest noon.
At this still season of repose and peace,
This hour when all things which are not at rest
Are cheerful; while this multitude of flies
With tuneful hum is filling all the air;
Why should a tear be on an old Man's cheek?
Why should we thus, with an untoward mind,
And in the weakness of humanity,
From natural wisdom turn our hearts away;
To natural comfort shut our eyes and ears;
And, feeding on disquiet, thus disturb
The calm of nature with our restless thoughts!"

He spake with somewhat of a solemn tone:
But, when he ended, there was in his face
Such easy cheerfulness, a look so mild,
That for a little time it stole away
All recollection; and that simple tale
Passed from my mind like a forgotten sound.
A while on trivial things we held discourse,
To me soon tasteless. In my own despite,
I thought of that poor Woman as of one
Whom I had known and loved. He had rehearsed
Her homely tale with such familiar power,
With such an active countenance, an eye
So busy, that the things of which he spake
Seemed present; and, attention now relaxed,
A heart-felt chilliness crept along my veins.
I rose; and, having left the breezy shade,
Stood drinking comfort from the warmer sun,
That had not cheered me long—ere, looking round
Upon that tranquil Ruin, I returned,
And begged of the old Man that, for my sake,
He would resume his story.

He replied,
"It were a wantonness, and would demand
Severe reproof, if we were men whose hearts
Could hold vain dalliance with the misery
Even of the dead; contented thence to draw
A momentary pleasure, never marked
By reason, barren of all future good.

But we have known that there is often
In mournful thoughts, and always might
A power to virtue friendly; we're not
I am a dreamer among men, indeed
An idle dreamer! 'Tis a common tale,
An ordinary sorrow of man's life,
A tale of silent suffering, hardly clothed
In bodily form.—But without further
I will proceed.

To whom this cottage, till those hapless
Had been a blessed home, it was my chance
To travel in a country far remote;
And when these lofty elms once more
What pleasant expectations lured me on
Over the flat Common!—With quick step
The threshold, lifted with light hand
But, when I entered, Margaret looked
A little while; then turned her head
Speechless,—and, sitting down upon
Wept bitterly. I wist not what to do,
Nor how to speak to her. Poor Wretch
She rose from off her seat, and then,—
I cannot tell how she pronounced my name
With fervent love, and with a face of
Unutterably helpless, and a look
That seemed to cling upon me, she enquired
If I had seen her husband. As she spoke
A strange surprise and fear came to me
Nor had I power to answer ere she told
That he had disappeared—not two months
He left his house: two wretched days
And on the third, as wistfully she raised
Her head from off her pillow, to look
Like one in trouble, for returning light
Within her chamber-casement she espied
A folded paper, lying as if placed
To meet her waking eyes. This tremor
She opened—found no writing, but but
Pieces of money carefully enclosed,
Silver and gold. 'I shuddered at the sight
Said Margaret, 'for I knew it was his
That must have placed it there; and
Was ended, that long anxious day, I
From one who by my husband had been
With the sad news, that he had joined
Of soldiers, going to a distant land.
—He left me thus—he could not gather
To take a farewell of me; for he feared
That I should follow with my babes,
Beneath the misery of that wandering

This tale did Margaret tell with me
And, when she ended, I had little power

her comfort, and was glad to take
 words of hope from her own mouth as served
 us both. But long we had not talked
 built up a pile of better thoughts,
 and a brighter eye she looked around
 had been shedding tears of joy.
 And—'Twas the time of early spring ;
 busy with her garden tools ;
 remember, o'er that fence she looked,
 while I paced along the foot-way path,
 it, and sent a blessing after me,
 her cheerfulness, and with a voice
 heard the very sound of happy thoughts.

And o'er many a hill and many a dale,
 accustomed load ; in heat and cold,
 many a wood and many an open ground,
 in sun and in shade, in wet and fair,
 or blithe of heart, as might befall ;
 companions now the driving winds,
 and the 'trotting brooks' and whispering
 trees,
 the music of my own sad steps,
 many a short-lived thought that passed
 between,
 appeared.

I journeyed back this way,
 the warmth of midsummer, the wheat
 now ; and the soft and bladed grass,
 as fresh, had o'er the hay-field spread
 its verdure. At the door arrived,
 that she was absent. In the shade,
 now we sit, I waited her return.
 Once, then a cheerful object, wore
 a sad look,—only, it seemed,
 as if suckle, crowding round the porch,
 were in heavier tufts ; and that bright weed,
 with stone-crop, suffered to take root
 by the window's edge, profusely grew
 over the lower panes. I turned aside,
 led into her garden. It appeared
 behind the season, and had lost
 its neatness. Daisy-flowers and thrift
 between their trim border-lines, and straggled
 as they used to deck : carnations, once
 of surpassing beauty, and no less
 peculiar pains they had required,
 their languid heads, wanting support.
 A rous bind-weed, with its wreaths and bells,
 had about her two small rows of peas,
 pressed them to the earth.

Ere this an hour
 had passed.—Back I turned my restless steps ;
 and, guessing whom I sought.

He said that she was used to ramble far.—
 The sun was sinking in the west ; and now
 I sat with sad impatience. From within
 Her solitary infant cried aloud ;
 Then, like a blast that dies away self-stilled,
 The voice was silent. From the bench I rose ;
 But neither could divert nor soothe my thoughts.
 The spot, though fair, was very desolate—
 The longer I remained, more desolate :
 And, looking round me, now I first observed
 The corner stones, on either side the porch,
 With dull red stains discoloured, and stuck o'er
 With tufts and hairs of wool, as if the sheep,
 That fed upon the Common, thither came
 Familiarly, and found a couching-place
 Even at her threshold. Deeper shadows fell
 From these tall elms ; the cottage-clock struck
 eight ;—

I turned, and saw her distant a few steps.
 Her face was pale and thin—her figure, too,
 Was changed. As she unlocked the door, she said,
 'It grieves me you have waited here so long,
 But, in good truth, I've wandered much of late ;
 And, sometimes—to my shame I speak—have need
 Of my best prayers to bring me back again.'
 While on the board she spread our evening meal,
 She told me—interrupting not the work
 Which gave employment to her listless hands—
 That she had parted with her elder child ;
 To a kind master on a distant farm
 Now happily apprenticed.—'I perceive
 You look at me, and you have cause ; to-day
 I have been travelling far ; and many days
 About the fields I wander, knowing this
 Only, that what I seek I cannot find ;
 And so I waste my time : for I am changed ;
 And to myself,' said she, 'have done much wrong
 And to this helpless infant. I have slept
 Weeping, and weeping have I waked ; my tears
 Have flowed as if my body were not such
 As others are ; and I could never die.
 But I am now in mind and in my heart
 More easy ; and I hope,' said she, 'that God
 Will give me patience to endure the things
 Which I behold at home.'

It would have grieved
 Your very soul to see her. Sir, I feel
 The story linger in my heart ; I fear
 'Tis long and tedious ; but my spirit clings
 To that poor Woman :—so familiarly
 Do I perceive her manner, and her look,
 And presence ; and so deeply do I feel
 Her goodness, that, not seldom, in my walks
 A momentary trance comes over me ;

And to myself I seem to trace on One
 By morrow laid asleep ; or borne away,
 A human being destined to awake
 To human life, or something very near
 To human life, when he shall come again
 For whom she suffered. Yes, it would have grieved
 Your very soul to see her : evermore
 Her eyelids drooped, her eyes downward were cast ;
 And, when she at her table gave me food,
 She did not look at me. Her voice was low,
 Her body was subdued. In every act,
 Pertaining to her house-affairs, appeared
 The careless stillness of a thinking mind
 Self-occupied ; to which all outward things
 Are like an idle matter. Still she sighed,
 But yet no motion of the breast was seen,
 No heaving of the heart. While by the fire
 We sat together, sighs came on my ear,
 I knew not how, and hardly whence they came.

Ere my departure, to her care I gave,
 For her son's use, some tokens of regard,
 Which with a look of welcome she received ;
 And I exhorted her to place her trust
 In God's good love, and seek his help by prayer.
 I took my staff, and, when I kissed her babe,
 The tears stood in her eyes. I left her then
 With the best hope and comfort I could give :
 She thanked me for my wish ;—but for my hope
 It seemed she did not thank me.

I returned,
 And took my rounds along this road again
 When on its sunny bank the primrose flower
 Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the Spring.
 I found her sad and drooping : she had learned
 No tidings of her husband ; if he lived,
 She knew not that he lived ; if he were dead,
 She knew not he was dead. She seemed the same
 In person and appearance ; but her house
 Bespoke a sleepy hand of negligence ;
 The floor was neither dry nor neat, the hearth
 Was comfortless, and her small lot of books,
 Which, in the cottage-window, heretofore
 Had been piled up against the corner panes
 In seemly order, now, with straggling leaves
 Lay scattered here and there, open or shut,
 As they had chanced to fall. Her infant Babe
 Had from its Mother caught the trick of grief,
 And sighed among its playthings. I withdrew,
 And once again entering the garden saw,
 More plainly still, that poverty and grief
 Were now come nearer to her : weeds defaced
 The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass :
 No ridges there appeared of clear black mold,

No winter greenness ; of her herbs and flowers
 It seemed the better part were gnawed away
 Or trampled into earth ; a chain of straw,
 Which had been twined about the slender stem
 Of a young apple-tree, lay at its root ;
 The bark was nibbled round by truant sheep
 —Margaret stood near, her infant in her arm
 And, noting that my eye was on the tree,
 She said, ' I fear it will be dead and gone
 Ere Robert come again.' When to the Hall
 We had returned together, she enquired
 If I had any hope :—but for her babe
 And for her little orphan boy, she said,
 She had no wish to live, that she must die
 Of sorrow. Yet I saw the idle loom
 Still in its place ; his Sunday garments hung
 Upon the self-same nail ; his very staff
 Stood undisturbed behind the door.

And
 In bleak December, I retraced this way,
 She told me that her little babe was dead,
 And she was left alone. She now, released
 From her maternal cares, had taken up
 The employment common through these villages
 Gained,
 By spinning hemp, a pittance for herself ;
 And for this end had hired a neighbour's mill
 To give her needful help. That very time
 Most willingly she put her work aside,
 And walked with me along the miry road,
 Heedless how far ; and, in such piteous mood
 That my heart had ached to hear her, beg
 That, wheresoe'er I went, I still would ask
 For him whom she had lost. We parted
 Our final parting ; for from that time forth
 Did many seasons pass ere I returned
 Into this tract again.

Nine tedious years
 From their first separation, nine long years
 She lingered in unquiet widowhood ;
 A Wife and Widow. Needs must it have
 A sore heart-wasting ! I have heard, my
 That in yon arbour oftentimes she sat
 Alone, through half the vacant sabbath day
 And, if a dog passed by, she still would quit
 The shade, and look abroad. On this old
 For hours she sat ; and evermore her eye
 Was busy in the distance, shaping things
 That made her heart beat quick. You see
 Now faint,—the grass has crept o'er its ground
 There, to and fro, she paced through many
 Of the warm summer, from a belt of hem
 That girt her waist, spinning the long-draw
 With backward steps. Yet ever as there

hose garments showed the soldier's red,
 ed mendicant in sailor's garb,
 child who sate to turn the wheel
 om his task; and she with faltering voice
 ny a fond enquiry; and when they,
 resence gave no comfort, were gone by,
 t was still more sad. And by yon gate,
 s the traveller's road, she often stood,
 n a stranger horseman came, the latch
 it, and in his face look wistfully:
 py, if, from aught discovered there
 : feeling, she might dare repeat
 : sad question. Meanwhile her poor Hut
 le cay; for he was gone, whose hand,
 st nipping of October frost,
 each chink, and with fresh bands of straw
 d the green-grown thatch. And so she lived
 the long winter, reckless and alone;
 house by frost, and thaw, and rain,
 ed; and while she slept, the nightly damps
 her breast; and in the stormy day
 red clothes were ruffled by the wind,
 he side of her own fire. Yet still
 l this wretched spot, nor would for worlds
 ted hence; and still that length of road,
 rude bench, one torturing hope endeared,
 ed at her heart: and here, my Friend,—
 ss she remained; and here she died;
 an tenant of these ruined walls!"

l Man ceased: he saw that I was moved;
 t low bench, rising instinctively
 aside in weakness, nor had power
 him for the tale which he had told.
 nd leaning o'er the garden wall
 l that Woman's sufferings; and it seemed
 rt me while with a brother's love
 her in the impotence of grief.
 ards the cottage I returned; and traced
 hough with an interest more mild,
 et spirit of humanity
 mid the calm oblivious tendencies
 , 'mid her plants, and weeds, and flowers,

And silent overgrowings, still survived.
 The old Man, noting this, resumed, and said,
 "My Friend! enough to sorrow you have given,
 The purposes of wisdom ask no more:
 Nor more would she have craved as due to One
 Who, in her worst distress, had oftentimes felt
 The unbounded might of prayer; and learned, with
 soul
 Fixed on the Cross, that consolation springs,
 From sources deeper far than deepest pain,
 For the meek Sufferer. Why then should we read
 The forms of things with an unworthy eye?
 She sleeps in the calm earth, and peace is here.
 I well remember that those very plumes,
 Those weeds, and the high spear-grass on that wall,
 By mist and silent rain-drops silvered o'er,
 As once I passed, into my heart conveyed
 So still an image of tranquillity,
 So calm and still, and looked so beautiful
 Amid the uneasy thoughts which filled my mind,
 That what we feel of sorrow and despair
 From ruin and from change, and all the grief
 That passing shows of Being leave behind,
 Appeared an idle dream, that could maintain,
 Nowhere, dominion o'er the enlightened spirit
 Whose meditative sympathies repose
 Upon the breast of Faith. I turned away,
 And walked along my road in happiness."

He ceased. Ere long the sun declining shot
 A slant and mellow radiance, which began
 To fall upon us, while, beneath the trees,
 We sate on that low bench: and now we felt,
 Admonished thus, the sweet hour coming on.
 A linnet warbled from those lofty elms,
 A thrush sang loud, and other melodies,
 At distance heard, peopled the milder air.
 The old Man rose, and, with a sprightly mien
 Of hopeful preparation, grasped his staff;
 Together casting then a farewell look
 Upon those silent walls, we left the shade;
 And, ere the stars were visible, had reached
 A village-inn,—our evening resting-place.

BOOK SECOND.

THE SOLITARY.

ARGUMENT.

The Author describes his travels with the Wanderer, whose character is further illustrated—Morning scene, and view of a Village Wake—Wanderer's account of a Friend whom he purposes to visit—View, from an eminence, of the Valley which his Friend had chosen for his retreat—Sound of singing from below—a funeral procession—Descent into the Valley—Observations drawn from the Wanderer at sight of a book accidentally discovered in a recess in the Valley—Meeting with the Wanderer's friend, the Solitary—Wanderer's description of the mode of burial in this mountainous district—Solitary contrasts with this, that of the individual carried a few minutes before from the cottage—The cottage entered—Description of the Solitary's apartment—Repast there—View, from the window, of two mountain summits; and the Solitary's description of the companionship they afford him—Account of the departed inmate of the cottage—Description of a grand spectacle upon the mountains, with its effect upon the Solitary's mind—Leave the house.

In days of yore how fortunately fared
The Minstrel! wandering on from hall to hall,
Baronial court or royal; cheered with gifts
Munificent, and love, and ladies' praise;
Now meeting on his road an armed knight,
Now resting with a pilgrim by the side
Of a clear brook;—beneath an abbey's roof
One evening sumptuously lodged; the next,
Humbly in a religious hospital;
Or with some merry outlaws of the wood;
Or haply shrouded in a hermit's cell.
Him, sleeping or awake, the robber spared;
He walked—protected from the sword of war
By virtue of that sacred instrument
His harp, suspended at the traveller's side;
His dear companion wheresoe'er he went
Opening from land to land an easy way
By melody, and by the charm of verse.
Yet not the noblest of that honoured Race
Drew happier, loftier, more impassioned, thoughts
From his long journeyings and eventful life,
Than this obscure Itinerant had skill
To gather, ranging through the tamer ground
Of these our unimaginative days;
Both while he trod the earth in humblest guise
Accoutred with his burthen and his staff;
And now, when free to move with lighter pace.

What wonder, then, if I, whose favourite school
Hath been the fields, the roads, and rural lanes,

Looked on this guide with reverential love!
Each with the other pleased, we now pursue
Our journey, under favourable skies.
Turn wheresoe'er we would, he was a light
Unfailing: not a hamlet could we pass,
Rarely a house, that did not yield to him
Remembrances; or from his tongue call forth
Some way-beguiling tale. Nor less regard
Accompanied those strains of apt discourse
Which nature's various objects might inspire
And in the silence of his face I read
His overflowing spirit. Birds and beasts,
And the mute fish that glances in the stream
And harmless reptile coiling in the sun,
And gorgeous insect hovering in the air,
The fowl domestic, and the household dog—
In his capacious mind, he loved them all:
Their rights acknowledging he felt for all.
Oft was occasion given me to perceive
How the calm pleasures of the pasturing
To happy contemplation soothed his walk;
How the poor brute's condition, forced to run
Its course of suffering in the public road,
Sad contrast! all too often smote his heart
With unavailing pity. Rich in love
And sweet humanity, he was, himself,
To the degree that he desired, beloved.
Smiles of good-will from faces that he knew
Greeted us all day long; we took our seats
By many a cottage-hearth, where he received
The welcome of an Inmate from afar,
And I at once forgot, I was a Stranger.
—Nor was he loth to enter ragged huts,
Huts where his charity was blest; his voice
Heard as the voice of an experienced friend
And, sometimes—where the poor man held
With his own mind, unable to subdue
Impatience through inaptness to perceive
General distress in his particular lot;
Or cherishing resentment, or in vain
Struggling against it; with a soul perplexed
And finding in herself no steady power
To draw the line of comfort that divides
Calamity, the chastisement of Heaven,
From the injustice of our brother men—
To him appeal was made as to a judge;
Who, with an understanding heart, allayed
The perturbation; listened to the plea;
Resolved the dubious point; and sentence

ded, so applied, that it was heard
tened spirit, even when it condemned.

intercourse I witnessed, while we roved,
his choice directed, now as mine ;
with equal readiness of will,
se submitting to the change of breeze
ment. But when the rising sun
e times called us to renew our walk,
ow-traveller, with earnest voice,
thought were but a moment old,
absolute dominion for the day.
ed—and he led me toward the hills,
gh an ample vale, with higher hills
s, mountains stern and desolate ;
ie majesty of distance, now
nd to our ken appearing fair
; with ærial softness clad,
stified with morning's purple beams.

althy, the luxurious, by the stress
as roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
in chariots, or provoke the hoofs
at ~~summers~~ they bestride, to raise
th the dust of morning, ~~slow~~ to rise ;
, if blest with health and hearts at ease,
not their enjoyment :—but how faint
d with ours ! who, pacing side by side,
th an eye of leisure, look on all
beheld ; and lend the listening sense
grateful sound of earth and air ;
at will—our spirits braced, our thoughts
as roses in the thickets blown,
as dew bathing their crimson leaves.

slowly, sun ! that we may journey long,
lark hill protected from thy beams !
he summer pilgrim's frequent wish ;
kly from among our morning thoughts
ased away : for, toward the western side
oad vale, casting a casual glance,
a throng of people ;—wherefore met ?
tes of music, suddenly let loose
rilled ear, and flags uprising, yield
answer ; they proclaim the annual Wake,
e bright season favours.—Tabor and pipe
se join to hasten or reprove
ard Rustic ; and repay with boons
ment a party-coloured knot,
formed upon the village-green.
d the limits of the shadow cast
road hill, glistened upon our sight
assemblage. Round them and above,
with dark recesses interposed,

Casement, and cottage-roof, and stems of trees
Half-veiled in vapoury cloud, the silver steam
Of dews fast melting on their leafy boughs
By the strong sunbeams smitten. Like a mast
Of gold, the Maypole shines ; as if the rays
Of morning, aided by exhaling dew,
With gladsome influence could re-animate
The faded garlands dangling from its sides.

Said I, " The music and the sprightly scene
Invite us ; shall we quit our road, and join
These festive matins ?"—He replied, " Not loth
To linger I would here with you partake,
Not one hour merely, but till evening's close,
The simple pastimes of the day and place.
By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
The turf of yon large pasture will be skimmed ;
There, too, the lusty Wrestlers shall contend :
But know we not that he, who intermits
The appointed task and duties of the day,
Untunes full oft the pleasures of the day ;
Checking the finer spirits that refuse
To flow, when purposes are lightly changed ?
A length of journey yet remains untraced :
Let us proceed." Then, pointing with his staff
~~Raised toward these craggy summits, his intent~~
He thus imparted :—

" In a spot that lies
Among yon mountain fastnesses concealed,
You will receive, before the hour of noon,
Good recompense, I hope, for this day's toil,
From sight of One who lives secluded there,
Lonesome and lost : of whom, and whose past life,
(Not to forestall such knowledge as may be
More faithfully collected from himself)
This brief communication shall suffice.

Though now sojourning there, he, like myself,
Sprang from a stock of lowly parentage
Among the wilds of Scotland, in a tract
Where many a sheltered and well-tended plant,
Bears, on the humblest ground of social life,
Blossoms of piety and innocence.
Such grateful promises his youth displayed :
And, having shown in study forward zeal,
He to the Ministry was duly called ;
And straight, incited by a curious mind
Filled with vague hopes, he undertook the charge
Of Chaplain to a military troop
Cheered by the Highland bagpipe, as they marched
In plaided vest,—his fellow-countrymen.
This office filling, yet by native power
And force of native inclination made
An intellectual ruler in the haunts

Of social vanity, he walked the world,
 Gay, and affording graceful gaiety;
 Lax, buoyant—less a pastor with his flock
 Than a soldier among soldiers—lived and roamed
 Where Fortune led:—and Fortune, who oft proves
 The careless wanderer's friend, to him made known
 A blooming Lady—a conspicuous flower,
 Admired for beauty, for her sweetness praised;
 Whom he had sensibility to love,
 Ambition to attempt, and skill to win.

For this fair Bride, most rich in gifts of mind,
 Nor sparingly endowed with worldly wealth,
 His office he relinquished; and retired
 From the world's notice to a rural home.
 Youth's season yet with him was scarcely past,
 And she was in youth's prime. How free their love,
 How full their joy! 'Till, pitiable doom!
 In the short course of one undreaded year,
 Death blasted all. Death suddenly o'erthrew
 Two lovely Children—all that they possessed!
 The Mother followed—miserably bare
 The one Survivor stood; he wept, he prayed
 For his dismissal, day and night, compelled
 To hold communion with the grave, and face
 With pain the regions of eternity.
 An uncomplaining apathy displaced
 This anguish; and, indifferent to delight,
 To aim and purpose, he consumed his days,
 To private interest dead, and public care.
 So lived he; so he might have died.

But now,

To the wide world's astonishment, appeared
 A glorious opening, the unlooked-for dawn,
 That promised everlasting joy to France!
 Her voice of social transport reached even him!
 He broke from his contracted bounds, repaired
 To the great City, an emporium then
 Of golden expectations, and receiving
 Freights every day from a new world of hope.
 Thither his popular talents he transferred;
 And, from the pulpit, zealously maintained
 The cause of Christ and civil liberty,
 As one, and moving to one glorious end,
 Intoxicating service! I might say
 A happy service; for he was sincere
 As vanity and fondness for applause,
 And new and shapeless wishes, would allow.

That righteous cause (such power hath freedom)
 bound,

For one hostility, in friendly league,
 Ethereal natures and the worst of slaves;
 Was served by rival advocates that came

From regions opposite as heaven and hell.
 One courage seemed to animate them all:
 And, from the dazzling conquests daily gained
 By their united efforts, there arose
 A proud and most presumptuous confidence
 In the transcendent wisdom of the age,
 And her discernment; not alone in rights,
 And in the origin and bounds of power
 Social and temporal; but in laws divine,
 Deduced by reason, or to faith revealed.
 An overweening trust was raised; and fear
 Cast out, alike of person and of thing.
 Plague from this union spread, whose subtle
 The strongest did not easily escape;
 And He, what wonder! took a mortal taint,
 How shall I trace the change, how bear to tell
 That he broke faith with them whom he had!
 In earth's dark chambers, with a Christian's
 An infidel contempt of holy writ
 Stole by degrees upon his mind; and hence
 Life, like that Roman Janus, double-faced;
 Vildest hypocrisy the laughing, gay
 Hypocrisy, not leagued with fear, but pride.
 Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls,
 But, for disciples of the inner school,
 Old freedom was old servitude, and they
 The wisest whose opinions stooped the least
 To known restraints; and who most boldly
 Hopeful prognostications from a creed,
 That, in the light of false philosophy,
 Spread like a halo round a misty moon,
 Widening its circle as the storms advance.

His sacred function was at length renounced
 And every day and every place enjoyed
 The unshackled layman's natural liberty;
 Speech, manners, morals, all without disguise.
 I do not wish to wrong him; though the count
 Of private life licentiously displayed
 Unhallowed actions—planted like a crown
 Upon the insolent aspiring brow
 Of spurious notions—worn as open signs
 Of prejudice subdued still he retained,
 Mid much abasement, what he had received
 From nature, an intense and glowing mind.
 Wherefore, when humbled Liberty grew weak,
 And mortal sickness on her face appeared,
 He coloured objects to his own desire
 As with a lover's passion. Yet his moods
 Of pain were keen as those of better men,
 Nay keener, as his fortune was less:
 And he continued, when worse days were come
 To deal about his sparkling eloquence,
 Struggling against the strange reverse with so

hewed like happiness. But, in despite
this outside bravery, within,
either felt encouragement nor hope :
moral dignity, and strength of mind,
wanting ; and simplicity of life ;
reverence for himself ; and, last and best,
living thoughts, through love and fear of Him
whose sight the troubles of this world
are, as billows in a tossing sea.

glory of the times fading away—
splendor, which had given a festal air
to its importance, hallowed it, and veiled
his own sight—this gone, he forfeited
his in human nature ; was consumed,
exhausted, and chafed, by levity and scorn,
fruitless indignation ; galled by pride ;
desperate by contempt of men who thrive
on his sight in power or fame, and won,
at desert, what he desired ; weak men,
weak even for his envy or his hate !
Contented thus, after a wandering course
of discontent, and inwardly oppressed
by a malady—in part, I fear, provoked
by the bitterness of life—he fixed his home,
where, by chance, he sat down,
in these rugged hills ; where now he dwells,
wastes the sad remainder of his hours,
lost in a self-indulging spleen, that wants not
voluptuousness ;—on this resolved,
his content, that he will live and die
here, at safe distance from ‘a world
living to his mind.’”

These serious words
the preparatory notices
served my Fellow-traveller to beguile
him, while we advanced up that wide vale.
Living now (as if his quest had been
secret of the mountains, cavern, fall
or, or some lofty eminence,
needed for splendid prospect far and wide)
led, without a track to ease our steps,
to ascent ; and reached a dreary plain,
a tumultuous waste of huge hill tops
around us ; savage region ! which I paced
about : when, all at once, behold !
In our feet, a little lowly vale,
a vale, and yet uplifted high
above the mountains ; even as if the spot
known from eldest time by wish of theirs
were, to be shut out from all the world !
As it was in shape, deep as an urn ;
rocks encompassed, save that to the south
was a small opening, where a heath-clad ridge

Supplied a boundary less abrupt and close ;
A quiet treeless nook, with two green fields,
A liquid pool that glittered in the sun,
And one bare dwelling ; one abode, no more !
It seemed the home of poverty and toil,
Though not of want : the little fields, made green
By husbandry of many thrifty years,
Paid cheerful tribute to the moorland house.
—There crows the cock, single in his domain :
The small birds find in spring no thicket there
To shroud them ; only from the neighbouring vales
The cuckoo, straggling up to the hill tops,
Shouteth faint tidings of some gladder place.

Ah ! what a sweet Recess, thought I, is here !
Instantly throwing down my limbs at ease
Upon a bed of heath ;—full many a spot
Of hidden beauty have I chanced to espy
Among the mountains ; never one like this ;
So lonesome, and so perfectly secure ;
Not melancholy—no, for it is green,
And bright, and fertile, furnished in itself
With the few needful things that life requires.
—In rugged arms how softly does it lie,
How tenderly protected ! Far and near
We have an image of the pristine earth,
The planet in its nakedness : were this
Man’s only dwelling, sole appointed seat,
First, last, and single, in the breathing world,
It could not be more quiet : peace is here
Or nowhere ; days unruffled by the gale
Of public news or private ; years that pass
Forgetfully ; uncalled upon to pay
The common penalties of mortal life,
Sickness, or accident, or grief, or pain.

On these and kindred thoughts intent I lay
In silence musing by my Comrade’s side,
He also silent ; when from out the heart
Of that profound abyss a solemn voice,
Or several voices in one solemn sound,
Was heard ascending ; mournful, deep, and slow
The cadence, as of psalms—a funeral dirge !
We listened, looking down upon the hut,
But seeing no one : meanwhile from below
The strain continued, spiritual as before ;
And now distinctly could I recognise
These words :—‘*Shall in the grave thy love be known,
In death thy faithfulness !*’—“God rest his soul !”
Said the old man, abruptly breaking silence,—
“He is departed, and finds peace at last !”

This scarcely spoken, and those holy strains
Not ceasing, forth appeared in view a band

Of rustic persons, from behind the hut
 Bearing a coffin in the midst, with which
 They shaped their course along the sloping side
 Of that small valley, singing as they moved ;
 A sober company and few, the men
 Bare-headed, and all decently attired !
 Some steps when they had thus advanced, the
 dirge

Ended ; and, from the stillness that ensued
 Recovering, to my Friend I said, " You spake,
 Methought, with apprehension that these rites
 Are paid to Him upon whose shy retreat
 This day we purposed to intrude."—" I did so,
 But let us hence, that we may learn the truth :
 Perhaps it is not he but some one else
 For whom this pious service is performed ;
 Some other tenant of the solitude."

So, to a steep and difficult descent
 Trusting ourselves, we wound from crag to crag,
 Where passage could be won ; and, as the last
 Of the mute train, behind the heathly top
 Of that off-sloping outlet, disappeared,
 I, more impatient in my downward course,
 Had landed upon easy ground ; and there
 Stood waiting for my Comrade. When behold
 An object that enticed my steps aside !
 A narrow, winding, entry opened out
 Into a platform—that lay, sheepfold-wise,
 Enclosed between an upright mass of rock
 And one old moss-grown wall ;—a cool recess,
 And fanciful ! For where the rock and wall
 Met in an angle, hung a penthouse, framed
 By thrusting two rude staves into the wall
 And overlaying them with mountain sods ;
 To weather-fend a little turf-built seat
 Whereon a full-grown man might rest, nor dread
 The burning sunshine, or a transient shower ;
 But the whole plainly wrought by children's hands !
 Whose skill had thronged the floor with a proud
 show

Of baby-houses, curiously arranged ;
 Nor wanting ornament of walks between,
 With mimic trees inserted in the turf,
 And gardens interposed. Pleased with the sight,
 I could not choose but beckon to my Guide,
 Who, entering, round him threw a careless glance,
 Impatient to pass on, when I exclaimed,
 " Lo ! what is here ! " and, stooping down, drew
 forth

A book, that, in the midst of stones and moss
 And wreck of party-coloured earthen-ware,
 Aptly disposed, had lent its help to raise
 One of those petty structures. " His it must be ! "

Exclaimed the Wanderer, " cannot but be his,
 And he is gone ! " The book, which in my hand
 Had opened of itself (for it was swollen
 With searching damp, and seemingly had lain
 To the injurious elements exposed
 From week to week,) I found to be a work
 In the French tongue, a Novel of Voltaire,
 His famous Optimist. " Unhappy Man ! "
 Exclaimed my Friend : " here then has been his
 Retreat within retreat, a sheltering-place
 Within how deep a shelter ! He had fits,
 Even to the last, of genuine tenderness,
 And loved the haunts of children : here, no doubt
 Pleasing and pleased, he shared their simple sport
 Or sate companionless ; and here the book,
 Left and forgotten in his careless way,
 Must by the cottage-children have been found !
 Heaven bless them, and their inconsiderate woe
 To what odd purpose have the darlings turned
 This sad memorial of their hapless friend ! "

" Me," said I, " most doth it surprise, to find
 Such book in such a place ! "—" A book it is,"
 He answered, " to the Person suited well,
 Though little suited to surrounding things :
 'Tis strange, I grant ; and stranger still had been
 To see the Man who owned it, dwelling here,
 With one poor shepherd, far from all the world !—
 Now, if our errand hath been thrown away,
 As from these intimations I forebode,
 Grieved shall I be—less for my sake than yours,
 And least of all for him who is no more."

By this, the book was in the old Man's hand ;
 And he continued, glancing on the leaves
 An eye of scorn :—" The lover," said he, " dooms
 To love when hope hath failed him—whom a
 depth

Of privacy is deep enough to hide,
 Hath yet his bracelet or his lock of hair,
 And that is joy to him. When change of times
 Hath summoned kings to scaffolds, do but give
 The faithful servant, who must hide his head
 Henceforth in whatsoever nook he may
 A kerchief sprinkled with his master's blood,
 And he too hath his comforter. How poor,
 Beyond all poverty how destitute,
 Must that Man have been left, who, hither driven
 Flying or seeking, could yet bring with him
 No dearer relique, and no better stay,
 Than this dull product of a scoffer's pen,
 Impure conceits discharging from a heart
 Hardened by impious pride !—I did not fear
 To tax you with this journey ;"—mildly said

enerable Friend, as forth we stepped
 he presence of the cheerful light—
 I have knowledge that you do not shrink
 moving spectacles ;—but let us on.”

peaking, on he went, and at the word
 wed, till he made a sudden stand :
 ll in view, approaching through a gate
 pened from the enclosure of green fields
 re rough uncultivated ground,
 l the Man whom he had fancied dead !
 r from his deportment, mien, and dress,
 t could be no other ; a pale face,
 gre person, tall, and in a garb
 stic—dull and faded like himself !
 r us not, though distant but few steps ;
 was busy, dealing, from a store
 a broad leaf carried, choicest strings
 ripe currants ; gift by which he strove,
 ntermixture of endearing words,
 the a Child, who walked beside him, weeping
 inconsolate.—“They to the grave
 aring him, my Little-one,” he said,
 e dark pit ; but he will feel no pain ;
 dy is at rest, his soul in heaven.”

e might have followed—but my honoured
 Friend
 in upon the Speaker with a frank
 rdial greeting.—Vivid was the light
 ashed and sparkled from the other’s eyes ;
 all fire : no shadow on his brow
 ed, nor sign of sickness on his face.
 joined he with his Visitant,—a grasp,
 er grasp ; and many moments’ space—
 the first glow of pleasure was no more,
 the sad appearance which at once
 nished, much was come and coming back—
 cable smile retained the life
 it had unexpectedly received,
 is hollow cheek. “How kind,” he said,
 ould your coming have been better timed ;
 s, you see, is in our narrow world
 of sorrow. I have here a charge”—
 eaking thus, he patted tenderly
 -burnt forehead of the weeping child—
 e mourner, whom it is my task
 fort ;—but how came ye !—if yon track
 doth at once befriend us and betray)
 ted hither your most welcome feet,
 d not miss the funeral train—they yet
 scarcely disappeared.” “This blooming
 Child,”
 old Man, “is of an age to weep

At any grave or solemn spectacle,
 Inly distressed or overpowered with awe,
 He knows not wherefore ;—but the boy to-day,
 Perhaps is shedding orphan’s tears ; you also
 Must have sustained a loss.”—“The hand of Death,”
 He answered, “has been here ; but could not well
 Have fallen more lightly, if it had not fallen
 Upon myself.”—The other left these words
 Unnoticed, thus continuing.—

“From yon crag,
 Down whose steep sides we dropped into the vale,
 We heard the hymn they sang—a solemn sound
 Heard any where ; but in a place like this
 ’Tis more than human ! Many precious rites
 And customs of our rural ancestry
 Are gone, or stealing from us ; this, I hope,
 Will last for ever. Oft on my way have I
 Stood still, though but a casual passenger,
 So much I felt the awfulness of life,
 In that one moment when the corse is lifted
 In silence, with a hush of decency ;
 Then from the threshold moves with song of peace,
 And confidential yearnings, tow’rds its home,
 Its final home on earth. What traveller—who—
 (How far soe’er a stranger) does not own
 The bond of brotherhood, when he sees them go,
 A mute procession on the houseless road ;
 Or passing by some single tenement
 Or clustered dwellings, where again they raise
 The monitory voice ! But most of all
 It touches, it confirms, and elevates,
 Then, when the body, soon to be consigned
 Ashes to ashes, dust bequeathed to dust,
 Is raised from the church-aisle, and forward borne
 Upon the shoulders of the next in love,
 The nearest in affection or in blood ;
 Yea, by the very mourners who had knelt
 Beside the coffin, resting on its lid
 In silent grief their unuplifted heads,
 And heard meanwhile the Psalmist’s mournful
 plaint,
 And that most awful scripture which declares
 We shall not sleep, but we shall all be changed !
 —Have I not seen—ye likewise may have seen—
 Son, husband, brothers—brothers side by side,
 And son and father also side by side,
 Rise from that posture :—and in concert move,
 On the green turf following the vested Priest,
 Four dear supporters of one senseless weight,
 From which they do not shrink, and under which
 They faint not, but advance towards the open grave
 Step after step—together, with their firm
 Unhidden faces : he that suffers most,
 He outwardly, and inwardly perhaps,

The most serene, with most undaunted eye !—
Oh ! blest are they who live and die like these,
Loved with such love, and with such sorrow
mourned !”

“That poor Man taken hence to-day,” replied
The Solitary, with a faint sarcastic smile
Which did not please me, “must be deemed, I fear,
Of the unblest ; for he will surely sink
Into his mother earth without such pomp
Of grief, depart without occasion given
By him for such array of fortitude.
Full seventy winters hath he lived, and mark !
This simple Child will mourn his one short hour,
And I shall miss him ; scanty tribute ! yet,
This wanting, he would leave the sight of men,
If love were his sole claim upon their care,
Like a ripe date which in the desert falls
Without a hand to gather it.”

At this
I interposed, though loth to speak, and said,
“Can it be thus among so small a band
As ye must needs be here ! in such a place
I would not willingly, methinks, lose sight
Of a departing cloud.”—“’Twas not for love”
Answered the sick Man with a careless voice—
“That I came hither ; neither have I found
Among associates who have power of speech,
Nor in such other converse as is here,
Temptation so prevailing as to change
That mood, or undermine my first resolve.”
Then, speaking in like careless sort, he said
To my benign Companion,—“Pity ’tis
That fortune did not guide you to this house
A few days earlier ; then would you have seen
What stuff the Dwellers in a solitude,
That seems by Nature hollowed out to be
The seat and bosom of pure innocence,
Are made of ; an ungracious matter this !
Which, for truth’s sake, yet in remembrance too
Of past discussions with this zealous friend
And advocate of humble life, I now
Will force upon his notice ; undeterred
By the example of his own pure course,
And that respect and deference which a soul
May fairly claim, by niggard age enriched
In what she most doth value, love of God
And his frail creature Man ;—but ye shall hear.
I talk—and ye are standing in the sun
Without refreshment !”

Quickly had he spoken,
And, with light steps still quicker than his words,
Led toward the Cottage. Homely was the spot ;
And, to my feeling, ere we reached the door,

Had almost a forbidding mien
Less fair, I grant, even painted
Than it appeared when from
We had looked down upon it
As left by the departed company
Was silent ; save the solitary
That on mine ear ticked with
Following our Guide, we came
And reached a small apartment
Which was no sooner entered
Said gaily, “This is my dome
My hermitage, my cabin, where
I love it better than a snail’s shell
But now ye shall be feasted.”

So, with more ardour than
Left one day mistress of her
He went about his hospitable
My eyes were busy, and my
And pleased I looked upon me
As if to thank him ; he returned
Cheered, plainly, and yet warmly
Had we about us ! scattered
And, in like sort, chair, window
With books, maps, fossils,
flowers,

And tufts of mountain moss
Lay intermixed with scraps
Scribbled with verse : a broken
And shattered telescope, together
By cobwebs, stood within a
And instruments of music, some
Some in disgrace, hung dangling
But speedily the promise was
A feast before us, and a courteous
Inviting us in glee to sit and
A napkin, white as foam of the sea
By which it had been bleached
board ;

And was itself half-covered
Of dainties,—oaten bread, curries
And cakes of butter curiously
Butter that had imbibed from
A golden hue, delicate as the
Faintly reflected in a lingering
Nor lacked, for more delight
Our table, small parade of
And whortle-berries from the
The Child, who long ere this
Was now a help to his late
And moved, a willing Page,
Ministering to our need.

While at our pastoral banquet

g the window of that little cell,
not, ever and anon, forbear
re an upward look on two huge Peaks,
m some other vale peered into this.
lusty twins," exclaimed our host, "if here
your lot to dwell, would soon become
ized companions.—Many are the notes
in his tuneful course, the wind draws forth
ocks, woods, caverns, heaths, and dashing
hores ;

l those lofty brethren bear their part
ild concert—chiefly when the storm
gh ; then all the upper air they fill
ring sound, that ceases not to flow,
oke, along the level of the blast,
y current ; theirs, too, is the song
n and headlong flood that seldom fails ;
the grim and breathless hour of noon,
s that I have heard them echo back
ider's greeting. Nor have nature's laws
n ungifted with a power to yield
' finer tone ; a harmony,
call it, though it be the hand
e, though there be no voice ;—the clouds,
; the shadows, light of golden suns,
of moonlight, all come thither—touch,
e an answer—thither come, and shape
age not unwelcome to sick hearts
spirits :—there the sun himself,
alm close of summer's longest day,
; substantial orb ;—between those heights
he top of either pinnacle,
only than elsewhere in night's blue vault,
he stars, as of their station proud.
; are not busier in the mind of man
mute agents stirring there :—alone
I sit and watch.—"

A fall of voice,
d like the nightingale's last note,
ccely closed this high-wrought strain of
apture

inviting smile the Wanderer said :
r the tale with which you threatened us !"
h the threat escaped me unawares :
ne tale tire you, let this challenge stand
excuse. Dissevered from mankind,
ur eyes and thoughts we must have seemed
; looked down upon us from the crag,
; mid a stormy mountain sea,
not so ;—perpetually we touch
; vulgar ordinances of the world ;
whom this our cottage hath to-day
shed, lived dependent for his bread
; laws of public charity.

The Housewife, tempted by such slender gains
As might from that occasion be distilled,
Opened, as she before had done for me,
Her doors to admit this homeless Pensioner ;
The portion gave of coarse but wholesome fare
Which appetite required—a blind dull nook,
Such as she had, the *kennel* of his rest !
This, in itself not ill, would yet have been
Ill borne in earlier life ; but his was now
The still contentedness of seventy years.
Calm did he sit under the wide-spread tree
Of his old age ; and yet less calm and meek,
Winningly meek or venerably calm,
Than slow and torpid ; paying in this wise
A penalty, if penalty it were,
For spendthrift feats, excesses of his prime.
I loved the old Man, for I pitied him !
A task it was, I own, to hold discourse
With one so slow in gathering up his thoughts,
But he was a cheap pleasure to my eyes ;
Mild, inoffensive, ready in *his* way,
And helpful to his utmost power : and there
Our housewife knew full well what she possessed !
He was her vassal of all labour, tilled
Her garden, from the pasture fetched her kine ;
And, one among the orderly array
Of hay-makers, beneath the burning sun
Maintained his place ; or heedfully pursued
His course, on errands bound, to other vales,
Leading sometimes an inexperienced child
Too young for any profitable task.
So moved he like a shadow that performed
Substantial service. Mark me now, and learn
For what reward !—The moon her monthly round
Hath not completed since our dame, the queen
Of this one cottage and this lonely dale,
Into my little sanctuary rushed—
Voice to a rueful treble humanized,
And features in deplorable dismay.
I treat the matter lightly, but, alas !
It is most serious : persevering rain
Had fallen in torrents ; all the mountain tops
Were hidden, and black vapours coursed their sides ;
This had I seen, and saw ; but, till she spake,
Was wholly ignorant that my ancient Friend—
Who at her bidding, early and alone,
Had clomb aloft to delve the moorland turf
For winter fuel—to his noontide meal
Returned not, and now, haply, on the heights
Lay at the mercy of this raging storm.
' Inhuman !'—said I, ' was an old Man's life
Not worth the trouble of a thought !—alas !
This notice comes too late.' With joy I saw
Her husband enter—from a distant vale.

nds my dolorous tale, and glad I am
is ended." At these words he turned—
ith blithe air of open fellowship,
it from the cupboard wine and stouter cheer,
he who would be merry. Seeing this,

My grey-haired Friend said courteously—"Nay,
nay,
You have regaled us as a hermit ought;
Now let us forth into the sun!"—Our Host
Rose, though reluctantly, and forth we went.

BOOK THIRD.

DESPONDENCY.

ARGUMENT.

in the Valley.—Another Recess in it entered and
bed.—Wanderer's sensations.—Solitary's excited
e same objects.—Contrast between these.—Despon-
of the Solitary gently reproved.—Conversation
iting the Solitary's past and present opinions
eelings, till he enters upon his own History at
b.—His domestic felicity.—Afflictions.—Dejection.
used by the French Revolution.—Disappointment
disgust.—Voyage to America.—Disappointment
disgust pursue him.—His return.—His languor
depression of mind, from want of faith in the
truths of Religion, and want of confidence in the
of Mankind.

ING BEE—a little tinkling rill—
of falcons wheeling on the wing,
orous agitation, round the crest
l rock, their airy citadel—
and all of these the pensive ear
eeted, in the silence that ensued,
hrough the cottage-threshold we had passed,
ep within that lonesome valley, stood
ore beneath the concave of a blue
udless sky.—Anon exclaimed our Host,
hantly dispersing with the taunt
de of discontent which on his brow
thered,—“Ye have left my cell,—but see
ature hems you in with friendly arms!
her help ye are my prisoners still.
ich way shall I lead you?—how contrive,
so parsimoniously endowed,
e brief hours, which yet remain, may reap
compense of knowledge or delight?”
ig, round he looked, as if perplexed;
remove those doubts, my grey-haired
Friend
Shall we take this pathway for our guide?—
it winds, as if, in summer heats,
had first been fashioned by the flock
a place of refuge at the root
black Yew-tree, whose protruded boughs
the silver bosom of the crag,

From which she draws her meagre sustenance.
There in commodious shelter may we rest.
Or let us trace this streamlet to its source;
Feebly it tinkles with an earthy sound,
And a few steps may bring us to the spot [herbs,
Where, haply, crowned with flowerets and green
The mountain infant to the sun comes forth,
Like human life from darkness.”—A quick turn
Through a strait passage of encumbered ground,
Proved that such hope was vain:—for now we stood
Shut out from prospect of the open vale,
And saw the water, that composed this rill,
Descending, disembodied, and diffused
O'er the smooth surface of an ample crag,
Lofty, and steep, and naked as a tower.
All further progress here was barred;—And who,
Thought I, if master of a vacant hour,
Here would not linger, willingly detained?
Whether to such wild objects he were led
When copious rains have magnified the stream
Into a loud and white-robed waterfall,
Or introduced at this more quiet time.

Upon a semicirque of turf-clad ground,
The hidden nook discovered to our view
A mass of rock, resembling, as it lay
Right at the foot of that moist precipice,
A stranded ship, with keel upturned, that rests
Fearless of winds and waves. Three several stones
Stood near, of smaller size, and not unlike
To monumental pillars: and, from these
Some little space disjoined, a pair were seen,
That with united shoulders bore aloft
A fragment, like an altar, flat and smooth:
Barren the tablet, yet thereon appeared
A tall and shining holly, that had found
A hospitable chink, and stood upright,
As if inserted by some human hand
In mockery, to wither in the sun,
Or lay its beauty flat before a breeze,
The first that entered. But no breeze did now
Find entrance;—high or low appeared no trace

Of motion, save the water that descended,
Diffused adown that barrier of steep rock,
And softly creeping, like a breath of air,
Such as is sometimes seen, and hardly seen,
To brush the still breast of a crystal lake.

"Behold a cabinet for sages built,
Which kings might envy!"—Praise to this effect
Broke from the happy old Man's reverend lip;
Who to the Solitary turned, and said,
"In sooth, with love's familiar privilege,
You have decried the wealth which is your own.
Among these rocks and stones, methinks, I see
More than the heedless impress that belongs
To lonely nature's casual work: they bear
A semblance strange of power intelligent,
And of design not wholly worn away.
Boldest of plants that ever faced the wind,
How gracefully that slender shrub looks forth
From its fantastic birth-place! And I own,
Some shadowy intimations haunt me here,
That in these shows a chronicle survives
Of purposes akin to those of Man,
But wrought with mightier arm than now prevails.
—Voiceless the stream descends into the gulf
With timid lapse;—and lo! while in this strait
I stand—the chasm of sky above my head
Is heaven's profoundest azure; no domain
For fickle, short-lived clouds to occupy,
Or to pass through; but rather an abyss
In which the everlasting stars abide;
And whose soft gloom, and boundless depth, might
tempt
The curious eye to look for them by day.
—Hail Contemplation! from the stately towers,
Reared by the industrious hand of human art
To lift thee high above the misty air
And turbulence of murmuring cities vast;
From academic groves, that have for thee
Been planted, hither come and find a lodge
To which thou mayst resort for holier peace,—
From whose calm centre thou, through height or
depth,
Mayst penetrate, wherever truth shall lead;
Measuring through all degrees, until the scale
Of time and conscious nature disappear,
Lost in unsearchable eternity!"

A pause ensued; and with minuter care
We scanned the various features of the scene:
And soon the Tenant of that lonely vale
With courteous voice thus spake—

"I should have grieved
Hereafter, not escaping self-reproach,

If from my poor retirement ye had gone
Leaving this nook unvisited: but, in sooth,
Your unexpected presence had so roused
My spirits, that they were bent on enterprise
And, like an ardent hunter, I forgot,
Or, shall I say!—disdained, the game that I
At my own door. The shapes before our eyes
And their arrangement, doubtless must be
The sport of Nature, aided by blind Chance,
Rudely to mock the works of toiling Man.
And hence, this upright shaft of unknown age
From Fancy, willing to set off her stores
By sounding titles, hath acquired the name
Of Pompey's pillar; that I gravely style
My Theban obelisk; and, there, behold
A Druid cromlech!—thus I entertain
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
To skim along the surfaces of things,
Beguiling harmlessly the listless hours.
But if the spirit be oppressed by sense
Of instability, revolt, decay,
And change, and emptiness, these freaks of fate
And her blind helper Chance, do then rather
To quicken, and to aggravate—to feed
Pity and scorn, and melancholy pride,
Not less than that huge Pile (from some deep
Of mortal power unquestionably sprung)
Whose hoary diadem of pendent rocks
Confines the shrill-voiced whirlwind, round

Eddying within its vast circumference,
On Sarum's naked plain—than pyramid
Of Egypt, unsubverted, undissolved—
Or Syra's marble runs towering high
Above the sandy desert, in the light
Of sun or moon.—Forgive me, if I say
That an appearance which hath raised your
To an exalted pitch (the self-same cause
Different effect producing) is for me
Fraught rather with depression than delight
Though shame it were, could I not look away
By the reflection of your pleasure, pleased.
Yet happier in my judgment, even than you
With your bright transports fairly may be deemed
The wandering Herbalist,—who, clear alike
From vain, and, that worse evil, vexing the
Casta, if he ever chance to enter here,
Upon these uncouth Forms a slight regard
Of transitory interest, and peeps round
For some rare floweret of the hills, or plant
Of craggy fountain; what he hopes for none
Or learns, at least, that 'tis not to be won
Then, keen and eager, as a fine-nosed hound
By soul-engrossing instinct driven along

and or open field, the harmless Man
 went upon his onward quest!—
 Fellow-wanderer, so deem I,
 avied, (you may trace him oft
 which his activity has left
 roads and pathways, though, thank
 en!

book reports not of his hand)
 pocket-hammer smites the edge
 rock or prominent stone, disguised
 tains or crusted o'er by Nature
 st growths, detaching by the stroke
 linter—to resolve his doubts;
 at ready answer satisfied,
 e classes by some barbarous name,
 on; or from the fragments picks
 1, if but haply interveined
 ng mineral, or should crystal cube
 elle—and thinks himself enriched,
 nd doubtless wiser, than before!
 ely each to his pursuit,
 3, let both from hill to hill
 please them, speed from clime to clime;
 ull—and free from pain their pastime.”

aid I, interposing, “One is near,
 but possess in your esteem
 er still of envy. May I name,
 nce, that fair-faced cottage-boy?
 e's pupil of the lowest form,
 prentice in the school of art!
 entered from the open glen,
 ave noticed, busily engaged,
 and hands,—in mending the defects
 abric of a leaky dam
 nabling this penurious stream
 nder mill (that new-made plaything)
 ht—the happiest he of all!”

iest,” answered the desponding Man,
 now he is, he might remain!
 rails imagination high
 deep! what profits all that earth,
 blue vault, is suffered to put forth
 r allurements, for the Soul
 beaten track of life, and soar
 nds a yielding element
 ture; far as she can go
 e or space—if neither in the one,
 ther region, nor in aught
 dreaming o'er the map of things,
 beyond these penetrable bounds,
 urance can be heard; if nowhere
 , for consummate good,

Or for progressive virtue, by the search
 Can be attained,—a better sanctuary
 From doubt and sorrow, than the senseless grave?”

“Is this,” the grey-haired Wanderer mildly said,
 “The voice, which we so lately overheard,
 To that same child, addressing tenderly
 The consolations of a hopeful mind?
 ‘*His body is at rest, his soul in heaven.*’
 These were your words; and, verily, methinks
 Wisdom is oft-times nearer when we stoop
 Than when we soar.”—

The Other, not displeased,
 Promptly replied—“My notion is the same.
 And I, without reluctance, could decline
 All act of inquisition whence we rise,
 And what, when breath hath ceased, we may be-
 come.

Here are we, in a bright and breathing world.
 Our origin, what matters it? In lack
 Of worthier explanation, say at once
 With the American (a thought which suits
 The place where now we stand) that certain men
 Leapt out together from a rocky cave;
 And these were the first parents of mankind:
 Or, if a different image be recalled
 By the warm sunshine, and the jocund voice
 Of insects chirping out their careless lives
 On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled turf,
 Choose, with the gay Athenian, a conceit
 As sound—blithe race! whose mantles were be-
 decked

With golden grasshoppers, in sign that they
 Had sprung, like those bright creatures, from the
 soil

Whereon their endless generations dwelt.
 But stop!—these theoretic fancies jar
 On serious minds: then, as the Hindoos draw
 Their holy Ganges from a skiey fount,
 Even so deduce the stream of human life
 From seats of power divine; and hope, or trust,
 That our existence winds her stately course
 Beneath the sun, like Ganges, to make part
 Of a living ocean; or, to sink engulfed,
 Like Niger, in impenetrable sands
 And utter darkness: thought which may be faced,
 Though comfortless!—

Not of myself I speak;
 Such acquiescence neither doth imply,
 In me, a meekly-bending spirit soothed
 By natural piety; nor a lofty mind,
 By philosophic discipline prepared
 For calm subjection to acknowledged law;
 Pleased to have been, contented not to be.

Such palms I boast not;—no! to me, who find,
 Reviewing my past way, much to condemn,
 Little to praise, and nothing to regret,
 (Save some remembrances of dream-like joys
 That scarcely seem to have belonged to me)
 If I must take my choice between the pair
 That rule alternately the weary hours,
 Night is than day more acceptable; sleep
 Doth, in my estimate of good, appear
 A better state than waking; death than sleep:
 Feelingly sweet is stillness after storm,
 Though under covert of the wormy ground!

Yet be it said, in justice to myself,
 That in more genial times, when I was free
 To explore the destiny of human kind
 (Not as an intellectual game pursued
 With curious subtilty, from wish to cheat
 Iridescent sensations; but by love of truth
 Urged on, or haply by intense delight
 In feeding thought, wherever thought could feed)
 I did not rank with those (too dull or nice,
 For to my judgment such they then appeared,
 Or too aspiring, thankless at the best)
 Who, in this frame of human life, perceive
 An object whereunto their souls are tied
 In discontented wedlock; nor did e'er,
 From me, those dark impervious shades, that hang
 Upon the region whither we are bound,
 Exclude a power to enjoy the vital beams
 Of present sunshine.—Deities that float
 On wings, angelic Spirits! I could muse
 O'er what from eldest time we have been told
 Of your bright forms and glorious faculties,
 And with the imagination rest content,
 Not wishing more; repining not to tread
 The little sinuous path of earthly care,
 By flowers embellished, and by springs refreshed.
 —Blow winds of autumn!—let your chilling breath
 Take the live herbage from the mead, and strip
 The shady forest of its green attire,—
 And let the bursting clouds to fury rouse
 The gentle brooks!—Your desolating away,
 'Sheds,' I exclaimed, 'no sadness upon me,
 And no disorder in your rage I find.
 What dignity, what beauty, in this change
 From mild to angry, and from sad to gay,
 Alternate and revolving! How benign,
 How rich in animation and delight,
 How bountiful these elements—compared
 With aught, as more desirable and fair,
 Devised by fancy for the golden age;
 Or the perpetual warbling that prevails
 In Arcady, beneath unaltered skies,

Through the long year in constant quiet but
 Night hushed as night, and day serene as day
 —But why this tedious record!—Age, we know
 Is garrulous; and solitude is apt
 To anticipate the privilege of Age.
 From far ye come; and surely with a hope
 Of better entertainment:—let us hence!

Loth to forsake the spot, and still more loth
 To be diverted from our present theme,
 I said, "My thoughts, agreeing, Sir, with you
 Would push this censure farther;—for, if
 Of scornful pity be the just reward
 Of Poesy thus courteously employed
 In framing models to improve the scheme
 Of Man's existence, and recast the world,
 Why should not grave Philosophy be styled
 Herself, a dreamer of a kindred stock,
 A dreamer yet more spiritless and dull?
 Yes, shall the fine immunities she boasts
 Establish sounder titles of esteem
 For her, who (all too timid and reserved
 For onset, for resistance too inert,
 Too weak for suffering, and for hope too tame)
 Placed, among flowery gardens curtained round
 With world-excluding groves, the brotherhood
 Of soft Epicureans, taught—if they
 The ends of being would secure, and wis
 The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls
 To a voluptuous unconcern, preferring
 Tranquillity to all things. Or is she,"
 I cried, "more worthy of regard, the Power
 Who, for the sake of sterner quiet, closes
 The Stoic's heart against the vain approach
 Of admiration, and all sense of joy?"

His countenance gave notice that my zeal
 Accorded little with his present mind;
 I ceased, and he resumed.—"Ah! gentle Sir
 Slight, if you will, the means; but spare not
 The end of those, who did, by system, rank,
 As the prime object of a wise man's aim,
 Security from shock of accident,
 Release from fear; and cherished peaceful
 For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief good
 And only rational felicity
 What motive drew, what impulse, I would ask
 Through a long course of later ages, drove,
 The hermit to his cell in forest wide;
 Or what detained him, till his closing eyes
 Took their last farewell of the sun and stars
 Fast anchored in the desert!—Not alone
 Dread of the persecuting sword, remorse,
 Wrongs unredressed, or insults unavenged

engeable, defeated pride,
 y subverted, maddening want,
 p betrayed, affection unreturned,
 despair, or grief in agony ;—
 s from intolerable pangs
 but, compassed round by pleasure, sighed
 endent happiness ; craving peace,
 al feeling of all happiness,
 refuge from distress or pain,
 ng-time, vacation, or a truce,
 s absolute self ; a life of peace,
 without regret or fear ;

been, is, and shall be evermore !—
 reward he sought ; and wore out life,
 ere on few external things his heart
 and those his own ; or, if not his,
 under nature's steadfast law.

ther yearning was the master tie
 nastic brotherhood, upon rock
 in green secluded vale,
 one, collected from afar,
 olving fellowship ?—What but this,
 real instinct of repose,
 ng for confirmed tranquillity,
 id outward ; humble, yet sublime :
 here hope and memory are as one ;
 rth is quiet and her face unchanged
 he simplest toil of human hands
 s' difference ; the immortal Soul
 : in self-rule ; and heaven revealed
 tion in that quietness !—
 their scheme : and though the wished for
 l
 udes was missed, perhaps attained
 they for the attempt, and pains employed,
 present censure, stand redeemed
 unqualified disdain, that once
 ve been cast upon them by my voice
 g her decisions from the seat
 d youth—that scruples not to solve
 nd determine questions, by the rules
 rience judgment, ever prone
 eening faith ; and is inflamed,
 ge, to demand from real life
 f act and suffering, to provoke
 —how dreadful when it comes,
 affliction be the foe, or guilt !

of earth, I rested, in that stage
 st course to which these thoughts advert,
 th's native energies ; forgetting
 s was a condition which required

Nor energy, nor fortitude—a calm
 Without vicissitude ; which, if the like
 Had been presented to my view elsewhere,
 I might have even been tempted to despise.
 But no—for the serene was also bright ;
 Enlivened happiness with joy o'erflowing,
 With joy, and—oh ! that memory should survive
 To speak the word—with rapture ! Nature's boon,
 Life's genuine inspiration, happiness
 Above what rules can teach, or fancy feign ;
 Abused, as all possessions are abused
 That are not prized according to their worth.
 And yet, what worth ! what good is given to men,
 More solid than the gilded clouds of heaven ?
 What joy more lasting than a vernal flower !—
 None ! 'tis the general plaint of human kind
 In solitude : and mutually addressed
 From each to all, for wisdom's sake :—This truth
 The priest announces from his holy seat :
 And, crowned with garlands in the summer grove,
 The poet fits it to his pensive lyre.
 Yet, ere that final resting-place be gained,
 Sharp contradictions may arise, by doom
 Of this same life, compelling us to grieve
 That the prosperities of love and joy
 Should be permitted, oft-times, to endure
 So long, and be at once cast down for ever.
 Oh ! tremble, ye, to whom hath been assigned
 A course of days composing happy months,
 And they as happy years ; the present still
 So like the past, and both so firm a pledge
 Of a congenial future, that the wheels
 Of pleasure move without the aid of hope :
 For Mutability is Nature's bane ;
 And slighted Hope *will* be avenged ; and, when
 Ye need her favours, ye shall find her not ;
 But in her stead—fear—doubt—and agony !”

This was the bitter language of the heart :
 But, while he spake, look, gesture, tone of voice,
 Though discomposed and vehement, were such
 As skill and graceful nature might suggest
 To a proficient of the tragic scene
 Standing before the multitude, beset
 With dark events. Desirous to divert
 Or stem the current of the speaker's thoughts,
 We signified a wish to leave that place
 Of stillness and close privacy, a nook
 That seemed for self-examination made ;
 Or, for confession, in the sinner's need,
 Hidden from all men's view. To our attempt
 He yielded not ; but, pointing to a slope
 Of mossy turf defended from the sun,
 And on that couch inviting us to rest,

Full on that tender-hearted Man he turned
A serious eye, and his speech thus renewed.

"You never saw, your eyes did never look
On the bright form of Her whom once I loved :—
Her silver voice was heard upon the earth,
A sound unknown to you ; else, honoured Friend !
Your heart had borne a pitiable share
Of what I suffered, when I wept that loss,
And suffer now, not seldom, from the thought
That I remember, and can weep no more.—
Stripped as I am of all the golden fruit
Of self-esteem ; and by the cutting blasts
Of self-reproach familiarly assailed ;
Yet would I not be of such wintry bareness
But that some leaf of your regard should hang
Upon my naked branches :—lively thoughts
Give birth, full often, to unguarded words ;
I grieve that, in your presence, from my tongue
Too much of frailty hath already dropped ;
But that too much demands still more.

You know,

Revered Compatriot—and to you, kind Sir,
(Not to be deemed a stranger, as you come
Following the guidance of these welcome feet
To our secluded vale) it may be told—
That my demerits did not sue in vain
To One on whose mild radiance many gazed
With hope, and all with pleasure. This fair
Bride—

In the devotedness of youthful love,
Preferring me to parents, and the choir
Of gay companions, to the natal roof,
And all known places and familiar sights
(Resigned with sadness gently weighing down
Her trembling expectations, but no more
Than did to her due honour, and to me
Yielded, that day, a confidence sublime
In what I had to build upon) this Bride,
Young, modest, meek, and beautiful, I led
To a low cottage in a sunny bay,
Where the salt sea innocuously breaks,
And the sea breeze as innocently breathes,
On Devon's leafy shores ;—a sheltered hold,
In a soft clime encouraging the soil
To a luxuriant bounty !—As our steps
Approach the embowered abode—our chosen seat—
See, rooted in the earth, her kindly bed,
The unendangered myrtle, decked with flowers,
Before the threshold stands to welcome us !
While, in the flowering myrtle's neighbourhood,
Not overlooked but courting no regard,
Those native plants, the holly and the yew,
Gave modest intimation to the mind

How willingly their aid they would unite
With the green myrtle, to endear the hours
Of winter, and protect that pleasant place.
—Wild were the walks upon those lonely Down
Track leading into track ; how marked, how
Into bright verdure, between fern and gorse,
Winding away its never ending line
On their smooth surface, evidence was none :
But, there, lay open to our daily haunt,
A range of unappropriated earth,
Where youth's ambitious feet might move at will
Whence, unmolested wanderers, we beheld
The shining giver of the day diffuse
His brightness o'er a tract of sea and land
Gay as our spirits, free as our desires ;
As our enjoyments, boundless.—From those heights
We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan courts ;
Where arbours of impenetrable shade,
And mossy seats, detained us side by side,
With hearts at ease, and knowledge in our hands
'That all the grove and all the day was ours.'

O happy time ! still happier was at hand ;
For Nature called my Partner to resign
Her share in the pure freedom of that life,
Enjoyed by us in common.—To my hope,
To my heart's wish, my tender Mate became
The thankful captive of maternal bonds ;
And those wild paths were left to me alone.
There could I meditate on follies past ;
And, like a weary voyager escaped
From risk and hardship, inwardly retrace
A course of vain delights and thoughtless guilt,
And self-indulgence—without shame pursued.
There, undisturbed, could think of and could dwell
Her whose submissive spirit was to me
Rule and restraint—my guardian—shall I say
That earthly Providence, whose guiding love
Within a port of rest had lodged me safe.
Safe from temptation, and from danger far !
Strains followed of acknowledgment addressed
To an Authority enthroned above
The reach of sight ; from whom, as from the
source,
Proceed all visible ministers of good
That walk the earth—Father of heaven and earth
Father, and king, and judge, adored and feared
These acts of mind, and memory, and heart,
And spirit—interrupted and relieved
By observations transient as the glance
Of flying sunbeams, or to the outward form
Cleaving with power inherent and intense,
As the mute insect fixed upon the plant
On whose soft leaves it hangs, and from whose

s nourishment imperceptibly—
my wanderings ; and the mother's kiss
's smile awaited my return.

cy we dwelt, a wedded pair,
is daily, often all day long ;
l by fortune within easy reach
intercourse, nor wishing aught
e allowance of our own fire-side,
within our happy cottage born,
nd heirs of our united love ;
tually by difference of sex,
no wider interval of time
eir several births than served for one
h something of a leader's sway ;
em joined by sympathy in age ;
pleasure, fellows in pursuit.
wo pillars rested as in air
le.

It soothes me to perceive,
tesy withholds not from my words
audience. But, oh ! gentle Friends,
of quiet and unbroken peace,
or a nation, times of blessedness,
faint echoes from the historian's page ;
imperfect sounds of this discourse,
I hear, how faithless is the voice
se most blissful days reverberate.
ial record can, or need, be given
nd habits, whereby much was done,
hin the sphere of little things ;
, though, to us, important cares,
ous interests ! Smoothly did our life
swerving not from the path prescribed ;
d, her diurnal, round alike
l with faithful care. And you divine
effects that our condition saw
gine changes slowly wrought,
ir progress unperceivable ;
l for ; sometimes noticed with a sigh,
of good or lovely they might bring)
gret, for the familiar good
ness endeared which they removed.

ears of occupation undisturbed
d seemingly a right to hold
iness ; and use and habit gave
a alien spirit had acquired
nial sanctity. And thus,
ghts and wishes bounded to this world,
l breathed ; most grateful—if to enjoy
epining or desire for more,
ent lot, or change to higher sphere,
ept some impulses of pride

With no determined object, though upheld
By theories with suitable support)—
Most grateful, if in such wise to enjoy
Be proof of gratitude for what we have ;
Else, I allow, most thankless.—But, at once,
From some dark seat of fatal power was urged
A claim that shattered all.—Our blooming girl,
Caught in the gripe of death, with such brief time
To struggle in as scarcely would allow
Her cheek to change its colour, was conveyed
From us to inaccessible worlds, to regions
Where height, or depth, admits not the approach
Of living man, though longing to pursue.
—With even as brief a warning—and how soon,
With what short interval of time between,
I tremble yet to think of—our last prop,
Our happy life's only remaining stay—
The brother followed ; and was seen no more !

Calm as a frozen lake when ruthless winds
Blow fiercely, agitating earth and sky,
The Mother now remained ; as if in her,
Who, to the lowest region of the soul,
Had been erewhile unsettled and disturbed,
This second visitation had no power
To shake ; but only to bind up and seal ;
And to establish thankfulness of heart
In Heaven's determinations, ever just.
The eminence whereon her spirit stood,
Mine was unable to attain. Immense
The space that severed us ! But, as the sight
Communicates with heaven's ethereal orbs
Incalculably distant ; so, I felt
That consolation may descend from far
(And that is intercourse, and union, too,) While, overcome with speechless gratitude,
And, with a holier love inspired, I looked
On her—at once superior to my woes
And partner of my loss.—O heavy change !
Dimness o'er this clear luminary crept
Insensibly ;—the immortal and divine
Yielded to mortal reflux ; her pure glory,
As from the pinnacle of worldly state
Wretched ambition drops astounded, fell
Into a gulf obscure of silent grief,
And keen heart-anguish—of itself ashamed,
Yet obstinately cherishing itself :
And, so consumed, she melted from my arms ;
And left me, on this earth, disconsolate !

What followed cannot be reviewed in thought ;
Much less, retraced in words. If she, of life
Blameless, so intimate with love and joy
And all the tender motions of the soul,

ns seemed to be high-pitched,
 etermined.—Among men
 did I maintain a strife
 till more hopeless every hour ;
 cess, I began to feel
 anticipation of the world
 should at least secure my own,
 compensated. For rights,
 rately usurped upon,
 hemence ; and promptly seized
 ction furnished for my needs
 or scrupled to proclaim,
 , by liberty of life,
 uasions. Not that I rejoiced,
 pleasure, in such vagrant course,
 e ; but farthest from the walk
 od in happiness and peace,
 ing to a troubled mind ;
 gling and distempered world,
 e image of herself.
 contradictions of which Man
 t ! Here Nature was my guide,
 the dissolute ; but thee,
 ture ! I rejected—smiled
 s in pity ; and in scorn
 thy soft influence sometimes drew
 arded heart.—The tranquil shores
 umscribed me ; else, perhaps
 een entangled among deeds,
 infamous, I should abhor—
 seless : for my spirit relished
 xasperation of that Land,
 an angry beak against the down
 ast ; confounded into hope
 ing thus her fretful wings.

quicted by iron bonds
 y. The shifting aims,
 rests, the creative might,
 ctions and high attributes
 yielded to a power
 lious, and contemptible.
 uled a panic dread of change ;
 praised, rewarded, and advanced ;
 impulse of a just disdain,
 I retire into myself.
 o contentment, I resolved
 guard, to some foreign shore,
 Europe ; from her blasted hopes ;
 urnage, and polluted air.

ie wind, when o'er the Atlantic Main
 gliding with her thoughtless crew ;
 g them but an Exile, freed

From discontent, indifferent, pleased to sit
 Among the busily-employed, not more
 With obligation charged, with service taxed,
 Than the loose pendant—to the idle wind
 Upon the tall mast streaming. But, ye Powers
 Of soul and sense mysteriously allied,
 O, never let the Wretched, if a choice
 Be left him, trust the freight of his distress
 To a long voyage on the silent deep !
 For, like a plague, will memory break out ;
 And, in the blank and solitude of things,
 Upon his spirit, with a fever's strength,
 Will conscience prey.—Feebly must they have felt
 Who, in old time, attired with snakes and whips
 The vengeful Furies. *Beautiful* regards
 Were turned on me—the face of her I loved ;
 The Wife and Mother pitifully fixing
 Tender reproaches, insupportable !
 Where now that boasted liberty ! No welcome
 From unknown objects I received ; and those,
 Known and familiar, which the vaulted sky
 Did, in the placid clearness of the night,
 Disclose, had accusations to prefer
 Against my peace. Within the cabin stood
 That volume—as a compass for the soul—
 Revered among the nations. I implored
 Its guidance ; but the infallible support
 Of faith was wanting. Tell me, why refused
 To One by storms annoyed and adverse winds ;
 Perplexed with currents ; of his weakness sick ;
 Of vain endeavours tired ; and by his own,
 And by his nature's, ignorance, dismayed !

Long-wished-for sight, the Western World
 appeared ;
 And, when the ship was moored, I leaped ashore
 Indignantly—resolved to be a man,
 Who, having o'er the past no power, would live
 No longer in subjection to the past,
 With abject mind—from a tyrannic lord
 Inviting penance, fruitlessly endured :
 So, like a fugitive, whose feet have cleared
 Some boundary, which his followers may not cross
 In prosecution of their deadly chase,
 Respiring I looked round.—How bright the sun,
 The breeze how soft ! Can any thing produced
 In the old World compare, thought I, for power
 And majesty with this gigantic stream,
 Sprung from the desert ! And behold a city
 Fresh, youthful, and aspiring ! What are these
 To me, or I to them ! As much at least
 As he desires that they should be, whom winds
 And waves have wafted to this distant shore,
 In the condition of a damaged seed,

Whose fibres cannot, if they would, take root.
 Here may I roam at large ;— my business is,
 Roaming at large, to observe, and not to feel
 And, therefore, not to act—convinced that all
 Which bears the name of action, howsoe'er
 Beginning, ends in servitude—still painful,
 And mostly profitless. And, sooth to say,
 On nearer view, a motley spectacle
 Appeared, of high pretensions—unreproved
 But by the obstreperous voice of higher still ;
 Big passions strutting on a petty stage ;
 Which a detached spectator may regard
 Not unamused.—But ridicule demands
 Quick change of objects ; and, to laugh alone,
 At a composing distance from the haunts
 Of strife and folly, though it be a treat
 As choice as musing Leisure can bestow ;
 Yet, in the very centre of the crowd,
 To keep the secret of a poignant scorn,
 Howe'er to airy Demons suitable,
 Of all unsocial courses, is least fit
 For the gross spirit of mankind,—the one
 That soonest fails to please, and quickest turns
 Into vexation.

Let us, then, I said,
 Leave this unknit Republic to the scourge
 Of her own passions ; and to regions hasty,
 Whose shades have never felt the encroaching axe,
 Or soil endured a transfer in the mart
 Of dire rapacity. There, Man abides,
 Primal Nature's child. A creature weak
 In combination, (wherefore else driven back
 So far, and of his old inheritance
 So easily deprived !) but, for that cause,
 More dignified, and stronger in himself ;
 Whether to act, judge, suffer, or enjoy.
 True, the intelligence of social art
 Hath overpowered his forefathers, and soon
 Will sweep the remnant of his line away ;
 But contemplations, worthier, nobler far
 Than her destructive energies, attend
 His independence, when along the side
 Of Mississippi, or that northern stream
 That spreads into successive seas, he walks ;
 Pleased to perceive his own untrammelled life,
 And his innate capacities of soul,
 There imaged : or when, having gained the top
 Of some commanding eminence, which yet
 Intruder ne'er beheld, he thence surveys
 Regions of wood and wide savannah, vast
 Expanse of unappropriated earth,
 With mind that sheds a light on what he sees ;
 Free as the sun, and lonely as the sun,

Pouring above his head its radiance down
 Upon a living and rejoicing world !

So, westward, tow'rd the unviolated wood
 I bent my way ; and, roaming far and wide
 Failed not to greet the merry Mocking-bird
 And, while the melancholy Maccawiss
 (The sportive bird's companion in the grove
 Repeated, o'er and o'er, his plaintive cry,
 I sympathised at leisure with the sound ;
 But that pure archetype of human greatness
 I found him not. There, in his stead, appeared
 A creature, squalid, vengeful, and impure ;
 Remorseless, and submissive to no law
 But superstitious fear, and abject sloth.

Enough is told ! Here am I—ye have seen
 What evidence I seek, and vainly seek ;
 What from my fellow-beings I require,
 And either they have not to give, or I
 Lack virtue to receive ; what I myself,
 Too oft by wilful forfeiture, have lost
 Nor can regain. How languidly I look
 Upon this visible fabric of the world,
 May be divined—perhaps it hath been so
 But spare your pity, if there be in me
 Aught that deserves respect : for I exist
 Within myself, not comfortless.—The task
 Which my life holds, he readily may conceive
 Whoe'er hath stood to watch a mountain
 In some still passage of its course, and seen
 Within the depths of its capacious breast,
 Inverted trees, rocks, clouds, and azure sky
 And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam
 And conglobated bubbles undissolved,
 Numerous as stars, that, by their onward
 Betray to sight the motion of the stream,
 Else imperceptible. Meanwhile, is heard
 A softened roar, or murmur ; and the sound
 Though soothing, and the little floating islands
 Though beautiful, are both by Nature charged
 With the same pensive office ; and make
 Through what perplexing labyrinths, along
 Precipitations, and untoward straits,
 The earth-born wanderer hath passed ; and
 That respite o'er, like traverses and toils
 Must he again encounter.—Such a stream
 Is human Life ; and so the Spirit fares
 In the best quiet to her course allowed ;
 And such is mine,—save only for a hope
 That my particular current soon will reach
 The unfathomable gulf, where all is still.

BOOK FOURTH.

DESPONDENCY CORRECTED.

ARGUMENT.

produced by the foregoing Narrative—A
 erintending Providence the only adequate
 er affliction—Wanderer's ejaculation—
 the difficulty of a lively faith—Hence
 sorrow—Exhortations—How received—
 lies his discourse to that other cause of
 ie Solitary's mind—Disappointment from
 evolution—States grounds of hope, and
 necessity of patience and fortitude with
 course of great revolutions—Knowledge
 tranquillity—Rural Solitude favourable to
 the inferior Creatures; Study of their
 ys recommended; exhortation to bodily
 communion with Nature—Morbid Solitude
 erstition better than apathy—Apathy and
 unknown in the infancy of society—The
 of Religion prevented it—Illustrated in
 ersian, Babylonian, Chaldean, and Grecian
 ef—Solitary interposes—Wanderer points
 ace of religious and imaginative feeling in
 anks of society, illustrated from present
 s—These principles tend to recal exploded
 and popery—Wanderer rebuts this charge,
 the dignities of the Imagination with the
 littleness of certain modern Philosophers
 ls other lights and guides—Asserts the
 Soul to regenerate herself; Solitary asks
 Personal appeal—Exhortation to activity
 wed—How to commune with Nature—
 cludes with a legitimate union of the
 affections, understanding, and reason—
 discourse—Evening; Return to the Cottage.

ie Tenant of that lonely vale
 narrative—commenced in pain,
 nced, and ended without peace:
 not unfrequently, with strains
 ig, grateful to our minds;
 urely some relief to his,
 listening with compassion due.
 nce followed; then, with voice
 lter though the heart was moved,
 said:—

“One adequate support
 ties of mortal life
 ily; an assured belief
 ssion of our fate, how'er
 ed, is ordered by a Being
 evolence and power;
 ting purposes embrace
 onverting them to good.
 anguish fix not where the seat

Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified
 By acquiescence in the Will supreme
 For time and for eternity; by faith,
 Faith absolute in God, including hope,
 And the defence that lies in boundless love
 Of his perfections; with habitual dread
 Of aught unworthily conceived, endured
 Impatiently, ill-done, or left undone,
 To the dishonour of his holy name.
 Soul of our Souls, and safeguard of the world!
 Sustain, thou only canst, the sick of heart;
 Restore their languid spirits, and recal
 Their lost affections unto thee and thine!”

Then, as we issued from that covert nook,
 He thus continued, lifting up his eyes
 To heaven:—“How beautiful this dome of sky;
 And the vast hills, in fluctuation fixed
 At thy command, how awful! Shall the Soul,
 Human and rational, report of thee
 Even less than these!—Be mute who will, who
 can,

Yet I will praise thee with impassioned voice:
 My lips, that may forget thee in the crowd,
 Cannot forget thee here; where thou hast built,
 For thy own glory, in the wilderness!
 Me didst thou constitute a priest of thine,
 In such a temple as we now behold
 Reared for thy presence: therefore, am I bound
 To worship, here, and every where—as one
 Not doomed to ignorance, though forced to tread,
 From childhood up, the ways of poverty;
 From unreflecting ignorance preserved,
 And from debasement rescued.—By thy grace
 The particle divine remained unquenched;
 And, 'mid the wild weeds of a rugged soil,
 Thy bounty caused to flourish deathless flowers,
 From paradise transplanted: wintry age
 Impends; the frost will gather round my heart;
 If the flowers wither, I am worse than dead!
 —Come, labour, when the worn-out frame requires
 Perpetual sabbath; come, disease and want;
 And sad exclusion through decay of sense;
 But leave me unabated trust in thee—
 And let thy favour, to the end of life,
 Inspire me with ability to seek
 Repose and hope among eternal things—
 Father of heaven and earth! and I am rich,
 And will possess my portion in content!

And what are things eternal!—powers depart,”
 The grey-haired Wanderer steadfastly replied,
 Answering the question which himself had asked,
 “Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
 And passions hold a fluctuating seat:
 But, by the storms of circumstance unshaken,
 And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,
 Duty exists;—immutably survive,
 For our support, the measures and the forms,
 Which an abstract intelligence supplies;
 Whose kingdom is, where time and space are not.
 Of other converse which mind, soul, and heart,
 Do, with united urgency, require,
 What more that may not perish!—Thou, dread
 source,
 Prime, self-existing cause and end of all
 That in the scale of being fill their place;
 Above our human region, or below,
 Set and sustained;—thou, who didst wrap the cloud
 Of infancy around us, that thyself,
 Therein, with our simplicity awhile
 Might’st hold, on earth, communion undisturbed;
 Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep,
 Or from its death-like void, with punctual care,
 And touch as gentle as the morning light,
 Restor’st us, daily, to the powers of sense
 And reason’s steadfast rule—thou, thou alone
 Art everlasting, and the blessed Spirits,
 Which thou includest, as the sea her waves
 For adoration thou endur’st; endure
 For consciousness the motions of thy will;
 For apprehension those transcendent truths
 Of the pure intellect, that stand as laws
 (Submission constituting strength and power)
 Even to thy Being’s infinite majesty!
 This universe shall pass away—a work
 Glorious! because the shadow of thy night,
 A step, or link, for intercourse with thee.
 Ah! if the time must come, in which my feet
 No more shall stray where meditation leads,
 By flowing stream, through wood, or craggy wild,
 Loved haunts like these; the unimprisoned Mind
 May yet have scope to range among her own,
 Her thoughts, her images, her high desires.
 If the dear faculty of sight should fail,
 Still, it may be allowed me to remember
 What visionary powers of eye and soul
 In youth were mine; when, stationed on the top
 Of some huge hill—expectant, I beheld
 The sun rise up, from distant climes returned
 Darkness to chase, and sleep; and bring the day
 His bounteous gift! or saw him toward the deep
 Sink, with a retinue of flaming clouds
 Attended; then, my spirit was entranced

With joy exalted to beatitude;
 The measure of my soul was filled with bliss,
 And holiest love; as earth, sea, air, with light,
 With pomp, with glory, with magnificence!

Those fervent raptures are for ever flown;
 And, since their date, my soul hath undergone
 Change manifold, for better or for worse:
 Yet cease I not to straggle, and aspire
 Heavenward; and elude the part of me that fl
 Through sinful choice; or dread necessity
 On human nature from above imposed.
 ’Tis, by comparison, an easy task
 Earth to despise; but, to converse with heav
 This is not easy:—to relinquish all
 We have, or hope, of happiness and joy,
 And stand in freedom loosened from this world
 I deem not arduous; but must needs confess
 That ’tis a thing impossible to frame
 Conceptions equal to the soul’s desires;
 And the most difficult of tasks to keep
 Heights which the soul is competent to gain.
 —Man is of dust: ethereal hopes are his,
 Which, when they should sustain themselves all
 Want due consistence; like a pillar of smoke,
 That with majestic energy from earth
 Rises; but, having reached the thinner air,
 Melts, and dissolves, and is no longer seen.
 From this infirmity of mortal kind
 Sorrow proceeds, which else were not; at least,
 If grief be something hallowed and ordained,
 If, in proportion, it be just and meet,
 Yet, through this weakness of the general heart,
 Is it enabled to maintain its hold
 In that excess which conscience disapproves
 For who could sink and settle to that point
 Of selfishness; so senseless who could be
 As long and perseveringly to mourn
 For any object of his love, removed
 From this unstable world, if he could fix
 A satisfying view upon that state
 Of pure, impensable, blessedness,
 Which reason promises, and holy writ
 Ensures to all believers!—Yet mistrust
 Is of such incapacity, methinks,
 No natural branch; despondency far less;
 And, least of all, is absolute despair.

And, if there be whose tender frames have droop
 Even to the dust; apparently, through weight
 Of anguish unrelieved, and lack of power
 An agonizing sorrow to transmute;
 Deem not that proof is here of hope withheld
 When wanted most; a confidence impaired
 So pitifully, that, having ceased to see

lily eyes, they are borne down by love
 As lost, and perish through regret.
 the innocent Sufferer often sees
 ly ; feels too vividly ; and longs
 e the vision, with intense
 -constant yearning ;—there—there lies
 ss, by which the balance is destroyed.
 contracted are these walls of flesh,
 warmth too cold, these visual orbs,
 nconceivably endowed, too dim
 passion of the soul that leads
 y ; and, all the crooked paths
 nd change disdaining, takes its course
 : line of limitless desires.

ig now from such disorder free,
 , nor craving, but in settled peace,
 doubt that they whom you deplore
 fied ; or, if they sleep, shall wake
 ep, and dwell with God in endless love.
 low this, consists not with belief
 , carried infinite degrees
 he tenderness of human hearts :
 low this, consists not with belief
 t wisdom, guiding mightiest power,
 s no limits but her own pure will.

hen we rest ; not fearing for our creed
 t that human reasoning can achieve,
 le or perplex it : yet with pain
 dging, and grievous self-reproach,
 ough immovably convinced, we want
 the virtue to exist by faith
 rs live by courage ; as, by strength
 the sailor fights with roaring seas.
 : endowment of immortal power
 d unequally with custom, time,
 ineering faculties of sense
 a most with superadded foes,
 tations ; open vanities,
 al offspring of the unblushing world ;
 he private regions of the mind,
 ed passions, ranklings of despite,
 ate wishes, pining discontent,
 nd care. What then remains ?—To seek
 ps for his occasions ever near
 s not will to use them ; vows, renewed
 st motion of a holy thought ;
 contemplation ; praise ; and prayer—
 , which, from the fountain of the heart
 owever feebly, nowhere flows
 access of unexpected strength.
 e all, the victory is most sure
 who, seeking faith by virtue, strives
 entire submission to the law

Of conscience—conscience revered and obeyed,
 As God's most intimate presence in the soul,
 And his most perfect image in the world.
 —Endeavour thus to live ; these rules regard ;
 These helps solicit ; and a stedfast seat
 Shall then be yours among the happy few
 Who dwell on earth, yet breathe empyreal air,
 Sons of the morning. For your nobler part,
 Ere disencumbered of her mortal chains,
 Doubt shall be quelled and trouble chased away ;
 With only such degree of sadness left
 As may support longings of pure desire ;
 And strengthen love, rejoicing secretly
 In the sublime attractions of the grave."

While, in this strain, the venerable Sage
 Poured forth his aspirations, and announced
 His judgments, near that lonely house we paced
 A plot of green-sward, seemingly preserved
 By nature's care from wreck of scattered stones,
 And from encroachment of encircling heath :
 Small space ! but, for reiterated steps,
 Smooth and commodious ; as a stately deck
 Which to and fro the mariner is used
 To tread for pastime, talking with his mates,
 Or haply thinking of far-distant friends,
 While the ship glides before a steady breeze.
 Stillness prevailed around us : and the voice
 That spake was capable to lift the soul
 Toward regions yet more tranquil. But, methought,
 That he, whose fixed despondency had given
 Impulse and motive to that strong discourse,
 Was less upraised in spirit than abashed ;
 Shrinking from admonition, like a man
 Who feels that to exhort is to reproach.
 Yet not to be diverted from his aim,
 The Sage continued :—

“For that other loss,
 The loss of confidence in social man,
 By the unexpected transports of our age
 Carried so high, that every thought, which looked
 Beyond the temporal destiny of the Kind,
 To many seemed superfluous—as, no cause
 Could e'er for such exalted confidence
 Exist ; so, none is now for fixed despair :
 The two extremes are equally disowned
 By reason : if, with sharp recoil, from one
 You have been driven far as its opposite,
 Between them seek the point whereon to build
 Sound expectations. So doth he advise
 Who shared at first the illusion ; but was soon
 Cast from the pedestal of pride by shocks
 Which Nature gently gave, in woods and fields ;
 Nor unreprieved by Providence, thus speaking

To the inattentive children of the world:
 'Vain-glorious Generation! what new powers
 'On you have been conferred! what gifts, withheld
 'From your progenitors, have ye received,
 'Fit recompense of new desert! what claim
 'Are ye prepared to urge, that my decrees
 'For you should undergo a sudden change;
 'And the weak functions of one busy day,
 'Reclaiming and extirpating, perform
 'What all the slowly-moving years of time,
 'With their united force, have left undone?
 'By nature's gradual processes be taught;
 'By story be confounded! Ye aspire
 'Rashly, to fall once more; and that false fruit,
 'Which, to your over-weening spirits, yields
 'Hope of a flight celestial, will produce
 'Misery and shame. But Wisdom of her sons
 'Shall not the less, though late, be justified.'

Such timely warning," said the Wanderer, "gave
 That visionary voice; and, at this day,
 When a Tartarean darkness overspreads
 The groaning nations; when the impious rule,
 By will or by established ordinance,
 Their own dire agents, and constrain the good
 To acts which they abhor; though I bewail
 This triumph, yet the pity of my heart
 Prevents me not from owning, that the law,
 By which mankind now suffers, is most just.
 For by superior energies; more strict
 Affiance in each other; faith more firm
 In their unhallowed principles; the bad
 Have fairly earned a victory o'er the weak,
 The vacillating, inconsistent good.
 Therefore, not unconsoled, I wait—in hope
 To see the moment, when the righteous cause
 Shall gain defenders zealous and devout
 As they who have opposed her; in which Virtue
 Will, to her efforts, tolerate no bounds
 That are not lofty as her rights; aspiring
 By impulse of her own ethereal zeal.
 That spirit only can redeem mankind;
 And when that sacred spirit shall appear,
 Then shall our triumph be complete as theirs.
 Yet, should this confidence prove vain, the wise
 Have still the keeping of their proper peace;
 Are guardians of their own tranquillity.
 They act, or they recede, observe, and feel;
 'Knowing the heart of man is set to be
 The centre of this world, about the which
 Those revolutions of disturbances
 Still roll; where all the aspects of misery
 Predominate; whose strong efforts are such
 As he must bear, being powerless to redress;

*And that unless above himself he can
 Erect himself, how poor a thing is Man!'*"

Happy is he who lives to understand,
 Not human nature only, but explores
 All natures,—to the end that he may find
 The law that governs each, and where high
 The union, the partition where, that makes
 Kind and degree, among all visible Beings;
 The constitutions, powers, and faculties,
 Which they inherit,—cannot step beyond—
 And cannot fall beneath; that do assign
 To every class its station and its office,
 Through all the mighty commonwealth of life
 Up from the creeping plant to sovereign Man
 Such converse, if directed by a meek,
 Sincere, and humble spirit, teaches love:
 For knowledge is delight; and such delight
 Breeds love: yet, united as it rather is
 To thought and to the climbing intellect,
 It teaches less to love, than to adore;
 If that be not indeed the highest love!"

"Yet," said I, tempted here to interpose,
 "The dignity of life is not impaired
 By sought that innocently satisfies
 The humbler cravings of the heart; and he
 Is a still happier man, who, for those heights
 Of speculation not unfit, descends;
 And such benign affections cultivates
 Among the inferior kinds; not merely those
 That he may call his own, and which depend
 As individual objects of regard,
 Upon his care, from whom he also looks
 For signs and tokens of a mutual bond;
 But others, far beyond this narrow sphere,
 Whom, for the very sake of love, he loves.
 Nor is it a mean praise of rural life
 And solitude, that they do favour most.
 Most frequently call forth, and best sustain,
 These pure sensations; that can penetrate
 The obstreperous city; on the barren seas
 Are not unfelt; and much might recommence
 How much they might inspire and endear,
 The loneliness of this sublime retreat!"

"Yes," said the Sage, resuming the discourse
 Again directed to his downcast Friend,
 "If, with the froward will and grovelling
 Of man, offended, liberty is here,
 And invitation every hour renewed,
 To mark their placid state, who never hear

* Daniel.

mand which they have power to break,
 which they are tempted to transgress :
 with a soothed or elevated heart,
 behold ; their knowledge register ;
 their ways ; and, free from envy, find
 hence there :—but wherefore this to you ?
 That, welcome to your lonely hearth,
 reast, ruffled up by winter's cold
 'athery bunch,' feeds at your hand :
 perchance, is from your casement hung
 small wren to build in ;—not in vain,
 siders disregarding that surround
 abiding place, before your sight
 on the breeze the butterfly ; and soars,
 nature as she is, from earth's bright flowers,
 dewy clouds. Ambition reigns
 waste wilderness : the Soul ascends
 towards her native firmament of heaven,
 a fresh eagle, in the month of May,
 at evening, on replenished wing,
 led valley leaves ; and leaves the dark
 ed hills, conspicuously renewing
 communication with the sun
 : beneath the horizon !—List !—I heard,
 a huge breast of rock, a voice sent forth
 visible mountain made the cry.
 —The effect upon the soul was such
 pressed : from out the mountain's heart
 in voice appeared to issue, startling
 : air—for the region all around
 pty of all shape of life, and silent
 hat single cry, the unanswer'd bleat
 lamb—left somewhere to itself,
 tive spirit of the solitude !
 d, as if unwilling to proceed,
 consciousness that silence in such place
 , the most affecting eloquence.
 his thoughts returned upon themselves,
 oft tone of speech, thus he resumed.

if the heart, too confidently raised,
 e too lightly occupied, or lulled
 , despise or overlook
 age that binds her to the earth,
 pendence upon time, and all
 lations of mortality,
 e so destitute and void—but there
 flower her vanity shall check ;
 ug worm reprove her thoughtless pride !

raggy regions, these chaotic wilds,
 benignity pervade, that warms
 contented with her darksome walk
 d ground ; and to the enmet gives

Her foresight, and intelligence that makes
 The tiny creatures strong by social league ;
 Supports the generations, multiplies
 Their tribes, till we behold a spacious plain
 Or grassy bottom, all, with little hills—
 Their labour, covered, as a lake with waves ;
 Thousands of cities, in the desert place
 Built up of life, and food, and means of life !
 Nor wanting here, to entertain the thought,
 Creatures that in communities exist,
 Less, as might seem, for general guardianship
 Or through dependence upon mutual aid,
 Than by participation of delight
 And a strict love of fellowship, combined.
 What other spirit can it be that prompts
 The gilded summer flies to mix and weave
 Their sports together in the solar beam,
 Or in the gloom of twilight hum their joy !
 More obviously the self-same influence rules
 The feathered kinds ; the fieldfare's pensive flock,
 The cawing rooks, and sea-mews from afar,
 Hovering above these inland solitudes,
 By the rough wind unscattered, at whose call
 Up through the trenches of the long-drawn vales
 Their voyage was begun : nor is its power
 Unfelt among the sedentary fowl
 That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
 In silent congress ; or together roused
 Take flight ; while with their clang the air resounds.
 And, over all, in that ethereal vault,
 Is the mute company of changeful clouds ;
 Bright apparition, suddenly put forth,
 The rainbow smiling on the faded storm ;
 The mild assemblage of the starry heavens ;
 And the great sun, earth's universal lord !

How bountiful is Nature ! he shall find
 Who seeks not ; and to him, who hath not asked,
 Large measure shall be dealt. Three sabbath-days
 Are scarcely told, since, on a service bent
 Of mere humanity, you clomb those heights ;
 And what a marvellous and heavenly show
 Was suddenly revealed !—the swains moved on,
 And heeded not : you lingered, you perceived
 And felt, deeply as living man could feel.
 There is a luxury in self-dispraise ;
 And inward self-disparagement affords
 To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
 Trust me, pronouncing on your own desert,
 You judge unthankfully : distempered nerves
 Infect the thoughts : the languor of the frame
 Depresses the soul's vigour. Quit your couch—
 Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell ;
 Nor let the hallowed powers, that shed from heaven

Stillness and rest, with disapproving eye
 Look down upon your taper, through a watch
 Of midnight hours, unseasonably twinkling
 In this deep Hollow, like a sullen star
 Dimly reflected in a lonely pool.
 Take courage, and withdraw yourself from ways
 That run not parallel to nature's course.
 Rise with the lark ! your matins shall obtain
 Grace, be their composition what it may,
 If but with here performed ; climb once again,
 Climb every day, those ramparts ; meet the breeze
 Upon their tops, adventurous as a bee
 That from your garden thither soars, to feed
 On new-blown heath ; let you commanding rock
 Be your frequented watch-tower ; roll the stone
 In thunder down the mountains ; with all your
 might
 Chase the wild goat ; and if the bold red deer
 Fly to those harbours, driven by hound and horn
 Loud echoing, add your speed to the pursuit ;
 So, wearied to your hut shall you return,
 And sink at evening into sound repose."

The Solitary lifted toward the hills
 A kindling eye :—accordant feelings rushed
 Into my bosom, whence these words broke forth :
 " Oh ! what a joy it were, in vigorous health,
 To have a body (this our vital frame
 With shrinking sensibility endued,
 And all the nice regards of flesh and blood)
 And to the elements surrender it
 As if it were a spurt !—How divine,
 The liberty, for frail, for mortal, man
 To roam at large among unpeopled glens
 And mountainous retirements, only trod
 By devout footsteps ; regions consecrate
 To oldest time ! and, reckless of the storm
 That keeps the raven quiet in her nest,
 Be as a presence or a motion—one
 Among the many there ; and while the mists
 Flying, and rainy vapours, call out shapes
 And phantoms from the crags and solid earth
 As fast as a musician scatters sounds
 Out of an instrument ; and while the streams
 (As at a first creation and in haste
 To exercise their untried faculties)
 Descending from the region of the clouds,
 And starting from the hollows of the earth
 More multitudinous every moment, rend
 Their way before them—what a joy to roam
 An equal among mightiest energies ;
 And haply sometimes with articulate voice,
 Amid the deafening tumult, scarcely heard
 By him that utters it, exclaim aloud,

" Rage on ye elements ! let moon and stars
 Their aspects lend, and mingle in their turn
 With this commotion (ruinous though it be)
 From day to night, from night to day, prolonged !"

" Yes," said the Wanderer, taking from my lips
 The strain of transport, " whose'er in youth
 Has, through ambition of his soul, given way
 To such desires, and grasped at such delight,
 Shall feel congenial stirrings late and long,
 In spite of all the weakness that life brings,
 Its cares and sorrows ; he, though taught to see
 The tranquillizing power of time, shall wake,
 Wake sometimes to a noble restlessness—
 Loving the sports which once he gloried in

Compatriot, Friend, remote are Garry's hills,
 The streams far distant of your native glen ;
 Yet is their form and image here expressed
 With brotherly resemblance. Turn your steps
 Wherever fancy leads ; by day, by night,
 Are various engines working, not the same
 As those with which your soul in youth was moved,
 But by the great Artificer endowed
 With no inferior power. You dwell alone ;
 You walk, you live, you speculate alone ;
 Yet doth remembrance, like a sovereign prince,
 For you a stately gallery maintain
 Of gay or tragic pictures. You have seen,
 Have acted, suffered, travelled far, observed
 With no invidious eye ; and books are yours,
 Within whose silent chambers treasure lies
 Preserved from age to age ; more precious far
 Than that accumulated store of gold
 And orient gems, which, for a day of need,
 The Sultan hides deep in ancestral tombs.
 These hoards of truth you can unlock at will :
 And music waits upon your skilful touch,
 Sounds which the wandering shepherd from these
 heights
 Hears, and forgets his purpose ;—furnished thus,
 How can you droop, if willing to be upraised !

A piteous lot it were to flee from Man—
 Yet not rejoice in Nature. He, whose hours
 Are by domestic pleasures unenlivened
 And unenlivened ; who exists whole years
 Apart from benefits received or done
 'Mid the transactions of the bustling crowd ;
 Who neither hears, nor feels a wish to hear,
 Of the world's interests—such a one hath need
 Of a quick fancy, and an active heart,
 That, for the day's consumption, books may yield
 Food not unwholesome ; earth and air correct

humour, with delight supplied
 aying as the seasons change.
 s her pleasure-grounds, her haunts of

 ontemplation ; gay parterres,
 athine walks, her sunny glades
 groves in studied contrast—each,
 ion, leading into each :
 he range, if willing to partake
 idulgences, and in due time
 hence, recruited for the tasks
 of service Truth requires from those
 er altars, wait upon her throne,
 her fortresses. Who thinks, and feels,
 ises ever and anon
 of nature stirring in his soul,
 uch man go desperately astray,
 the dreadful appetite of death ?
 i systems, each in its degree
 and all crumbling in their turn,
 ld systems of his own, and smile
 work, demolished with a touch ;
 is, let him be at once
 thousand innocents, enrolled
 he many-chambered school,
 rstition weaves her airy dreams.

umn past, I stand on winter's verge ;
 se what I desire to keep :
 ould I instantly decline
 tionary sympathies
 istic ignorance, and take
 prehension from the owl
 tch : and as readily rejoice,
 cious magpies crossed my way ;—
 ld rather bend than see and hear
 ons wearisome of sense,
 is dead, and feeling hath no place ;
 vledge, ill begun in cold remark
 things, with formal inference ends ;
 ind turn inward, she recoils
 ; not recoiling, is perplexed—
 om of uninspired research ;
 the heart within the heart, the scat
 ce and happy consciousness should
 ,
 axis restlessly revolving,
 an nowhere find, the light of truth.

breast of new-created earth
 ; and when and wheresoe'er he moved,
 ted, solitude was not.
 orne on the wind, the articulate voice
 d Angels to his sight appeared

Crowning the glorious hills of paradise ;
 Or through the groves gliding like morning mist
 Enkindled by the sun. He sate—and talked
 With winged Messengers ; who daily brought
 To his small island in the ethereal deep
 Tidings of joy and love.—From those pure heights
 (Whether of actual vision, sensible
 To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
 Have condescendingly been shadowed forth
 Communications spiritually maintained,
 And intuitions moral and divine)
 Fell Human-kind—to banishment condemned
 That flowing years repealed not : and distress
 And grief spread wide ; but Man escaped the doom
 Of destitution ;—solitude was not.
 —Jehovah—shapeless Power above all Powers,
 Single and one, the omnipresent God,
 By vocal utterance, or blaze of light,
 Or cloud of darkness, localised in heaven ;
 On earth, enshrined within the wandering ark ;
 Or, out of Sion, thundering from his throne
 Between the Cherubim—on the chosen Race
 Showered miracles, and ceased not to dispense
 Judgments, that filled the land from age to age
 With hope, and love, and gratitude, and fear ;
 And with amazement smote ;—thereby to assert
 His scorned, or unacknowledged, sovereignty.
 And when the One, ineffable of name,
 Of nature indivisible, withdrew
 From mortal adoration or regard,
 Not then was Deity engulfed ; nor Man,
 The rational creature, left, to feel the weight
 Of his own reason, without sense or thought
 Of higher reason and a purer will,
 To benefit and bless, through mightier power :—
 Whether the Persian—zealous to reject
 Altar and image, and the inclusive walls
 And roofs of temples built by human hands—
 To loftiest heights ascending, from their tops,
 With myrtle-wreathed tiara on his brow,
 Presented sacrifice to moon and stars,
 And to the winds and mother elements,
 And the whole circle of the heavens, for him
 A sensitive existence, and a God,
 With lifted hands invoked, and songs of praise :
 Or, less reluctantly to bonds of sense
 Yielding his soul, the Babylonian framed
 For influence undefined a personal shape ;
 And, from the plain, with toil immense, upreared
 Tower eight times planted on the top of tower,
 That Belus, nightly to his splendid couch
 Descending, there might rest ; upon that height
 Pure and serene, diffused—to overlook
 Winding Euphrates, and the city vast

Of his devoted worshippers, far-stretched,
With grove and field and garden interspersed;
Their town, and foodful region for support
Against the pressure of beleaguering war.

Chaldean Shepherds, ranging trackless fields,
Beneath the concave of unclouded skies
Spread like a sea, in boundless solitude,
Looked on the polar star, as on a guide
And guardian of their course, that never closed
His steadfast eye. The planetary Five
With a submissive reverence they beheld;
Watched, from the centre of their sleeping flocks,
Those radiant Mercuries, that seemed to move
Carrying through ether, in perpetual round,
Decrees and resolutions of the Gods;
And, by their aspects, signifying works
Of dim futurity, to Man revealed.
—The imaginative faculty was lord
Of observations natural; and, thus
Led on, those shepherds made report of stars
In set rotation passing to and fro,
Between the orbs of our apparent sphere
And its invisible counterpart, adorned
With answering constellations, under earth,
Removed from all approach of living sight
But present to the dead; who, so they deemed,
Like those celestial messengers beheld
All accidents, and judges were of all.

The lively Grecian, in a land of hills,
Rivers and fertile plains, and sounding shores,—
Under a cope of sky more variable,
Could find commodious place for every God,
Promptly received, as prodigally brought,
From the surrounding countries, at the choice
Of all adventurers. With unrivalled skill,
As meet observation furnished hints
For studious fancy, his quick hand bestowed
On fluent operations a fixed shape;
Metal or stone, idolatrously served.
And yet—triumphant o'er this pompous show
Of art, this palpable array of sense,
On every side encountered; in despite
Of the gross fictions chanted in the streets
By wandering Rhapsodists; and in contempt
Of doubt and bold denial hourly urged
Amid the wrangling schools—a spirit hung,
Beautiful region! o'er thy towns and farms,
Statues and temples, and memorial tombs;
And emanations were perceived; and acts
Of immortality, in Nature's course,
Exemplified by mysteries, that were felt
As bonds, on grave philosopher imposed

And armed warrior; and in every grove
A gay or pensive tenderness prevailed,
When piety more awful had relaxed.
—'Take, running river, take these locks of mine
Thus would the Votary say—' this severed hair
'My vow fulfilling, do I here present,
'Thankful for my beloved child's return.
'Thy banks, Cephissus, he again hath trod,
'Thy murmurs heard; and drunk the crystal brook
'With which thou dost refresh the thirsty lip;
'And, all day long, moisten these flowery fields
And doubtless, sometimes, when the hair was
Upon the flowing stream, a thought arose
Of Life continuous, Being unimpaired;
That hath been, is, and where it was and is
There shall endure,—existence unexposed
To the blind walk of mortal accidents;
From diminution safe and weakening age;
While man grows old, and dwindles, and decays
And countless generations of mankind
Depart; and leave no vestige where they tread.

We live by Admiration, Hope, and Love;
And, even as these are well and wisely fast,
In dignity of being we ascend.
But what is error?"—"Answer he who can!"
The Sceptic somewhat haughtily exclaimed:
"Love, Hope, and Admiration—are they not
Mad Fancy's favourite vessels? Does not life
Use them, full oft, as pioneers to ruin,
Guides to destruction? Is it well to trust
Imagination's light when reason's fails,
The unguarded taper where the guarded tapers
—Stoop from those heights, and soberly declare
What error is; and, of our errors, which
Doth most debase the mind; the genuine source
Of power, where are they? Who shall regulate
With truth, the scale of intellectual rank?"

"Methinks," persuasively the Sage replied,
"That for this arduous office you possess
Some rare advantages. Your early days
A grateful recollection must supply
Of much exalted good by Heaven vouchsafed
To dignify the humblest state.—Your voice
Hath, in my hearing, often testified
That poor men's children, they, and they alone,
By their condition taught, can understand
The wisdom of the prayer that daily asks
For daily bread. A consciousness is yours
How feelingly religion may be learned
In smoky cabins, from a mother's tongue—
Heard while the dwelling vibrates to the din
Of the contiguous torrent, gathering strength

ery moment—and, with strength, increase
 y; or, while snow is at the door,
 lting and defending, and the wind,
 itless labourer, whistles at his work—
 al; but resignation tempers fear,
 iety is sweet to infant minds.
 Shepherd-lad, that in the sunshine carves,
 e green turf, a dial—to divide
 lent hours; and who to that report
 ortion out his pleasures, and adapt,
 ghout a long and lonely summer's day
 und of pastoral duties, is not left
 ess intelligence for *moral* things
 vest import. Early he perceives,
 a himself, a measure and a rule,
 to the sun of truth he can apply,
 hines for him, and shines for all mankind.
 ience daily fixing his regards
 ture's wants, he knows how few they are,
 here they lie, how answered and appeased.
 nowledge ample recompense affords
 anifold privations; he refers
 tions to this standard; on this rock
 his desires; and hence, in after life,
 rengthening patience, and sublime content.
 ation—not permitted here
 ste her powers, as in the worldling's mind,
 ple pleasures, and superfluous cares,
 ivial ostentation—is left free
 nissant to range the solemn walks
 e and nature, girded by a zone
 hile it binds, invigorates and supports.
 wledge, then, that whether by the side
 poor hut, or on the mountain top,
 he cultured field, a Man so bred
 from him what you will upon the score
 rance or illusion) lives and breathes
 ble purposes of mind: his heart
 to the heroic song of ancient days;
 e distinguishes, his soul creates.
 ose illusions, which excite the scorn
 ve the pity of unthinking minds,
 ey not mainly outward ministers
 ard conscience! with whose service charged
 ame and go, appeared and disappear,
 ing evil purposes, remorse
 ning, chastening an intemperate grief,
 le of heart abating: and, whene'er
 s important ends those phantoms move,
 ould forbid them, if their presence serve,
 ally-peopled mountains and wild heaths,
 a space, else vacant, to exalt
 rms of Nature, and enlarge her powers!

Once more to distant ages of the world
 Let us revert, and place before our thoughts
 The face which rural solitude might wear
 To the unenlightened swains of pagan Greece.
 —In that fair clime, the lonely herdsman, stretched
 On the soft grass through half a summer's day,
 With music lulled his indolent repose:
 And, in some fit of weariness, if he,
 When his own breath was silent, chanced to hear
 A distant strain, far sweeter than the sounds
 Which his poor skill could make, his fancy fetched,
 Even from the blazing chariot of the sun,
 A beardless Youth, who touched a golden lute,
 And filled the illumined groves with ravishment.
 The nightly hunter, lifting a bright eye
 Up towards the crescent moon, with grateful heart
 Called on the lovely wanderer who bestowed
 That timely light, to share his joyous sport:
 And hence, a beaming Goddess with her Nymphs,
 Across the lawn and through the darksome grove,
 Not unaccompanied with tuneful notes
 By echo multiplied from rock or cave,
 Swept in the storm of chase; as moon and stars
 Glance rapidly along the clouded heaven,
 When winds are blowing strong. The traveller
 slaked
 His thirst from rill or gushing fount, and thanked
 The Naiad. Sunbeams, upon distant hills
 Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
 Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
 Into fleet Oreads sporting visibly.
 The Zephyrs fanning, as they passed, their wings,
 Lacked not, for love, fair objects whom they wooed
 With gentle whisper. Withered boughs grotesque,
 Stripped of their leaves and twigs by hoary age,
 From depth of shaggy covert peeping forth
 In the low vale, or on steep mountain side;
 And, sometimes, intermixed with stirring horns
 Of the live deer, or goat's depending beard,—
 These were the lurking Satyrs, a wild brood
 Of gamesome Deities; or Pan himself,
 The simple shepherd's awe-inspiring God!"

The strain was aptly chosen; and I could mark
 Its kindly influence, o'er the yielding brow
 Of our Companion, gradually diffused;
 While, listening, he had paced the noiseless turf,
 Like one whose untired ear a murmuring stream
 Detains; but tempted now to interpose,
 He with a smile exclaimed:—

 " 'Tis well you speak
 At a safe distance from our native land,
 And from the mansions where our youth was
 taught.

The true descendants of those godly men
Who swept from Scotland, in a flame of zeal,
Shrine, altar, image, and the massy piles
That harboured them,—the souls retaining yet
The churlish features of that after-race
Who fled to woods, caverns, and jutting rocks,
In deadly scorn of superstitious rites,
Or what their scruples construed to be such—
How, think you, would they tolerate this scheme
Of fine propensities, that tends, if urged
Far as it might be urged, to sow afresh
The weeds of Romish phantasy, in vain
Uprooted; would re-consecrate our wells
To good Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne;
And from long banishment recal Saint Giles,
To watch again with tutelary love
O'er stately Edinburgh throned on crags?
A blessed restoration, to behold
The patron, on the shoulders of his priests,
Once more parading through her crowded streets
Now simply guarded by the sober powers
Of science, and philosophy, and sense!"

This answer followed.—"You have turned my
thoughts

Upon our brave Progenitors, who rose
Against idolatry with warlike mind,
And shrunk from vain observances, to lurk
In woods, and dwell under impending rocks
Ill-sheltered, and oft wanting fire and food;
Why!—for this very reason that they felt,
And did acknowledge, wheresoe'er they moved,
A spiritual presence, oft-times misconceived,
But still a high dependence, a divine
Bounty and government, that filled their hearts
With joy, and gratitude, and fear, and love;
And from their fervent lips drew hymns of praise,
That through the desert rang. Though favoured
less,

Far less, than these, yet such, in their degree,
Were those bewildered Pagans of old time.
Beyond their own poor natures and above
They looked; were humbly thankful for the good
Which the warm sun solicited, and earth
Bestowed; were glad some,—and their moral sense
They fortified with reverence for the Gods;
And they had hopes that overstepped the Grave.

Now, shall our great Discoverers," he exclaimed,
Raising his voice triumphantly, "obtain
From sense and reason less than these obtained,
Though far misled! Shall men for whom our age
Unbaffled powers of vision hath prepared,
To explore the world without and world within,

Be joyless as the blind! Ambitious spirits—
Whom earth, at this late season, hath produced
To regulate the moving spheres, and weigh
The planets in the hollow of their hand;
And they who rather dive than soar, whom
Have solved the elements, or analysed
The thinking principle—shall they in fact
Prove a degraded Race! and what avail
Renown, if their presumption make them so?
Oh! there is laughter at their work in heaven
Inquire of ancient Wisdom; go, demand
Of mighty Nature, if 'twas ever meant
That we should pry far off yet be unraised;
That we should pore, and dwindle as we pore,
Viewing all objects unremittingly
In disconnexion dead and spiritless;
And still dividing, and dividing still,
Break down all grandeur, still unsatisfied
With the perverse attempt, while little things
May yet become more little; waging thus
An impious warfare with the very life
Of our own souls!

And if indeed there be
An all-pervading Spirit, upon whom
Our dark foundations rest, could he design
That this magnificent effect of power,
The earth we tread, the sky that we behold
By day, and all the pomp which night reveals
That these—and that superior mystery
Our vital frame, so fearfully devised,
And the dread soul within it—should exist
Only to be examined, pondered, searched,
Probed, vexed, and criticised!—Accuse we not
Of arrogance, unknown Wanderer as I am,
If, having walked with Nature threescore years,
And offered, far as frailty would allow,
My heart a daily sacrifice to Truth,
I now affirm of Nature and of Truth,
Whom I have served, that their DIVINE
Revolts, offended at the ways of men
Swayed by such motives, to such ends employed;
Philosophers, who, though the human soul
Be of a thousand faculties composed,
And twice ten thousand interests, do yet prize
This soul, and the transcendent universe,
No more than as a mirror that reflects
To proud Self-love her own intelligence.
That one, poor, finite object, in the abyss
Of infinite Being, twinkling restlessly!

Nor higher place can be assigned to him
And his compeers—the laughing Sage of France
Crowned was he, if my memory do not err,
With laurel planted upon hoary hairs,

of conquest by his wit achieved
 merits his wisdom had conferred ;
 his body tottered with wreaths of flowers
 , far less becoming ornaments
 spring oft twines about a mouldering tree ;
 it pleased a fond, a vain, old Man,
 most frivolous people. Him I mean
 named, to ridicule confiding faith,
 by Legend ; which by chance we found
 a nook, through malice, as might seem,
 more innocent rubbish."—Speaking thus,
 brief notice when, and how, and where,
 espied the book, he drew it forth ;
 artlessly, as if the act removed,
 , all traces from the good Man's heart
 benign aversion or contempt,
 and it to its owner. "Gentle Friend,"
 when he grasped the Solitary's hand,
 have known lights and guides better than these.
 not ought amiss within dispose
 mind to practise on herself,
 apt opinion to support the wrongs
 on : whatsoe'er be felt or feared,
 higher judgment-seats make no appeal
 for : can you question that the soul
 an allegiance, not by choice
 cast off, upon an oath proposed
 a new upstart notion ? In the ports
 where no refuge can be found,
 rather, for a spirit in distress.
 by wilful disesteem of life
 and insensibility to hope,
 the eye of Solitude, shall learn
 her mild nature can be terrible ;
 whether she nor Silence lack the power
 to give their own insulted majesty.

at seclusion ! when the mind admits
 of duty ; and can therefore move
 through each vicissitude of loss and gain,
 in entire complacency with her choice ;
 youth's presumptuousness is mellowed down,
 manhood's vain anxiety dismissed ;
 wisdom shows her seasonable fruit,
 the boughs of sheltering leisure hung
 with plenty ; when the spirit stoops
 with gratitude the crystal stream
 proved enjoyment ; and is pleased
 , and be saluted by the air
 of repentance, wafting wall-flower scents
 at the crumbling ruins of fallen pride
 numbers of transgression, now forlorn.
 contented days, and peaceful nights !
 when such good can be obtained, would strive

To reconcile his manhood to a couch
 Soft, as may seem, but, under that disguise,
 Stuffed with the thorny substance of the past
 For fixed annoyance ; and full oft beset
 With floating dreams, black and disconsolate,
 The vapoury phantoms of futurity !

Within the soul a faculty abides,
 That with interpositions, which would hide
 And darken, so can deal that they become
 Contingencies of pomp ; and serve to exalt
 Her native brightness. As the ample moon,
 In the deep stillness of a summer even
 Rising behind a thick and lofty grove,
 Burns, like an unconsuming fire of light,
 In the green trees ; and, kindling on all sides
 Their leafy umbrage, turns the dusky veil
 Into a substance glorious as her own,
 Yea, with her own incorporated, by power
 Capacious and serene. Like power abides
 In man's celestial spirit ; virtue thus
 Sets forth and magnifies herself ; thus feeds
 A calm, a beautiful, and silent fire,
 From the encumbrances of mortal life,
 From error, disappointment—nay, from guilt ;
 And sometimes, so relenting justice wills,
 From palpable oppressions of despair."

The Solitary by these words was touched
 With manifest emotion, and exclaimed ;
 " But how begin ! and whence !—'The Mind is
 free—

Resolve,' the haughty Moralist would say,
 ' This single act is all that we demand.'
 Alas ! such wisdom bids a creature fly
 Whose very sorrow is, that time hath shorn
 His natural wings !—To friendship let him turn
 For succour ; but perhaps he sits alone
 On stormy waters, tossed in a little boat
 That holds but him, and can contain no more !
 Religion tells of amity sublime
 Which no condition can preclude ; of One
 Who sees all suffering, comprehends all wants,
 All weakness fathoms, can supply all needs :
 But is that bounty absolute !—His gifts,
 Are they not, still, in some degree, rewards
 For acts of service ! Can his love extend
 To hearts that own not him ? Will showers of grace,
 When in the sky no promise may be seen,
 Fall to refresh a parched and withered land !
 Or shall the groaning Spirit cast her load
 At the Redeemer's feet !"

In rueful tone,
 With some impatience in his mien, he spake :

Back to my mind rushed all that had been urged
To calm the Sufferer when his story closed ;
I looked for counsel as unbending now ;
But a discriminating sympathy
Stooped to this apt reply :—

*As men from man

Do, in the constitution of their souls,
Differ, by mystery not to be explained ;
And as we fall by various ways, and sink
One deeper than another, self-condemned,
Through manifold degrees of guilt and shame ;
So manifold and various are the ways
Of restoration, fashioned to the steps
Of all infirmity, and tending all
To the same point, attainable by all—
Peace in ourselves, and union with our God.
For you, assuredly, a hopeful road
Lies open : we have heard from you a voice
At every moment softened in its course
By tenderness of heart ; have seen your eye,
Even like an altar lit by fire from heaven,
Kindle before us—Your discourse this day,
That, like the fabled Lethe, wished to flow
In creeping sadness, through oblivious shades
Of death and night, has caught at every turn
The colours of the sun. Access for you
Is yet preserved to principles of truth,
Which the imaginative Will upholds
In seats of wisdom, not to be approached
By the inferior Faculty that moulds,
With her minute and speculative pains,
Opinion, ever changing !

I have seen

A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth lipped shell ;
To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
Listened intensely ; and his countenance soon
Brightened with joy ; for from within were heard
Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea.
Even such a shell the universe itself
Is to the ear of Faith ; and there are times,
I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
Authentic tidings of invisible things ;
Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power ;
And central peace, subsisting at the heart
Of endless agitation. Here you stand,
Adore, and worship, when you know it not ;
Pious beyond the intention of your thought ;
Devout above the meaning of your will.
—Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel.
The estate of man would be indeed forlorn
If false conclusions of the reasoning power

Made the eye blind, and closed the passages
Through which the ear converses with the heart
Has not the soul, the being of your life,
Received a shock of awful consciousness,
In some calm season, when these lofty rocks
At night's approach bring down the unclosed
To rest upon their circumambient walls ;
A temple framing of dimensions vast,
And yet not too enormous for the sound
Of human anthems,—choral song, or burst
Sublime of instrumental harmony,
To glorify the Eternal ! What if these
Did never break the stillness that prevails
Here,—if the solemn nightingale be mute,
And the soft woodlark here did never chaunt
Her vespers,—Nature fails not to provide
Impulse and utterance. The whispering air
Sends inspiration from the shadowy heights,
And blind recesses of the caverned rocks ;
The little rills, and waters numberless,
Inaudible by daylight, blend their notes
With the loud streams : and often, at the hour
When issue forth the first pale stars, is heard,
Within the circuit of this fabric huge,
One voice—the solitary raven, flying
Athwart the concave of the dark blue dome,
Unseen, perchance above all power of sight—
An iron knell ! with echoes from afar
Faint—and still fainter—as the cry, with which
The wanderer accompanies her flight
Through the calm region, fades upon the ear,
Diminishing by distance till it seemed
To expire ; yet from the abyss is caught again,
And yet again recovered !

But descending

From these imaginative heights, that yield
Far-stretching views into eternity,
Acknowledge that to Nature's lumbering power
Your cherished sullenness is forced to bend
Even here, where her amenities are sown
With sparing hand. Then trust yourself abroad
To range her blooming bowers, and spacious felds
Where on the labours of the happy throng
She smiles, including in her wide embrace
City, and town, and tower,—and sea with ships
Sprinkled ;—be our Companion while we track
Her rivers populous with gliding life ;
While, free as air, o'er printless sands we roam
Or pierce the gloom of her majestic woods ;
Roaming, or resting under grateful shade
In peace and meditative cheerfulness ;
Where living things, and things inanimate,
Do speak, at Heaven's command, to eye and ear
And speak to social reason's inner sense,

inarticulate language.

For, the Man—

, in this spirit, communes with the Forms
ature, who with understanding heart
knows and loves such objects as excite
torbid passions, no disquietude,
engeance, and no hatred—needs must feel
oy of that pure principle of love
epley, that, unsatisfied with aught
pure and exquisite, he cannot choose
eek for objects of a kindred love
low-natures and a kindred joy.
rdingly he by degrees perceives
eelings of aversion softened down ;
ly tenderness pervade his frame.
nity of reason not impaired,
ather, all his thoughts now flowing clear,
a clear fountain flowing, he looks round
seeks for good ; and finds the good he seeks :
abhorrence and contempt are things
ly knows by name ; and, if he hear,
other mouths, the language which they speak,
compassionate ; and has no thought,
eling, which can overcome his love.

d further ; by contemplating these Forms
e relations which they bear to man,
hall discern, how, through the various means
h silently they yield, are multiplied
piritual presences of absent things.
me, that for the instructed, time will come
they shall meet no object but may teach
acceptable lesson to their minds
man suffering, or of human joy.
all they learn, while all things speak of man,
duties from all forms ; and general laws,
local accidents, shall tend alike
use, to urge ; and, with the will, confer
bility to spread the blessings wide
e philanthropy. The light of love
ailing, perseverance from their steps
rting not, for them shall be confirmed
lorious habit by which sense is made
rvient still to moral purposes,
iar to divine. That change shall clothe
aked spirit, ceasing to deplore
urthen of existence. Science then
be a precious visitant ; and then,
only then, be worthy of her name :
hen her heart shall kindle ; her dull eye,
and inanimate, no more shall hang
ed to its object in brute slavery ;
aught with patient interest to watch
processes of things, and serve the cause

Of order and distinctness, not for this
Shall it forget that its most noble use,
Its most illustrious province, must be found
In furnishing clear guidance, a support
Not treacherous, to the mind's *excursive* power.
—So build we up the Being that we are ;
Thus deeply drinking-in the soul of things,
We shall be wise perforce ; and, while inspired
By choice, and conscious that the Will is free,
Shall move unswerving, even as if impelled
By strict necessity, along the path
Of order and of good. Whate'er we see,
Or feel, shall tend to quicken and refine ;
Shall fix, in calmer seats of moral strength,
Earthly desires ; and raise, to loftier heights
Of divine love, our intellectual soul."

Here closed the Sage that eloquent harangue,
Poured forth with fervour in continuous stream,
Such as, remote, mid savage wilderness,
An Indian Chief discharges from his breast
Into the hearing of assembled tribes,
In open circle seated round, and hushed
As the unbreathing air, when not a leaf
Stirs in the mighty woods.—So did he speak :
The words he uttered shall not pass away
Dispersed, like music that the wind takes up
By snatches, and lets fall, to be forgotten ;
No—they sank into me, the bounteous gift
Of one whom time and nature had made wise,
Gracing his doctrine with authority
Which hostile spirits silently allow ;
Of one accustomed to desires that feed
On fruitage gathered from the tree of life ;
To hopes on knowledge and experience built ;
Of one in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition ; whence the Soul,
Though bound to earth by ties of pity and love,
From all injurious servitude was free.

The Sun, before his place of rest were reached,
Had yet to travel far, but unto us,
To us who stood low in that hollow dell,
He had become invisible,—a pomp
Leaving behind of yellow radiance spread
Over the mountain sides, in contrast bold
With ample shadows, seemingly, no less
Than those resplendent lights, his rich bequest ;
A dispensation of his evening power.
—Adown the path that from the glen had led
The funeral train, the Shepherd and his Mate
Were seen descending :—forth to greet them ran
Our little Page : the rustic pair approach ;

And in the Matron's countenance may be read
Plain indication that the words, which told
How that neglected Pensioner was sent
Before his time into a quiet grave,
Had done to her humanity no wrong :
But we are kindly welcomed—promptly served
With ostentatious zeal.—Along the floor

Of the small Cottage in the lonely Dell
A grateful couch was spread for our repose
Where, in the guise of mountaineers, we lay
Stretched upon fragrant heath, and lulled
Of far-off torrents charming the still night
And, to tired limbs and over-busy thought
Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.

BOOK FIFTH.

THE PASTOR.

ARGUMENT.

Farewell to the Valley—Reflections—A large and populous Valley described—The Pastor's Dwelling, and some account of him—Church and Monuments—The Solitary musing, and where—Roused—In the Churchyard the Solitary communicates the thoughts which had recently passed through his mind—Lofty tone of the Wanderer's discourse of yesterday adverted to—Rite of Baptism, and the professions accompanying it, contrasted with the real state of human life—Apology for the Rite—Inconsistency of the best men—Acknowledgment that practice falls far below the injunctions of duty as existing in the mind—General complaint of a falling-off in the value of life after the time of youth—Outward appearances of content and happiness in degree illusive—Pastor approaches—Appeal made to him—His answer—Wanderer in sympathy with him—Suggestion that the least ambitious enquirers may be most free from error—The Pastor is desired to give some portraits of the living or dead from his own observation of life among these Mountains—and for what purpose—Pastor consents—Mountain cottage—Excellent qualities of its Inhabitants—Solitary expresses his pleasure, but denies the praise of virtue to worth of this kind—Feelings of the Priest before he enters upon his account of persons interred in the Churchyard—Graves of unbaptized Infants—Funeral and sepulchral observances, whence—Ecclesiastical Establishments, whence derived—Profession of belief in the doctrine of immortality.

"FAREWELL, deep Valley, with thy one rude
House,
And its small lot of life-supporting fields,
And guardian rocks! —Farewell, attractive seat!
To the still influx of the morning light
Open, and day's pure cheerfulness, but veiled
From human observation, as if yet
Primeval forests wrapped thee round with dark
Impenetrable shade; once more farewell,
Majestic circuit, beautiful abyss,
By Nature destined from the birth of things
For quietness profound!"

Upon the side

Of that brown ridge, sole outlet of the vale
Which foot of boldest stranger would attain
Lingering behind my comrades, thus I have
A parting tribute to a spot that seemed
Like the fixed centre of a troubled world.
Again I halted with reverted eyes;
The chain that would not slacken, was at its
Snap,—and, pursuing leisurely my way,
How vain, thought I, is it by change of place
To seek that comfort which the mind desires
Yet trial and temptation oft are shunned
Wisely; and by such tenure do we hold,
Frail life's possessions, that even they yield
Yields no peculiar reason of complaint
Might, by the promise that is here, be won
To steal from active duties, and embrace
Obscurity, and undisturbed repose.
—Knowledge, methinks, in these disorders
Should be allowed a privilege to have
Her anchorites, like piety of old;
Men, who, from faction sacred, and unstage
By war, might, if so minded, turn aside
Uncensured, and subsist, a scattered few
Living to God and nature, and content
With that communion. Consecrated be
The spots where such abide! But happier
The Man, whom, furthermore, a hope attend
That meditation and research may guide
His privacy to principles and powers
Discovered or invented; or set forth,
Through his acquaintance with the ways of life
In lucid order; so that, when his course
Is run, some faithful eulogist may say,
He sought not praise, and praise did overtake
His unobtrusive merit; but his life,
Sweet to himself, was exercised in good
That shall survive his name and memory.

Acknowledgments of gratitude sincere
Accompanied these musings; fervent thank

my own peaceful lot and happy choice ;
 vice that from the passions of the world
 drew, and fixed me in a still retreat ;
 freed, but not to social duties lost,
 led, but not buried ; and with song
 filling my days, and with industrious thought ;
 the ever-welcome company of books ;
 virtuous friendship's soul-sustaining aid,
 with the blessings of domestic love.

As occupied in mind I paced along,
 viewing the rugged road, by sledge or wheel
 in the moorland, till I overtook
 my Associates, in the morning sunshine
 sitting together on a rocky knoll,
 as the bare road descended rapidly
 to green meadows of another vale.

When did our pensive Host put forth his hand
 in farewell. "Nay," the old Man said,
 the fragrant air its coolness still retains ;
 herds and flocks are yet abroad to crop
 the dewy grass ; you cannot leave us now,
 must not part at this inviting hour."
 He added, though reluctant ; for his mind
 actively disposed him to retire
 to his own covert ; as a billow, heaved
 on the beach, rolls back into the sea.
 We descend : and winding round a rock
 to a point that showed the valley—stretched
 forth before us ; and, not distant far,
 a rising ground a grey church-tower,
 whose battlements were screened by tufted trees.
 Towards a crystal Mere, that lay beyond
 the steep hills and woods embosomed, flowed
 a quiet stream with boldly-winding course ;
 its source traceable, there hidden—there again
 forth restored, and glittering in the sun.
 On the stream's bank, and every where, appeared
 the wellings, single, or in social knots ;
 scattered o'er the level, others perched
 on the hill sides, a cheerful quiet scene,
 in its morning purity arrayed.

"'Tis 'mid some happy valley of the Alps,"
 he said, "once happy, ere tyrannic power,
 only breaking in upon the Swiss,
 enjoyed their unoffending commonwealth,
 where equal equality reigns here,
 for yon stately House beneath whose roof
 a lord might dwell."—"No feudal pomp,
 nor power," replied the Wanderer, "to that House
 belongs, but there in his allotted Home
 sits, from year to year, a genuine Priest,

The shepherd of his flock ; or, as a king
 Is styled, when most affectionately praised,
 The father of his people. Such is he ;
 And rich and poor, and young and old, rejoice
 Under his spiritual sway. He hath vouchsafed
 To me some portion of a kind regard ;
 And something also of his inner mind
 Hath he imparted—but I speak of him
 As he is known to all.

The calm delights
 Of unambitious piety he chose,
 And learning's solid dignity ; though born
 Of knightly race, nor wanting powerful friends.
 Hither, in prime of manhood, he withdrew
 From academic bowers. He loved the spot—
 Who does not love his native soil ?—he prized
 The ancient rural character, composed
 Of simple manners, feelings unsuppressed
 And undisguised, and strong and serious thought ;
 A character reflected in himself,
 With such embellishment as well befits
 His rank and sacred function. This deep vale
 Winds far in reaches hidden from our sight,
 And one a turreted manorial hall
 Adorns, in which the good Man's ancestors
 Have dwelt through ages—Patrons of this Cure.
 To them, and to his own judicious pains,
 The Vicar's dwelling, and the whole domain,
 Owes that presiding aspect which might well
 Attract your notice ; statelier than could else
 Have been bestowed, through course of common
 chance,
 On an unwealthy mountain Benefice."

This said, oft pausing, we pursued our way ;
 Nor reached the village-churchyard till the sun
 Travelling at steadier pace than ours, had risen
 Above the summits of the highest hills,
 And round our path darted oppressive beams.

As chanced, the portals of the sacred Pile
 Stood open ; and we entered. On my frame,
 At such transition from the fervid air,
 A grateful coolness fell, that seemed to strike
 The heart, in concert with that temperate awe
 And natural reverence which the place inspired.
 Not raised in nice proportions was the pile,
 But large and massy ; for duration built ;
 With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld
 By naked rafters intricately crossed,
 Like leafless underboughs, in some thick wood,
 All withered by the depth of shade above.
 Admonitory texts inscribed the walls,
 Each, in its ornamental scroll, enclosed ;

Each also crowned with winged heads—a pair
Of rudely painted Cherubim. The floor
Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches ranged
In seemly rows—the chancel only allowed
Some vain distinctions, marks of earthly state
By immemorial privilege allowed;
Though with the Enclosure's special sanctity
But ill accorded. An heraldic shield,
Varying its tincture with the changeful light,
Imbued the altar window; fixed aloft
A faded hatchment hung, and one by time
Yet undiscoloured. A capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with drapery lined;
And marble monuments were here displayed
Thronging the walls; and on the floor beneath
Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems graven
And foot-worn epitaphs, and some with small
And shining effigies of brass inlaid.

The tribute by these various records claimed,
Duly we paid, each after each, and read
The ordinary chronicle of birth,
Office, alliance, and promotion—all
Ending in dust; of upright magistrates,
Grave doctors strenuous for the mother-church,
And uncorrupted senators, alike
To king and people true. A brazen plate,
Not easily deciphered, told of one
Whose course of earthly honour was begun
In quality of page among the train
Of the eighth Henry, when he crossed the seas
His royal state to show, and prove his strength
In tournament, upon the fields of France.
Another tablet registered the death,
And praised the gallant bearing, of a Knight
Tried in the sea-fights of the second Charles.
Near this brave Knight his Father lay entombed;
And, to the silent language giving voice,
I read,—how in his manhood's earlier day
He, 'mid the afflictions of intestine war
And rightful government subverted, found
One only solace—that he had espoused
A virtuous Lady tenderly beloved
For her benign perfections; and yet more
Endeared to him, for this, that, in her state
Of woe richly crowned with Heaven's regard,
She with a numerous issue filled his house,
Who thrived, like plants, uninjured by the storm
That laid their country waste. No need to speak
Of less particular notices assigned
To Youth or Maiden gone before their time,
And Matrons and unwedded Sisters old;
Whose charity and goodness were rehearsed

In modest panegyric.

"These do
What would they tell?" said I, "Of
Of puzzling out that faded narrative
With whisper soft my venerable
Called me; and, looking down the
I saw the Tenant of the lonely vale
Standing apart; with curved arms
On the baptismal font; his palled
Upturned, as if his mind were rapt
In some abstraction;—gracefully
The semblance bearing of a sculpt
That leans upon a monumental urn
In peace, from morn to night, from

Him from that posture did the
Who entered, humming carelessly
Continuation haply of the notes
That had beguiled the work from
With spade and mattock o'er his
To be deposited, for future need,
In their appointed place. The poet
Withdrew; and straight we followed
Where sun and shade were inter
A broad oak, stretching forth its
From an adjoining pasture, over
Small space of that green churchyard
And pleasant awning. On the tomb
My ancient Friend and I together
Our seats; and thus the Solitary
Standing before us:—

"Did you
Of that self-solaced, easy-hearted
Death's hireling, who scoops out
grave,
Or wraps an old acquaintance up
All unconcerned as he would bind
Or plant a tree. And did you hear
I was abruptly summoned by the
From some affecting images and
Which then were silent; but craved

Much," he continued, with dejection
"Much, yesterday, was said in glory
Of our sublime dependencies, and
For future states of being; and the
Of speculation, joyfully outspread,
Hovered above our destiny on canvas
But stoop, and place the prospect
In sober contrast with reality,
And man's substantial life. If the
Of what it holds could speak, and
Were as a volume, shut, yet capable
Of yielding its contents to eye and

ould recoil, stricken with sorrow and shame,
disclosed, by such dread proof, how ill
high is done accords with what is known
on, and by conscience is enjoined ;
ly, how perversely, life's whole course,
conclusion, deviates from the line,
he end stops short, proposed to all
aspiring outset.

Mark the babe
ing accustomed to this breathing world ;
at hath barely learned to shape a smile,
yet irrational of soul, to grasp
ny finger—to let fall a tear ;
s the heavy cloud of sleep dissolves,
tch his limbs, bemocking, as might seem,
tward functions of intelligent man ;
e proficient in amusive feats
petry, that from the lap declare
pectations, and announce his claims
inheritance which millions rue
ey were ever born to ! In due time
of solemn ceremonial comes ;
they, who for this Minor hold in trust
that transcend the loftiest heritage
e humanity, present their Charge,
s occasion daintily adorned,
baptismal font. And when the pure
nsecrating element hath cleansed
ginal stain, the child is there received
e second ark, Christ's church, with trust
e, from wrath redeemed, therein shall float
e billows of this troublesome world
fair land of everlasting life.
t affections, covetous desires,
renounced ; high as the thought of man
ry virtue, virtue is professed ;
ation made, a promise given
e provision to control and guide,
remitting progress to ensure
ness and truth."

" You cannot blame,"
interposing fervently I said,
which attest that Man by nature lies
for good and evil in a gulf
ly low ; nor will your judgment scorn
services, whereby attempt is made
the creature toward that eminence
ch, now fallen, erewhile in majesty
ed ; or if not so, whose top serene
t he feels 'tis given him to descry ;
hout aspirations, evermore
ing, and injunctions from within
to cast off and weariness ; in trust
hat the Soul perceives, if glory lost,

May be, through pains and persevering hope,
Recovered ; or, if hitherto unknown,
Lies within reach, and one day shall be gained."

" I blame them not," he calmly answered—" no ;
The outward ritual and established forms
With which communities of men invest
These inward feelings, and the aspiring vows
To which the lips give public utterance
Are both a natural process ; and by me
Shall pass uncensured ; though the issue prove,
Bringing from age to age its own reproach,
Incongruous, impotent, and blank.—But, oh !
If to be weak is to be wretched—miserable,
As the lost Angel by a human voice
Hath mournfully pronounced, then, in my mind,
Far better not to move at all than move
By impulse sent from such illusive power,—
That finds and cannot fasten down ; that grasps
And is rejoiced, and loses while it grasps ;
That tempts, emboldens—for a time sustains,
And then betrays ; accuses and inflicts
Remorseless punishment ; and so retreads
The inevitable circle : better far
Than this, to graze the herb in thoughtless peace,
By foresight or remembrance, undisturbed !

Philosophy ! and thou more vaunted name
Religion ! with thy statelier retinue,
Faith, Hope, and Charity—from the visible world
Choose for your emblems whatsoe'er ye find
Of safest guidance or of firmest trust—
The torch, the star, the anchor ; nor except
The cross itself, at whose unconscious feet
The generations of mankind have knelt
Ruefully seized, and shedding bitter tears,
And through that conflict seeking rest—of you,
High-titled Powers, am I constrained to ask,
Here standing, with the unvoyageable sky
In faint reflection of infinitude
Stretched overhead, and at my pensive feet
A subterraneous magazine of bones,
In whose dark vaults my own shall soon be laid,
Where are your triumphs ! your dominion where ?
And in what age admitted and confirmed ?
—Not for a happy land do I enquire,
Island or grove, that hides a blessed few
Who, with obedience willing and sincere,
To your serene authorities conform ;
But whom, I ask, of individual Souls,
Have ye withdrawn from passion's crooked ways,
Inspired, and thoroughly fortified ?—If the heart
Could be inspected to its inmost folds
By sight undazzled with the glare of praise,

Thus pitiaibly infirm ; then, he who made,
And who shall judge the creature, will forgive.
— Yet, in its general tenor, your complaint
Is all too true ; and surely not misplaced :
For, from this pregnant spot of ground, such
thoughts

Rise to the notice of a serious mind
By natural exhalation. With the dead
In their repose, the living in their mirth,
Who can reflect, unmoved, upon the round
Of smooth and solemnized complacencies,
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
Profession mocks performance. Earth is sick,
And Heaven is weary, of the hollow words
Which States and Kingdoms utter when they talk
Of truth and justice. Turn to private life
And social neighbourhood ; look we to ourselves ;
A light of duty shines on every day
For all ; and yet how few are warmed or cheered !
How few who mingle with their fellow-men
And still remain self-governed, and apart,
Like this our honoured Friend ; and thence acquire
Right to expect his vigorous decline,
That promises to the end a blest old age !”

“ Yet,” with a smile of triumph thus exclaimed
The Solitary, “ in the life of man,
If to the poetry of common speech
Faith may be given, we see as in a glass
A true reflection of the circling year,
With all its seasons. Grant that Spring is there,
In spite of many a rough untoward blast,
Hopeful and promising with buds and flowers ;
Yet where is glowing Summer’s long rich day,
That *ought* to follow faithfully expressed !
And mellow Autumn, charged with bounteous fruit,
Where is she imaged ? in what favoured clime

regards,

And notice forced upon incurious
These, if these only, acting in de
Of the encomiums by my Friend
On humble life, forbid the judgi
To trust the smiling aspect of th
And noiseless commonwealth.
Of mountaineers (by nature’s sel
From foul temptations, and by c
Of a good shepherd tended as th
Do tend their flocks) partake m
With little mitigation. They as
Perchance, the heavier woe of,
The tedium of fantastic idleness
Yet life, as with the multitude,
Is fashioned like an ill-construct
That on the outset wastes its ga
Its fair adventures, its enlivenin
And pleasant interests—for the
Old things repeated with dimini
And all the laboured novelties a
Imperfect substitutes, whose use
Evince the want and weakness wi

While in this serious mood w
The reverend Pastor toward the
Approached ; and, with a mild
Of native cordiality, our Friend
Advanced to greet him. With
Was he received, and mutual jo
Awhile they stood in conference
That he, who now upon the mo
Sate by my side, had vanished, i
Could have transferred him to th
Or the least penetrable hiding-pl
In his own valley’s rocky guard
— For me, I looked upon the pai

—like a stately sycamore,
ads, in gentle pomp, its honied shade.

ral greeting was exchanged ; and soon
or learned that his approach had given
e interruption to discourse
d in truth too often sad.—“Is Man
f hope ? Do generations press
ations, without progress made ?
individual, ere his hairs be grey,

Are we a creature in whom good
rates, or evil ? Doth the will
dge reason’s law ? A living power
or no better than a name,
is health or beauty, and unsound ?
ie only substance which remains,
the tenor of complaint hath run)
many shadows, are the pains
lties of miserable life,
o decay, and then expire in dust !
gitations this way have been drawn,
the points,” the Wanderer said, “on which
st turns.—Accord, good Sir ! the light
xperience to dispel this gloom :
ersuasive wisdom shall the heart
; or languishes, be stilled and cheered.”

ature,” said the Priest, in mild reply,
nay weigh and fathom : they perceive,
istempered and unclouded spirit,
t as it is ; but, for ourselves,
relative height *we* may not reach.
and evil are our own ; and we
which we would contemplate from far.
e, for us, is difficult to gain—
to gain, and hard to keep—
s self ; like virtue is beset
es ; tried, tempted, subject to decay.
iriation, fear, desire, and hate,
e we without these : through these alone
le to notice or discern
rd ; we judge, but cannot be
t judges. ’Spite of proudest boast,
est reason, is to imperfect man
only, and a noble aim ;
an attribute of sovereign power,
courted—never to be won.
rth, or each man dive into himself ;
he but a creature too perturbed ;
nsported to excess ; that yearns,
r trembles, wrongly, or too much ;
hly, in disgust as rash recoils ;
a spleen, or moulders in despair ?
prehension fails, and truth is missed ;

Thus darkness and delusion round our path
Spread, from disease, whose subtle injury lurks
Within the very faculty of sight.

Yet for the general purposes of faith
In Providence, for solace and support,
We may not doubt that who can best subject
The will to reason’s law, can strictliest live
And act in that obedience, he shall gain
The clearest apprehension of those truths,
Which unassisted reason’s utmost power
Is too infirm to reach. But, waiving this,
And our regards confining within bounds
Of less exalted consciousness, through which
The very multitude are free to range,
We safely may affirm that human life
Is either fair and tempting, a soft scene
Grateful to sight, refreshing to the soul,
Or a forbidden tract of cheerless view ;
Even as the same is looked at, or approached.
Thus, when in changeful April fields are white
With new-fallen snow, if from the sullen north
Your walk conduct you hither, ere the sun
Hath gained his noontide height, this churchyard,
filled

With mounds transversely lying side by side
From east to west, before you will appear
An unilluminated, blank, and dreary, plain,
With more than wintry cheerlessness and gloom
Saddening the heart. Go forward, and look back ;
Look, from the quarter whence the lord of light,
Of life, of love, and gladness doth dispense
His beams ; which, unexcluded in their fall,
Upon the southern side of every grave
Have gently exercised a melting power ;
Then will a vernal prospect greet your eye,
All fresh and beautiful, and green and bright,
Hopeful and cheerful :—vanished is the pall
That overspread and chilled the sacred turf,
Vanished or hidden ; and the whole domain,
To some, too lightly minded, might appear
A meadow carpet for the dancing hours.
—This contrast, not unsuitable to life,
Is to that other state more apposite,
Death and its two-fold aspect ! wintry—one,
Cold, sullen, blank, from hope and joy shut out ;
The other, which the ray divine hath touched,
Replete with vivid promise, bright as spring.”

“We see, then, as we feel,” the Wanderer then
With a complacent animation spake,
“And in your judgment, Sir ! the mind’s repose
On evidence is not to be ensured
By act of naked reason. Moral truth

Is no mechanic structure, built by rule ;
 And which, once built, retains a steadfast shape
 And undisturbed proportions ; but a thing
 Subject, you deem, to vital accidents ;
 And, like the water-lily, lives and thrives,
 Whose root is fixed in stable earth, whose head
 Floats on the tossing waves. With joy sincere
 I re-estimate these sentiments confirmed
 By your authority. But how acquire
 The inward principle that gives effect
 To outward argument ; the passive will
 Meek to admit ; the active energy,
 Strong and unbounded to embrace, and firm
 To keep and cherish ! how shall man unite
 With self-forgetting tenderness of heart
 An earth-despising dignity of soul !
 Wise in that union, and without it blind !"

"The way," said I, "to court, if not obtain
 The ingenious mind, apt to be set aright ;
 This, in the lonely dell discoursing, you
 Declared at large ; and by what exercise
 From visible nature, or the inner self
 Power may be trained, and renovation brought
 To those who need the gift. But, after all,
 Is aught so certain as that man is doomed
 To breathe beneath a vault of ignorance !
 The natural roof of that dark house in which
 His soul is pent ! How little can be known—
 This is the wise man's sigh ; how far we err—
 This is the good man's not unfrequent pang
 And they perhaps err least, the lowly class
 Whom a benign necessity compels
 To follow reason's least ambitious course ;
 Such do I mean who, unperplexed by doubt,
 And unincited by a wish to look
 Into high objects farther than they may,
 Pace to and fro, from morn till even-tide,
 The narrow avenue of daily toil
 For daily bread."

"Yes," buoyantly exclaimed

The pale Recluse—"praise to the sturdy plough,
 And patient spade ; praise to the simple crook,
 And ponderous loom—resounding while it holds
 Body and mind in one captivity ;
 And let the light mechanic tool be hailed
 With honour ; which, encasing by the power
 Of long companionship, the artist's hand,
 Cuts off that hand, with all its world of nerves,
 From a too busy commerce with the heart !
 —Inglorious implements of craft and toil,
 Both ye that shape and build, and ye that force,
 By slow solicitation, earth to yield
 Her annual bounty, sparingly dealt forth

With wise reluctance ; you would I stay,
 Not for gross good alone which ye produce
 But for the impertinent and ceaseless strain
 Of proofs and reasons ye preclude—in the
 Who to your dull society are born,
 And with their humble hithright rest as
 —Would I had ne'er renounced it !"

Aid

Of moral anger previously had tinged
 The old Man's cheek ; but, at this closing
 Of self reproach, it passed away. Said he
 "That which we feel we utter ; as we speak
 So have we argued ; reaping for our pains
 No visible recompense. For our relief
 You," to the Pastor turning thus he spoke
 "Have kindly interposed. May I entreat
 Your further help ! The mine of real life
 Dig for us ; and present us, in the shape
 Of virgin ore, that gold which we, by pains
 Fruitless as those of aery alchemists,
 Seek from the torturing crucible. There
 Around us a domain where you have long
 Watched both the outward course and
 heart :

Give us, for our abstractions, solid facts ;
 For our disputes, plain pictures. Say who
 He is who cultivates yon hanging field ;
 What qualities of mind he bears, whose care
 For morn and evening service, with her psalm
 To that green pasture ; place before our sight
 The family who dwell within yon house
 Fenced round with glittering laurel ; or in
 Below, from which the curling smoke ascends
 Or rather, as we stand on holy earth,
 And have the dead around us, take from them
 Your instances ; for they are both best known
 And by frail man most equitably judged.
 Epitomise the life ; pronounce, you can,
 Authentic epitaphs on some of these
 Who, from their lowly mansions hither low
 Beneath this turf lie mouldering at our feet
 So, by your records, may our doubts be solved
 And so, not searching higher, we may learn
 To prize the breath we share with human kind
 And look upon the dust of man with awe."

The Priest replied—"An office you impose
 For which peculiar requisites are mine ;
 Yet much, I feel, is wanting—else the task
 Would be most grateful. True indeed it is
 That they whom death has hidden from our sight
 Are worthiest of the mind's regard ; with them
 The future cannot contradict the past :
 Mortality's last exercise and proof

gone ; the transit made that shows
Soul, revealed as she departs.
your first suggestion, will I give,
descend into these silent vaults,
are from the living.

You behold,
the breast of yon dark mountain, dark
ny barrenness, a shining speck
s a sunbeam sleeping till a shower
away, or cloud pass over it ;
it might be deemed—a sleeping sunbeam ;
a plot of cultivated ground,
an island in the dusky waste ;
attractive brightness is its own.
r site, by nature framed to tempt
wilderness of rocks and stones
r's hand, a hermit might have chosen,
portunity presented, thence
to send his wandering eye o'er land
an, and look down upon the works,
tations, and the ways of men,
unseen ! But no tradition tells
r hermit dipped his maple dish
et spring that lurks 'mid yon green fields ;
such visionary views belong
who occupy and till the ground,
that mountain where they long have dwelt
d pair in childless solitude.
of stones collected on the spot,
hands built, with rocky knolls in front,
also by a ledge of rock, whose crest
trees waves over the chimney top ;
abode—in colour, shape, and size,
in unsafe times of border-war
ve been wished for and contrived, to elude
of roving plunderer—for their need
and unshaken bears the assault
most dreaded foe, the strong South-west
blowing from the distant sea.
within her solitary hut ;
r within the compass of her fields,
moment may the Dame be found,
the stock-dove to her shallow nest
he grove that holds it. She beguiles
mingled work of house and field
mer's day, and winter's ; with success
d, but sufficient to maintain,
the worst, a smooth stream of content,
expected hour at which her Mate
e far-distant quarry's vault returns ;
his converse crowns a silent day
ening cheerfulness. In powers of mind,
of culture, few among my flock
er rank than this sequestered pair :

But true humility descends from heaven ;
And that best gift of heaven hath fallen on them ;
Abundant recompense for every want.
—Stoop from your height, ye proud, and copy these !
Who, in their noiseless dwelling-place, can hear
The voice of wisdom whispering scripture texts
For the mind's government, or temper's peace ;
And recommending for their mutual need,
Forgiveness, patience, hope, and charity !”

“ Much was I pleased,” the grey-haired Wanderer
said,

“ When to those shining fields our notice first
You turned ; and yet more pleased have from your
lips

Gathered this fair report of them who dwell
In that retirement ; whither, by such course
Of evil hap and good as oft awaits
A tired way-faring man, once *I* was brought
While traversing alone yon mountain pass.
Dark on my road the autumnal evening fell,
And night succeeded with unusual gloom,
So hazardous that feet and hands became
Guides better than mine eyes—until a light
High in the gloom appeared, too high, methought,
For human habitation ; but I longed
To reach it, destitute of other hope.
I looked with steadiness as sailors look
On the north star, or watch-tower's distant lamp,
And saw the light—now fixed—and shifting now—
Not like a dancing meteor, but in line
Of never-varying motion, to and fro.
It is no night-fire of the naked hills,
Thought I—some friendly covert must be near.
With this persuasion thitherward my steps
I turn, and reach at last the guiding light ;
Joy to myself ! but to the heart of her
Who there was standing on the open hill,
(The same kind Matron whom your tongue hath
praised)

Alarm and disappointment ! The alarm
Ceased, when she learned through what mishap I
came,

And by what help had gained those distant fields.
Drawn from her cottage, on that airy height,
Bearing a lantern in her hand she stood,
Or paced the ground—to guide her Husband home,
By that unwearied signal, kenned afar ;
An anxious duty ! which the lofty site,
Traversed but by a few irregular paths,
Imposes, whensoever untoward chance
Detains him after his accustomed hour
Till night lies black upon the ground. ‘ But come,
Come,’ said the Matron, ‘ to our poor abode ;

Those dark rocks hide it !' Entering, I behold
A blazing fire—beside a cleanly hearth
Sate down ; and to her office, with leave asked,
The Dame returned.

Or ere that glowing pile
Of mountain turf required the builder's hand
Its wasted splendour to repair, the door
Opened, and she re-entered with glad looks,
Her Helpmate following. Hospitable fare,
Frank conversation, made the evening's treat :
Need a bewildered traveller wish for more ?
But more was given ; I studied as we sate
By the bright fire, the good Man's form, and face
Not less than beautiful ; an open brow
Of undisturbed humanity ; a cheek
Suffused with something of a feminine hue ;
Eyes beaming courtesy and mild regard ;
But, in the quicker turns of the discourse,
Expression slowly varying, that evinced
A tardy apprehension. From a fount
Lost, thought I, in the obscurities of time,
But honoured once, those features and that mien
May have descended, though I see them here.
In such a man, so gentle and subdued,
Withal so graceful in his gentleness,
A race illustrious for heroic deeds,
Humbled, but not degraded, may expire.
This pleasing fancy (cherished and upheld
By sundry recollections of such fall
From high to low, ascent from low to high,
As books record, and even the careless mind
Cannot but notice among men and things)
Went with me to the place of my repose.

Roused by the crowing cock at dawn of day,
I yet had risen too late to interchange
A morning salutation with my Host,
Gone forth already to the far-off seat
Of his day's work. ' Three dark mid-winter
months

' Pass,' said the Matron, ' and I never see,
' Save when the sabbath brings its kind release,
' My Helpmate's face by light of day. He quits
' His door in darkness, nor till dusk returns.
' And, through Heaven's blessing, thus we gain
the bread
' For which we pray ; and for the wants provide
' Of sickness, accident, and helpless age.
' Companions have I many ; many friends,
' Dependants, comforters—my wheel, my fire,
' All day the house-clock ticking in mine ear,
' The cackling hen, the tender chicken brood,
' And the wild birds that gather round my porch.
' This honest sheep-dog's countenance I read ;

' With him can talk ; nor blush to waste a word
' On creatures less intelligent and shrewd.
' And if the blustering wind that drives the death
' Care not for me, he lingers round my door,
' And makes me pastime when our tempers suit—
' But, above all, my thoughts are my support,
' My comfort :—would that they were oftener fixed
' On what, for guidance in the way that leads
' To heaven, I know, by my Redeemer taught !
The Matron ended—nor could I forbear
To exclaim—' O happy ! yielding to the law
Of these privations, richer in the main !—
While thankless thousands are oppress and clogged
By ease and leisure ; by the very wealth
And pride of opportunity made poor ;
While tens of thousands falter in their path,
And sink, through utter want of cheering light ;
For you the hours of labour do not flag ;
For you each evening hath its shining star,
And every sabbath-day its golden sun.' "

" Yes ! " said the Solitary with a smile
That seemed to break from an expanding heart,
" The untutored bird may sound, and so construct,
And with such soft materials line, her nest
Fixed in the centre of a prickly brake,
That the thorns wound her not ; they only guard
Powers not unjustly likened to those gifts
Of happy instinct which the woodland bird
Shares with her species, nature's grace sometimes
Upon the individual doth confer,
Among her higher creatures born and trained
To use of reason. And, I own that, tired
Of the ostentatious world—a swelling stage
With empty actions and vain passions stuffed,
And from the private struggles of mankind
Hoping far less than I could wish to hope,
Far less than once I trusted and believed—
I love to hear of those, who, not contending
Nor summoned to contend for virtue's prize,
Miss not the humbler good at which they aim,
Blest with a kindly faculty to blunt
The edge of adverse circumstance, and turn
Into their contraries the petty plagues
And hindrances with which they stand beset.
In early youth, among my native hills,
I knew a Scottish Peasant who possessed
A few small crofts of stone-encumbered ground ;
Masses of every shape and size, that lay
Scattered about under the mouldering walls
Of a rough precipice ; and some, apart,
In quarters unobnoxious to such chance,
As if the moon had showered them down in spite.
But he repined not. Though the plough was scarce

tructions, 'round the shady stones
moisture,' said the Swain,
It is preserved ; and feeding dews
, through all the droughty summer

their substance issuing, maintain
it never fails : no grass springs up
so fresh, so plentiful, as mine !'
own these natures ; rare, at least,
aptitude of seed and soil
such kindly product. He, whose bed
loose sods cover, the poor Pensioner
erday from our sequestered dell
own in lasting quiet, he,
, could otherwise report
eliness : that grey-haired Orphan—
for humanity to him
as—feelingly could have told,
th, what solitude can breed
, and cruelty, and vice ;
I not, hath not power to cure.
ompliance, Sir ! with our request
o long have hindered."

Undeterred,

ed rather, by these shocks,
ious opposition, given
ing spirit of his own
faith, the reverend Pastor said,
looking ; " Where shall I begin ?
first selected from my flock
ether in their peaceful fold ?"
and having lifted up his eyes
heaven, he cast them down again
th beneath his feet ; and spake :—

steriously-united pair
consecrate ; to Death and Life,
est affections that proceed
onjunction ; consecrate to faith
bled for man upon the cross ;
revelation ; and no less
mandates ; and the hopes divine
ination ;—above all,
nd love, that have provided,
precincts, a capacious bed
le, open to the good
the just and the unjust ;
y find an equal resting-place :
multitude of kindred brooks
, whose murmur fills this hollow vale,
ir course be turbulent or smooth,
clear or sullied, all are lost
osom of yon crystal Lake,
r journey in the same repose !

And blest are they who sleep ; and we that know,
While in a spot like this we breathe and walk,
That all beneath us by the wings are covered
Of motherly humanity, outspread
And gathering all within their tender shade,
Though loth and slow to come ! A battle-field,
In stillness left when slaughter is no more,
With this compared, makes a strange spectacle !
A dismal prospect yields the wild shore strewn
With wrecks, and trod by feet of young and old
Wandering about in miserable search
Of friends or kindred, whom the angry sea
Restores not to their prayer ! Ah ! who would
think

That all the scattered subjects which compose
Earth's melancholy vision through the space
Of all her climes—these wretched, these depraved,
To virtue lost, insensible of peace,
From the delights of charity cut off,
To pity dead, the oppressor and the oppressed ;
Tyrants who utter the destroying word,
And slaves who will consent to be destroyed—
Were of one species with the sheltered few,
Who, with a dutiful and tender hand,
Lodged, in a dear appropriated spot,
This file of infants ; some that never breathed
The vital air ; others, which, though allowed
That privilege, did yet expire too soon,
Or with too brief a warning, to admit
Administration of the holy rite
That lovingly consigns the babe to the arms
Of Jesus, and his everlasting care.
These that in trembling hope are laid apart ;
And the besprinkled nursing, unrequired
Till he begins to smile upon the breast
That feeds him ; and the tottering little-one
Taken from air and sunshine when the rose
Of infancy first blooms upon his cheek ;
The thinking, thoughtless, school-boy ; the bold
youth

Of soul impetuous, and the bashful maid
Smitten while all the promises of life
Are opening round her ; those of middle age,
Cast down while confident in strength they stand,
Like pillars fixed more firmly, as might seem,
And more secure, by very weight of all
That, for support, rests on them ; the decayed
And burthensome ; and lastly, that poor few
Whose light of reason is with age extinct ;
The hopeful and the hopeless, first and last,
The earliest summoned and the longest spared—
Are here deposited, with tribute paid
Various, but unto each some tribute paid ;
As if, amid these peaceful hills and groves,

Society were touched with kind concern,
And gentle ' Nature grieved, that one should die ;
Or, if the change demanded no regret,
Observed the liberating stroke—and blessed.

And whence that tribute! wherefore these
regards!

Not from the naked *Heart* alone of Man
(Though claiming high distinction upon earth
As the sole spring and fountain-head of tears,
His own peculiar utterance for distress
Or gladness)—No," the philosophic Priest
Continued, " 'tis not in the vital seat
Of feeling to produce them, without aid
From the pure soul, the soul sublime and pure ;
With her two faculties of eye and ear,
The one by which a creature, whom his sins
Have rendered prone, can upward look to heaven ;
The other that empowers him to perceive
The voice of Deity, on height and plain,
Whispering those truths in stillness, which the
Word,
To the four quarters of the winds, proclaims.

Not without such assistance could the use
Of these benign observances prevail :
Thus are they born, thus fostered, thus maintained
And by the care prospective of our wise
Forefathers, who, to guard against the shock
The fluctuation and decay of things,
Embodied and established these high truths
In solemn institutions :—men convinced
That life is love and immortality,
The being one, and one the element.
There lies the channel, and original bed,
From the beginning, hollowed out and scooped
For Man's affections—else betrayed and lost
And swallowed up 'mid deserts infinite !
This is the genuine course, the aim, and end
Of prescient reason ; all conclusions else
Are abject, vain, presumptuous, and perverted
The faith partaking of those holy times,
Life, I repeat, is energy of love
Divine or human ; exercised in pain,
In strife, and tribulation ; and ordained,
If so approved and sanctified, to pass,
Through shades and silent rest, to endless joy

BOOK SIXTH.

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

ARGUMENT.

Poet's Address to the State and Church of England—The Pastor not inferior to the ancient Worthies of the Church—He begins his Narratives with an instance of unrequited Love—Anguish of mind subdued, and now—The Uncly Miner—An instance of perseverance—Which leads by contrast to an example of abused talents, irresolution, and weakness—Solitary, applying this covertly to his own case, asks for an instance of some stranger, whose dispositions may have led him to end his days here—Pastor, in answer, gives an account of the harmonising influence of Solitude upon two men of opposite principles, who had encountered agitations in public life—The rule by which Peace may be obtained expressed, and where—Solitary hints at an overpowering fatality—Answer of the Pastor—What subjects he will exclude from his Narratives—Conversation upon this—Instance of an unamiable character, a Lemolo, and why given—Contrasted with this, a meek sufferer, from naguarded and betrayed love—Instance of heavier guilt, and its consequences to the Offender—With this instance of a Marriage Contract broken is contrasted one of a Widower, evidencing his faithful affection towards his deceased wife by his care of their female Children.

HAIL to the crown by Freedom shaped—to fit
An English Sovereign's brow ' and to the throne
Whereon he sits! Whose deep foundations lie
In veneration and the people's love ;
Whose steps are equity, whose seat is law

Hail to the State of England! And companion
With this a salutation as devout,
Made to the spiritual fabric of her Church,
Founded in truth ; by blood of Martyrdom
Cemented ; by the hands of Wisdom reared
In beauty of holiness, with ordered pomp,
Decent and unimproved. The vicer, that greets
The majesty of both, shall pray for both ;
That, mutually protected and sustained,
They may endure long as the sea surrounds
This favoured Land, or sunshine warms her soil

And O, ye swelling hills, and spacious plains
Besprent from shore to shore with steeples—
And spires whose silent finger points to heaven
Nor wanting, at wide intervals, the bulk
Of ancient minster lifted above the cloud
Of the dense air, which town or city breeds

pt the sun's glad beams—may ne'er
 succession fail of English hearts,
 ancestral feeling, can perceive
 those holy structures ye possess
 mental interest, and the charm
 sentiment diffused afar,
 in charity, and social love.
 ever shall the indignities of time
 their reverend graces, unopposed ;
 the elements be free to hurt
 proportions ; nor the blinder rage
 al madly to overturn ;
 a desolating hand of war
 n, they shall continue to bestow,
 thronged abodes of busy men
 , and ever prone to fill the mind
 y with transitory things)
 l mien of dignified pursuit ;
 ivilty, on rustic wilds.

at, fostering for his native land
 , entreats that servants may abound
 are altars worthy ; ministers
 from pleasure, to the love of gain
 nsusceptible of pride,
 ambitious longings undisturbed ;
 e delight is where their duty leads
 em ; whose least distinguished day
 h some portion of that heavenly lustre
 kes the sabbath lovely in the sight
 angels, pitying human cares.
 on earth it is the doom of truth
 ctually attacked by foes
 overt, be that priesthood still,
 efence, replenished with a band
 us champions, in scholastic arts
 y disciplined ; nor (if in course
 olving world's disturbances
 ld recur, which righteous Heaven avert !
 ach trial) from their spiritual sires
 e ; who, constrained to wield the sword
 tion, shrunk not, though assailed
 ile din, and combating in sight
 mpires, partial and unjust ;
 hereafter, bathe their hands in fire,
 are the conscience satisfied :
 eir bodies would accept release ;
 ng God and praising him, bequeathed
 r last breath, from out the smouldering
 ne,
 which they by diligence had earned,
 gh illuminating grace, received,
 dear countrymen, and all mankind.
 ample, constancy divine !

Even such a Man (inheriting the zeal
 And from the sanctity of elder times
 Not deviating,—a priest, the like of whom,
 If multiplied, and in their stations set,
 Would o'er the bosom of a joyful land
 Spread true religion and her genuine fruits)
 Before me stood that day ; on holy ground
 Fraught with the relics of mortality,
 Exalting tender themes, by just degrees
 To lofty raised ; and to the highest, last ;
 The head and mighty paramount of truths,—
 Immortal life, in never-fading worlds,
 For mortal creatures, conquered and secured.

That basis laid, those principles of faith
 Announced, as a preparatory act
 Of reverence done to the spirit of the place,
 The Pastor cast his eyes upon the ground ;
 Not, as before, like one oppressed with awe,
 But with a mild and social cheerfulness ;
 Then to the Solitary turned, and spake.

“ At morn or eve, in your retired domain,
 Perchance you not unfrequently have marked
 A Visitor—in quest of herbs and flowers ;
 Too delicate employ, as would appear,
 For one, who, though of drooping mien, had yet
 From nature's kindness received a frame
 Robust as ever rural labour bred.”

The Solitary answered : “ Such a Form
 Full well I recollect. We often crossed
 Each other's path ; but, as the Intruder seemed
 Fondly to prize the silence which he kept,
 And I as willingly did cherish mine,
 We met, and passed, like shadows. I have heard,
 From my good Host, that being crazed in brain
 By unrequited love, he scaled the rocks,
 Dived into caves, and pierced the matted woods,
 In hope to find some virtuous herb of power
 To cure his malady !”

The Vicar smiled,—
 “ Alas ! before to-morrow's sun goes down
 His habitation will be here : for him
 That open grave is destined.”

“ Died he then
 Of pain and grief ?” the Solitary asked,
 “ Do not believe it ; never could that be !”

“ He loved,” the Vicar answered, “ deeply loved,
 Loved fondly, truly, fervently ; and dared
 At length to tell his love, but sued in vain ;
 Rejected, yea repelled ; and, if with scorn
 Upon the haughty maiden's brow, 'tis but

A high-prized plume which female Beauty wears
 In wantonness of conquest, or puts on
 To cheat the world, or from herself to hide
 Humiliation, when no longer free.
That he could brook, and glory in;—but when
 The tidings came that she whom he had wooed
 Was wedded to another, and his heart
 Was forced to rend away its only hope;
 Then, Pity could have scarcely found on earth
 An object worthier of regard than he,
 In the transition of that bitter hour!
 Lost was she, lost; nor could the Sufferer say
 That in the act of preference he had been
 Unjustly dealt with; but the Maid was gone!
 Had vanished from his prospects and desires;
 Not by translation to the heavenly choir
 Who have put off their mortal spoils—ah no!
 She lives another's wishes to complete,—
 'Joy be their lot, and happiness,' he cried,
 'His lot and hers, as misery must be mine!'

Such was that strong concussion; but the Man,
 Who trembled, trunk and limbs, like some huge oak
 By a fierce tempest shaken, soon resumed
 The steadfast quiet natural to a mind
 Of composition gentle and sedate,
 And, in its movements, circumspect and slow.
 To books, and to the long-forsaken desk,
 O'er which enchained by science he had loved
 To bend, he stoutly re-addressed himself,
 Resolved to quell his pain, and search for truth
 With keener appetite (if that might be)
 And closer industry. Of what ensued
 Within the heart no outward sign appeared
 Till a betraying sickness was seen
 To tinge his cheek; and through his frame it crept
 With slow mutation unconcealable;
 Such universal change as autumn makes
 In the fair body of a leafy grove
 Discoloured, then divested.

'Tis affirmed

By poets skilled in nature's secret ways
 That Love will not submit to be controlled
 By mastery:—and the good Man lacked not friends
 Who strove to instil this truth into his mind,
 A mind in all heart-mysteries unversed.
 'Go to the hills,' said one, 'remit a while
 'This baneful diligence: at early morn
 'Court the fresh air, explore the heaths and woods;
 'And, leaving it to others to foretell,
 'By calculations sage, the ebb and flow
 'Of tides, and when the moon will be eclipsed,
 'Do you, for your own benefit, construct
 'A calendar of flowers, plucked as they blow

'Where health abides, and cheerfulness, and
 The attempt was made;—'tis needless to say
 How hopelessly; but innocence is strong,
 And an entire simplicity of mind
 A thing most sacred in the eye of Heaven;
 That opens, for such sufferers, relief
 Within the soul, fountains of grace divine;
 And doth commend their weakness and dim
 To Nature's care, assisted in her office
 By all the elements that round her wait
 To generate, to preserve, and to restore;
 And by her beautiful array of forms
 Shedding sweet influence from above; or pure
 Delight exhaling from the ground they tread

"Impute it not to impatience, if," exclaims
 The Wanderer, "I infer that he was healed
 By perseverance in the course prescribed."

"You do not err: the powers, that had been
 By slow degrees, were gradually regained;
 The fluttering nerves composed; the beating
 In rest established; and the jarring thought
 To harmony restored.—But yon dark mould
 Will cover him, in the fulness of his strength
 Hastily smitten by a fever's force;
 Yet not with stroke so sudden as refined
 Time to look back with tenderness on her
 Whom he had loved in passion; and to send
 Some farewell words—with one, but one, regret
 That, from his dying hand, she would accept
 Of his possessions that which most he prized;
 A book, upon whose leaves some chosen plant
 By his own hand disposed with nicest care,
 In undecaying beauty were preserved;
 Mute register, to him, of time and place,
 And various fluctuations in the breast;
 To her, a monument of faithful love
 Conquered, and in tranquillity retained!

Close to his destined habitation, lies
 One who achieved a humbler victory,
 Though marvellous in its kind. A place there
 High in these mountains, that allured a band
 Of keen adventurers to unite their pains
 In search of precious ore: they tried, were fail
 And all desisted, all, save him alone.
 He, taking counsel of his own clear thoughts,
 And trusting only to his own weak hands,
 Urged unremittingly the stubborn work,
 Unseconded, uncountenanced; then, as time
 Passed on, while still his lonely efforts found
 No recompense, derided; and at length,
 By many pitied, as insane of mind;

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

readed as the luckless thrall
near Spirits feeding hope
mockery of sight and sound ;
hope, encouraged and destroyed.
the lord of seasons had matured
earth through space of twice ten years,
in's entrails offered to his view
ing grasp the long-deferred reward.
ore transport did Columbus greet
rich discovery ! But our Swain,
till his point was gained,
unable to support the weight
us fortune. On the fields he looked
settled liberty of thought,
endless schemes ; by daylight walked
restless ; ever and anon
his gratitude immoderate cups ;
might be said to die of joy !
l ; but conspicuous to this day
mains that linked his cottage-door
s mouth ; a long and slanting track,
ugged mountain's stony side,
s daily visits to and from
ne centre of a constant hope.
, neither force of beating rain,
issitudes of frost and thaw
to fade, till ages pass away ;
med, in memory of the event,
OF PERSEVERANCE."

"Thou from whom
s strength," exclaimed the Wanderer,
!
ect it ! To the virtuous grant
ative eye which can perceive
l world the guiding vein of hope ;
his Labourer, such may dig their way,
unseduced, unterrified ;'
e wise *his* firmness of resolve !"

ayer were not superfluous," said the
st,
noblest relics, proudest dust,
minster, for Britain's glory, holds
bosom of her awful pile,
' collected. Yet the sigh,
s that prayer to heaven, is due to all,
aid, who living fell below
e's humbler mark ; a sigh of *pain*
posite extreme they sank.
you pity her who yonder rests ;
r off ; the pair, who here are laid ;
all, that mixture of earth's mould
t of this green hillock to my mind

He lived not till his locks were nip
By seasonable frost of age ; nor died
Before his temples, prematurely forced
To mix the manly brown with silver grey,
Gave obvious instance of the sad effect
Produced, when thoughtless Folly hath usurp
The natural crown that sage Experience wear
Gay, volatile, ingenious, quick to learn,
And prompt to exhibit all that he possessed
Or could perform ; a zealous actor, hired
Into the troop of mirth, a soldier, sworn
Into the lists of giddy enterprise—
Such was he ; yet, as if within his frame
Two several souls alternately had lodged,
Two sets of manners could the Youth put on ;
And, fraught with antics as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage,
Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth and
As the mute swan that floats adown the stream
Or, on the waters of the unruffled lake,
Anchors her placid beauty. Not a leaf,
That flutters on the bough, lighter than he ;
And not a flower, that droops in the green sh
More winningly reserved ! If ye enquire
How such consummate elegance was bred
Amid these wilds, this answer may suffice ;
'Twas Nature's will ; who sometimes undertak
For the reproof of human vanity,
Art to outstrip in her peculiar walk.
Hence, for this Favourite—lavishly endowed
With personal gifts, and bright instinctive wit
While both, embellishing each other, stood
Yet farther recommended by the charm
Of fine demeanour, and by dance and song,
And skill in letters—every fancy shaped
Fair expectations ; nor, when to the world's
Capacious field forth went the Adventurer, th
Were he and his attainments overlooked,
Or scantily rewarded ; but all hopes,
Cherished for him, he suffered to depart,
Like blighted buds ; or clouds that mimicked
Before the sailor's eye ; or diamond drops
That sparkling decked the morning grass ; or
That *was* attractive, and hath ceased to be !

Yet, when this Prodigal returned, the rites
Of joyful greeting were on him bestowed,
Who, by humiliation undeterred,
Sought for his weariness a place of rest
Within his Father's gates.—Whence came h
clothed
In tattered garb, from hovels where abides
Necessity, the stationary host
Of vagrant poverty ; from rifted barns

Where no one dwells but the wide-staring owl
 And the owl's prey; from these bare haunts, to which
 He had descended from the proud saloon,
 He came, the ghost of beauty and of health,
 The wreck of gaiety! But soon revived
 In strength, in power refitted, he renewed
 His suit to Fortune; and she smiled again
 Upon a fickle Ingrate. Thrice he rose,
 Thrice sank as willingly. For he—whose nerves
 Were used to thrill with pleasure, while his voice
 Softly accompanied the tuneful harp,
 By the nice finger of fair ladies touched
 In glittering halls—was able to derive
 No less enjoyment from an abject choice.
 Who happier for the moment—who more blithe
 Than this fallen Spirit? in those dreary holds
 His talents lending to exalt the freaks
 Of merry-making beggars,—now, provoked
 To laughter multiplied in louder peals
 By his malicious wit; then, all enchain'd
 With mute astonishment, themselves to see
 In their own arts outdone, their fame eclipsed,
 As by the very presence of the Fiend
 Who dictates and inspires illusive feats,
 For knavish purposes! The city, too,
 (With shame I speak it) to her guilty bowers
 Allured him, sunk so low in self-respect
 As there to linger, there to eat his bread,
 Hired minstrel of voluptuous blandishment;
 Charming the air with skill of hand or voice,
 Listen who would, he wrought upon who might,
 Sincerely wretched hearts, or falsely gay.
 —Such the too frequent tenour of his boast
 In ears that relished the report;—but all
 Was from his Parents happily concealed:
 Who saw enough for blame and pitying love.
 They also were permitted to receive
 His last, repentant breath; and closed his eyes,
 No more to open on that irksome world
 Where he had long existed in the state
 Of a young fowl beneath one mother hatched,
 Though from another sprung, different in kind.
 Where he had lived, and could not cease to live,
 Distracted in propensity, content
 With neither element of good or ill;
 And yet in both rejoicing; man unblest;
 Of contradictions infinite the slave,
 Till his deliverance, when Mercy made him
 One with himself, and one with them that sleep."

"'Tis strange," observed the Solitary, "strange
 It seems, and scarcely less than pitiful,
 That in a Land where charity provides
 For all that can no longer feed themselves,

A man like this should choose to bring his
 To the parental door; and with his sighs
 Infect the air which he had freely breathed
 In happy infancy. He could not pine,
 Through lack of converse; no—he must have
 Abundant exercise for thought and speech,
 In his dividual being, self-reviewed,
 Self-catechised, self-punished.—Some there
 Who, drawing near their final home, and
 And daily longing that the same were reach
 Would rather shun than seek the fellowship
 Of kindred mould.—Such haply here are his

"Yes," said the Priest, "the Genius of our
 Who seems, by these stupendous barriers
 Round his domain, desirous not alone
 To keep his own, but also to exclude
 All other progeny—doth sometimes lure,
 Even by his studied depth of privacy,
 The unhappy alien hoping to obtain
 Concealment, or seduced by wish to find,
 In place from outward molestation free,
 Helps to internal ease. Of many such
 Could I discourse; but as their stay was brief
 So their departure only left behind
 Fancies, and loose conjectures. Other trace
 Survives, for worthy mention, of a pair
 Who, from the pressure of their several fates
 Meeting as strangers, in a petty town
 Whose blue roofs ornament a distant reach
 Of this far-winding vale, remained as friends
 True to their choice; and gave their bones
 To this loved cemetery, here to lodge
 With unseparated privacy interred
 Far from the family vault.—A Cheftain once
 By right of Birth; with whose spotless loves
 The fire of ancient Caledonia burned;
 He, with the foremost whose impatience hale
 The Stuart, linding to resume, by force
 Of arms, the crown which bigotry had lost,
 Aroused his clan; and, fighting at their head,
 With his brave sword endeavoured to prevent
 Culloden's fatal overthrow. Escaped
 From that disastrous rout, to foreign shores
 He fled; and when the lenient hand of time
 Those troubles had appeased, he sought and gained
 For his obscured condition, an obscure
 Retreat, within this nook of English ground.

The other, born in Britain's southern tract,
 Had fixed his milder loyalty, and placed
 His gentler sentiments of love and hate,
 There, where they placed them who in conscious
 prized

cession, as a line of kings
 had virtue to protect the land
 dire assaults of papacy
 ry rule. But launch thy bark
 mpered flood of public life,
 or most rare triumph will be thine
 ceenest eye and steadiest hand,
 that bears thee forward, prove not, soon
 erilous master. He—who oft,
 battlements and stately trees
 his mansion cast a sober gloom,
 sed on this, and other truths
 import, pleased and satisfied—
 to vent his wisdom with a sigh
 n the heart in fortune's bitterness,
 d crushed a plentiful estate
 contest, to obtain a seat
 senate. Fruitless was the attempt:
 he uproar of that desperate strife
 et to vibrate on his ear,
 shed Whig, under a borrowed name,
 ere sound and echo of his own
 m with sensations of disgust
 s glad to lose) slunk from the world
 shade of those untravelled Wilds;
 e Scottish Laird had long possessed
 bed abode. Here, then, they met,
 y champions; flaming Jacobite
 Hanoverian! You might think
 and vexations, less severe
 which they had severally sustained,
 e inclined each to abate his zeal
 rateful cause; no,—I have heard
 d Father tell that, 'mid the calm
 ll town encountering thus, they filled,
 owling-green with harmless strife;
 th uncharitable thoughts the church;
 the market-place. But in the breasts
 ponents gradually was wrought,
 change of general sentiment,
 ig towards each other, that their days
 vere spent in constant fellowship;
 imes, they fretted with the yoke,
 bickerings made them love it more.

ite boundary to their lengthened walks
 n-yard was. And, whether they had come
 eir path in sympathy and linked
 nverse, or by some short space
 parted to preserve the peace,
 eldom failed to extend its sway
 ninds, when they awhile had marked
 quiet of this holy ground,
 ed its soothing air:—the spirit of hope

And saintly magnanimity; that—spurning
 The field of selfish difference and dispute,
 And every care which transitory things,
 Earth and the kingdoms of the earth, create—
 Doth, by a rapture of forgetfulness,
 Preclude forgiveness, from the praise debarred,
 Which else the Christian virtue might have claimed.

There live who yet remember here to have seen
 Their courtly figures, seated on the stump
 Of an old yew, their favourite resting-place.
 But as the remnant of the long-lived tree
 Was disappearing by a swift decay,
 They, with joint care, determined to erect,
 Upon its site, a dial, that might stand
 For public use preserved, and thus survive
 As their own private monument: for this
 Was the particular spot, in which they wished
 (And Heaven was pleased to accomplish the desire)
 That, undivided, their remains should lie.
 So, where the mouldered tree had stood, was raised
 Yon structure, framing, with the ascent of steps
 That to the decorated pillar lead,
 A work of art more sumptuous than might seem
 To suit this place; yet built in no proud scorn
 Of rustic homeliness; they only aimed
 To ensure for it respectful guardianship.
 Around the margin of the plate, whereon
 The shadow falls to note the stealthy hours,
 Winds an inscriptive legend."—At these words
 Thither we turned; and gathered, as we read,
 The appropriate sense, in Latin numbers couched:
*'Time flies; it is his melancholy task
 To bring, and bear away, delusive hopes,
 And re-produce the troubles he destroys.
 But, while his blindness thus is occupied,
 Discerning Mortal! do thou serve the will
 Of Time's eternal Master, and that peace,
 Which the world wants, shall be for thee confirmed!'*

"Smooth verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse,"
 Exclaimed the Sceptic, "and the strain of thought
 Accords with nature's language;—the soft voice
 Of yon white torrent falling down the rocks
 Speaks, less distinctly, to the same effect.
 If, then, their blended influence be not lost
 Upon our hearts, not wholly lost, I grant,
 Even upon mine, the more are we required
 To feel for those among our fellow-men,
 Who, offering no obeisance to the world,
 Are yet made desperate by 'too quick a sense
 Of constant infelicity,' cut off
 From peace like exiles on some barren rock,
 Their life's appointed prison; not more free

Than sentinels, between two armies, set,
With nothing better, in the chill night air,
Than their own thoughts to comfort them. Say
why

That ancient story of Prometheus chained
To the bare rock, on frozen Caucasus;
The vulture, the inexhaustible repast
Drawn from his vitals! Say what meant the woes
By Tantalus entailed upon his race,
And the dark sorrows of the line of Thebes?
Fictions in form, but in their substance truths,
Tremendous truths! familiar to the men
Of long-past times, nor obsolete in ours.
Exchange the shepherd's frock of native grey
For robes with regal purple tinged; convert
The crook into a sceptre; give the pomp
Of circumstance; and here the tragic Muse
Shall find apt subjects for her highest art.
Amid the groves, under the shadowy hills,
The generations are prepared; the pangs,
The internal pangs, are ready; the dread strife
Of poor humanity's afflicted will
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny."

"Though," said the Priest in answer, "these be
terms

Which a divine philosophy rejects,
We, whose established and unflinching trust
Is in controlling Providence, admit
That, through all stations, human life abounds
With mysteries;—for, if Faith were left untried,
How could the might, that lurks within her, then
Be shown! her glorious excellence—that ranks
Among the first of Powers and Virtues—proved!
Our system is not fashioned to preclude
That sympathy which you for others ask;
And I could tell, not travelling for my theme
Beyond these humble graves, of grievous crimes
And strange disasters; but I pass them by,
Loth to disturb what Heaven hath hushed in peace.
—Still less, far less, am I inclined to treat
Of Man degraded in his Maker's sight
By the deformities of brutish vice:
For, in such portraits, though a vulgar face
And a coarse outside of repulsive life
And unaffecting manners might at once
Be recognised by all—"Ah! do not think,"
The Wanderer somewhat eagerly exclaimed,
"Wish could be ours that you, for such poor gain,
(Gain shall I call it!—gain of what!—for whom!)
Should breathe a word tending to violate
Your own pure spirit. Not a step we look for
In slight of that forbearance and reserve
Which common human-heartedness inspires,

And mortal ignorance and frailty claim,
Upon this sacred ground, if nowhere else."

"True," said the Solitary, "be it far
From us to infringe the laws of charity.
Let judgment here in mercy be pronounced;
This, self-respecting Nature prompts, and this
Wisdom enjoins; but if the thing we seek
Be genuine knowledge, bear we then in mind
How, from his lofty throne, the sun can fling
Colours as bright on exhalations tired
By woody pool or pestilential swamp,
As by the rivulet sparkling where it runs,
Or the pellucid lake."

"Small risk," said I,

"Of such illusion do we here incur;
Temptation here is none to exceed the truth;
No evidence appears that they who rest
Within this ground, were covetous of praise,
Or of remembrance even, deserved or not.
Green is the Church-yard, beautiful and great,
Ridge rising gently by the side of ridge,
A heaving surface, almost wholly free
From interruption of sepulchral stones,
And mantled o'er with aboriginal turf
And everlasting flowers. These Daisies tell
The lingering gleam of their departed lives
To oral record, and the silent heart;
Depositories faithful and more kind
Than fondest epitaph: for, if those fail,
What boots the sculptured tomb! And who can
blame,

Who rather would not envy, men that feel
This mutual confidence; if, from such source,
The practice flow,—if silence, or from a deep
And general humility in death!
Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring
From disregard of time's destructive power,
As only capable to prey on things
Of earth, and human nature's mortal part.

Yet—in less simple districts, where we see
Stone lift its forehead emulous of stone
In courting notice; and the ground all paved
With commendations of departed worth;
Reading, where'er we turn, of innocent woes,
Of each domestic charity fulfilled,
And sufferings meekly borne—I, for my part,
Though with the silence pleased that here prevails,
Among those fair recitals also range,
Soothed by the natural spirit which they breathe.
And, in the centre of a world whose soil
Is rank with all unkindness, compassed round
With such memorials, I have sometimes felt,

momentary happiness
 the Enclosure where the voice that speaks
 of detraction is not heard ;
 where silence may not enter ; where the traces
 of passions are unknown ;
 where love and pity tenderly unite
 in harmony ; and no jarring tone
 disturbs the peaceful concert to disturb
 and gratitude."

"Thus sanctioned,"
 he said, "I willingly confine
 my verses to subjects that excite
 interest with these accordant ; love, esteem,
 affection ; lifting up a veil,
 and introducing among hearts
 the light and covert ; so that ye shall have
 joy before your gladdened eyes
 in the unambitious underwood,
 where the flowers that prosper in the shade. And
 in
 such among my flock as swerved
 from the path only shall be singled out
 for the lapse, or error, something more
 of heavenly forgiveness may attend ;
 will we restrict our notice, else
 our tongue were mute.

And yet there are,
 a hundred reasons why we should not leave
 the path traced a more forbidding way.
 Strength to persevere and to support,
 Power to conquer and repel—
 Elements of virtue, that declare
 the grandeur of the human soul—
 are not unprofitably shown
 in the reverseness of a selfish course :
 every day exemplified, no less
 in the cottage by the murmuring stream
 than in the fantastic conqueror's roving camp,
 where the factious senate unappalled
 may sink, or rise—to sink again,
 as proscription ebbs and flows.

said the Vicar, pointing as he spake,
 she rests in peace ; surpassed by few
 of mind, and eloquent discourse.
 Her stature ; her complexion dark
 and fine ; her head not raised to hold
 communion with heaven, nor yet deprest towards
 the earth,
 her expression carried, as she walked
 in mourning. Sunken were her eyes ;
 and furrowed with habitual thought
 the broad forehead ; like the brow of one
 whose natural nerve shrinks from a painful glare

Of overpowering light.—While yet a child,
 She, 'mid the humble flowerets of the vale,
 Towered like the imperial thistle, not unfurnished
 With its appropriate grace, yet rather seeking
 To be admired, than coveted and loved.
 Even at that age she ruled, a sovereign queen,
 Over her comrades ; else their simple sports,
 Wanting all relish for her strenuous mind,
 Had crossed her only to be shunned with scorn.
 —Oh ! pang of sorrowful regret for those
 Whom, in their youth, sweet study has enthralled,
 That they have lived for harsher servitude,
 Whether in soul, in body, or estate !
 Such doom was hers ; yet nothing could subdue
 Her keen desire of knowledge, nor efface
 Those brighter images by books imprest
 Upon her memory, faithfully as stars
 That occupy their places, and, though oft
 Hidden by clouds, and oft bedimmed by haze,
 Are not to be extinguished, nor impaired.

Two passions, both degenerate, for they both
 Began in honour, gradually obtained
 Rule over her, and vexed her daily life ;
 An unremitting, avaricious thrift ;
 And a strange thralldom of maternal love,
 That held her spirit, in its own despite,
 Bound—by vexation, and regret, and scorn,
 Constrained forgiveness, and relenting vows,
 And tears, in pride suppressed, in shame con-
 cealed—

To a poor dissolute Son, her only child.
 —Her wedded days had opened with mishap,
 Whence dire dependence. What could she perform
 To shake the burthen off ! Ah ! there was felt,
 Indignantly, the weakness of her sex.
 She mused, resolved, adhered to her resolve ;
 The hand grew slack in alms-giving, the heart
 Closed by degrees to charity ; heaven's blessing
 Not seeking from that source, she placed her trust
 In ceaseless pains—and strictest parsimony
 Which sternly hoarded all that could be spared,
 From each day's need, out of each day's least gain.

Thus all was re-established, and a pile
 Constructed, that sufficed for every end,
 Save the contentment of the builder's mind ;
 A mind by nature indisposed to aught
 So placid, so inactive, as content ;
 A mind intolerant of lasting peace,
 And cherishing the pang her heart deplored.
 Dread life of conflict ! which I oft compared
 To the agitation of a brook that runs
 Down a rocky mountain, buried now and lost

In silent pools, now in strong eddies chained ;
 But never to be charmed to gentleness ;
 Its best attainment fits of such repose
 As timid eyes might shrink from fathoming.

A sudden illness seized her in the strength
 Of life's autumnal season. Shall I tell
 How on her bed of death the Matron lay,
 To Providence submissive, so she thought ;
 But fretted, vexed, and wrought upon, almost
 To anger, by the malady that gripped
 Her prostrate frame with unrelaxing power,
 As the fierce eagle fastens on the lamb !
 She prayed, she moaned ;—her husband's sister
 Watched

Her dreamy pillow, waited on her needs ;
 And yet the very sound of that kind foot
 Was anguish to her ears ! ' And must she rule,'
 This was the death-doomed Woman heard to say
 In bitterness, ' and must she rule and reign,
 ' Sole Mistress of this house, when I am gone !'
 ' Tread what I tended, calling it her own !'
 Enough ;— I fear, too much.— One vernal evening,
 While she was yet in prime of health and strength,
 I well remember, while I passed her door
 Alone, with loitering step, and upward eye
 Turned towards the planet Jupiter that hung
 Above the centre of the Vale, a voice
 Roused me, her voice ; it said, ' That glorious star
 ' In its untroubled element will shine
 ' As now it shines, when we are laid in earth
 ' And safe from all our sorrows.' With a sigh
 She spake, yet, I believe, not unsustained
 By faith in glory that shall far transcend
 Anguish by these perishable heavens disclosed
 To sight or mind. Not less than care divine
 Is divine mercy. She, who had rebelled,
 Was into meekness softened and subdued ;
 Did, after trials not in vain prolonged,
 With resignation sink into the grave ;
 And her uncharitable acts, I trust,
 And harsh unkindnesses are all forgiven,
 Tho', in this Vale, remembered with deep awe."

THE Vicar paused ; and toward a seat advanced,
 A long stone-seat, fixed in the Church-yard wall ;
 Part shaded by cool sycamore, and part
 Offering a sunny resting-place to them
 Who seek the House of worship, while the bells
 Yet ring with all their voices, or before
 The last hath ceased its solitary knoll.
 Beneath the shade we all sat down ; and there
 His office, uninvited, he resumed.

" As on a sunny bank, a tender lamb
 Lurks in safe shelter from the winds of March
 Screened by its parent, so that little mound
 Lies guarded by its neighbour ; the small heap
 Speaks for itself ; an Infant there doth rest ;
 The sheltering hillock is the Mother's grave.
 If mild discourse, and manners that conferred
 A natural dignity on humblest rank ;
 If gladsome spirits, and benignant looks,
 That for a face not beautiful did more
 Than beauty for the fairest face can do ;
 And if religious tenderness of heart,
 Grieving for sin, and penitential tears
 Shed when the clouds had gathered and distained
 The spotless ether of a maiden life ;
 If these may make a hallowed spot of earth
 More holy in the sight of God or Man ;
 Then, o'er that mould, a sanctity shall brood
 Till the stars sicken at the day of doom.

Al ! what a warning for a thoughtless man,
 Could field or grove, could any spot of earth,
 Show to his eye an image of the pangs
 Which it hath witnessed ; render back an echo
 Of the sad steps by which it hath been trod !
 There, by her innocent Baby's precious grave
 And on the very turf that roofs her own,
 The Mother oft was seen to stand, or kneel
 In the broad day, a weeping Magdalene.
 Now she is not ; the swelling turf reports
 Of the fresh shower, but of poor Ellen's tears
 Is silent ; nor is any vestige left
 Of the path worn by mournful tread of her
 Who, at her heart's light bidding, once had me
 In virgin fearlessness, with step that seemed
 Caught from the pressure of elastic turf
 Upon the mountains gemmed with morning dew
 In the prime hour of sweetest scents and airs.
 — Serious and thoughtful was her mind ; and
 By reconciliation exquisite and rare,
 The form, port, motions, of this Cottage-girl
 Were such as might have quickened and inspired
 A Titan's hand, address to picture forth
 Oread or Dryad glancing through the shade
 What time the hunter's earliest horn is heard
 Startling the golden lulls.

A wide-spread
 Stands in our valley, named THE JOYFUL TUN
 From dateless usage which our peasants hold
 Of giving welcome to the first of May
 By dances round its trunk. And if the sky
 Permit, like honours, dance and song, are paid
 To the Twelfth Night, beneath the frosty star
 Or the clear moon. The queen of these gay days

beauty yet in sprightly air,
 As Ellen.—No one touched the ground
 And the nicest maiden's locks
 Fully were braided ;—but this praise,
 Would better suit another place.

And, and fondly deemed herself beloved.
 And is dim, the current unperceived,
 Less painful and most pitiful,
 A virtuous woman, in pure youth,
 Livered to distress and shame.
 Was hers.—The last time Ellen danced,
 Equals, round THE JOYFUL TREE,
 A secret burthen ; and full soon
 To tremble for a breaking vow,—
 To wail a sternly-broken vow,
 In her widowed Mother's house.
 A season of unfolding leaves,
 Advancing toward their utmost length,
 The birds singing happily to mates
 They. With spirit-saddening power
 Through fading woods ; but those blithe
 As
 Deserted to the heart ; I speak
 Know, and what we feel within.
 The cottage in which Ellen dwelt
 All ash-tree ; to whose topmost twig
 Resorts, and annually chants,
 And evening from that naked perch,
 The undergrove is thick with leaves,
 Quivering ditty, for delight
 A partner, silent in the nest.
 ' said Ellen, sighing to herself,
 Not words, and kiss, and solemn pledge ;
 Ere that is kind in woman's breast,
 On that in man is wise and good,
 Of him who is a righteous judge ;
 Not these prevail for human life,
 Two hearts together, that began
 Long-time with one love, and that have need
 Of pity and forgiveness, sweet
 Or be received ; while that poor bird—
 And hear him ! Thou who hast to me
 Less, hear him, though a lowly creature,
 And's simple children that yet know not
 Universal Parent, how he sings
 Visited the firmament of heaven
 Ten, and give back to him the voice
 Amphant constancy and love ;
 Admiration that he makes, how far
 Less doth transcend our fickle light !

As the tender passage, not by me
 Without loss of simple phrase,

Which I perused, even as the words had been
 Committed by forsaken Ellen's hand
 To the blank margin of a Valentine,
 Bedropped with tears. 'Twill please you to be told
 That, studiously withdrawing from the eye
 Of all companionship, the Sufferer yet
 In lonely reading found a meek resource :
 How thankful for the warmth of summer days,
 When she could slip into the cottage-barn,
 And find a secret oratory there ;
 Or, in the garden, under friendly veil
 Of their long twilight, pore upon her book
 By the last lingering help of the open sky
 Until dark night dismissed her to her bed !
 Thus did a waking fancy sometimes lose
 The unconquerable pang of despised love.

A kindlier passion opened on her soul
 When that poor Child was born. Upon its face
 She gazed as on a pure and spotless gift
 Of unexpected promise, where a grief
 Or dread was all that had been thought of,—joy
 Far livelier than bewildered traveller feels,
 Amid a perilous waste that all night long
 Hath harassed him toiling through fearful storm,
 When he beholds the first pale speck serene
 Of day-spring, in the gloomy east, revealed,
 And greets it with thanksgiving. 'Till this hour,
 Thus, in her Mother's hearing Ellen spake,
 ' There was a stony region in my heart ;
 ' But He, at whose command the parched rock
 ' Was smitten, and poured forth a quenching stream,
 ' Hath softened that obduracy, and made
 ' Unlooked-for gladness in the desert place,
 ' To save the perishing ; and, henceforth, I breathe
 ' The air with cheerful spirit, for thy sake
 ' My Infant ! and for that good Mother dear,
 ' Who bore me ; and hath prayed for me in vain ;—
 ' Yet not in vain ; it shall not be in vain.'
 She spake, nor was the assurance unfulfilled ;
 And if heart-rending thoughts would oft return,
 They stayed not long.—The blameless Infant grew ;
 The Child whom Ellen and her Mother loved
 They soon were proud of ; tended it and nursed ;
 A soothing comforter, although forlorn ;
 Like a poor singing-bird from distant lands ;
 Or a choice shrub, which he, who passes by
 With vacant mind, not seldom may observe
 Fair-flowering in a thinly-peopled house,
 Whose window, somewhat sadly, it adorns.

Through four months' space the Infant drew its
 food
 From the maternal breast ; then scruples rose ;

Thoughts, which the rich are free from, came and crossed

The fond affection. She no more could bear
By her offence to lay a twofold weight
On a kind parent willing to forget
Their slender means: so, to that parent's care
Trusting her child, she left their common home,
And undertook with dutiful content
A Foster-mother's office.

'Tis, perchance,
Unknown to you that in these simple vales
The natural feeling of equality
Is by domestic service unimpaired;
Yet, though such service be, with us, removed
From sense of degradation, not the less
The ungentle mind can easily find means
To impose severe restraints and laws unjust,
Which hapless Ellen now was doomed to feel:
For (blinded by an over-anxious dread
Of such excitement and divided thought
As with her office would but ill accord)
The pair, whose infant she was bound to nurse,
Forbad her all communion with her own:
Week after week, the mandate they enforced.
—So near! yet not allowed, upon that sight
To fix her eyes—alas! 'twas hard to bear!
But worse affliction must be borne—far worse;
For 'tis Heaven's will—that, after a disease
Begun and ended within three days' space,
Her child should die; as Ellen now exclaimed,
Her own—deserted child!—Once, only once,
She saw it in that mortal malady;
And, on the burial-day, could scarcely gain
Permission to attend its obsequies.
She reached the house, last of the funeral train;
And some one, as she entered, having chanced
To urge unthinkingly their prompt departure,
'Nay,' said she, with commanding look, a spirit
Of anger never seen in her before,
'Nay, ye must wait my time!' and down she sat,
And by the unclosed coffin kept her seat
Weeping and looking, looking on and weeping,
Upon the last sweet slumber of her Child,
Until at length her soul was satisfied.

You see the Infant's Grave; and to this spot,
The Mother, oft as she was sent abroad,
On whatsoever errand, urged her steps:
Hither she came; here stood, and sometimes knelt
In the broad day, a rueful Magdalene!
So call her; for not only she bewailed
A mother's loss, but mourned in bitterness
Her own transgression; penitent sincere
As ever raised to heaven a streaming eye!

—At length the parents of the foster-child,
Noting that in despite of their commands
She still renewed and could not but renew
Those visitations, ceased to send her forth;
Or, to the garden's narrow bounds, confined.
I failed not to remind them that they erred;
For holy Nature might not thus be crossed,
Thus wronged in woman's breast: in vain I plead
But the green stalk of Ellen's life was snapped
And the flower drooped; as every eye could
It hung its head in mortal languishment.
—Aided by this appearance, I at length
Prevailed; and, from those bonds released, she
Home to her mother's house.

The Youth was
The rash betrayer could not face the shame
Or sorrow which his senseless guilt had come
And little would his presence, or proof given
Of a relenting soul, have now availed;
For, like a shadow, he was passed away
From Ellen's thoughts; had perished to her
For all concerns of fear, or hope, or love,
Save only those which to their common shame
And to his moral being appertained:
Hope from that quarter would, I know, have been
A heavenly comfort; there she recognised
An unrelaxing bond, a mutual need;
There, and, as seemed, there only.

She had but
Her fond maternal heart had built, a nest
In blindness all too near the river's edge;
That work a summer flood with hasty swell
Had swept away; and now her Spirit longed
For its last flight to heaven's security.
—The bodily frame wasted from day to day:
Meanwhile, relinquishing all other cares,
Her mind she strictly tutored to find peace
And pleasure in endurance. Much she thought
And much she read; and brooded feelingly
Upon her own unworthiness. To me,
As to a spiritual comforter and friend,
Her heart she opened; and no pains were spared
To mitigate, as gently as I could,
The sting of self-reproach, with healing words
Meek Saint! through patience glorified on earth
In whom, as by her lonely hearth she sat,
The ghastly face of cold decay put on
A sun-like beauty, and appeared divine.
May I not mention that, within those walls,
In due observance of her pious wish,
The congregation joined with me in prayer
For her soul's good! Nor was that office vain
—Much did she suffer: but, if any friend
Beholding her condition, at the sight

to words of pity or complaint,
 I them with a prompt reproof, and said,
 afflicts me knows what I can bear ;
 when I fail, and can endure no more,
 mercifully take me to himself.'
 When the cloud of death, her Spirit passed
 to a pure and unknown world of love
 where no jury cannot come :—and here is laid
 her mortal Body by her Infant's side."

He ceased ; and downcast looks made known
 he had listened with his inmost heart.
 The emotion scarcely was less strong
 benign than that which I had felt
 seated near my venerable Friend,
 whose shady elms, from him I heard
 that retraced the slow decline
 of life, sinking on the lonely heath
 neglected house to which she clung.
 That the Solitary's cheek
 showed the power of nature.—Pleased though sad,
 more pleased than sad, the grey-haired Wanderer
 said ;
 His pure imaginative soul
 was so serene ; his blameless life,
 his knowledge, wisdom, love of truth, and love
 of his kind ! He was it who first broke
 the silence, saying :—

"Blest are they
 whose sorrow rather is to suffer wrong
 than to do wrong, albeit themselves have erred.
 It gives proof that Heaven most gently deals
 with us, in their affliction.—Ellen's fate,
 her spirit, and her contrite heart,
 her mind dark hints which I have heard
 she died within this vale, by doom
 as his offence was heavier far.
 Now, I pray you, where are laid the bones
 of the Armathwaite ?"

The Vicar answered,
 In a green nook, close by the Church-yard wall,
 under a hawthorn, planted by myself
 for warning, and in sign
 of a place where dire anguish had been known,
 a monument after deep offence—
 where he rest. No theme his fate supplies
 smooth glozings of the indulgent world ;
 the windings of his devious course
 are retraced ;—enough that, by mishap
 and error, robbed of competence,
 a shadowy obsequious shadow, peace of mind,
 and a substitute in troubled joy ;
 his conscience rose in arms, and, braving
 the pleasure, broke the marriage-vow.

That which he had been weak enough to do
 Was misery in remembrance ; he was stung,
 Stung by his inward thoughts, and by the smiles
 Of wife and children stung to agony.
 Wretched at home, he gained no peace abroad ;
 Ranged through the mountains, slept upon the earth,
 Asked comfort of the open air, and found
 No quiet in the darkness of the night,
 No pleasure in the beauty of the day.
 His flock he slighted : his paternal fields
 Became a clog to him, whose spirit wished
 To fly—but whither ! And this gracious Church,
 That wears a look so full of peace and hope
 And love, benignant mother of the vale,
 How fair amid her brood of cottages !
 She was to him a sickness and reproach.
 Much to the last remained unknown : but this
 Is sure, that through remorse and grief he died ;
 Though pitied among men, absolved by God,
 He could not find forgiveness in himself ;
 Nor could endure the weight of his own shame.

Here rests a Mother. But from her I turn
 And from her grave.—Behold—upon that ridge,
 That, stretching boldly from the mountain side,
 Carries into the centre of the vale
 Its rocks and woods—the Cottage where she dwelt ;
 And where yet dwells her faithful Partner, left
 (Full eight years past) the solitary prop
 Of many helpless Children. I begin
 With words that might be prelude to a tale
 Of sorrow and dejection ; but I feel
 No sadness, when I think of what mine eyes
 See daily in that happy family.
 —Bright garland form they for the pensive brow
 Of their undrooping Father's widowhood,
 Those six fair Daughters, budding yet—not one,
 Not one of all the band, a full-blown flower.
 Deprest, and desolate of soul, as once
 That Father was, and filled with anxious fear,
 Now, by experience taught, he stands assured,
 That God, who takes away, yet takes not half
 Of what he seems to take ; or gives it back,
 Not to our prayer, but far beyond our prayer ;
 He gives it—the boon produce of a soil
 Which our endeavours have refused to till,
 And hope hath never watered. The Abode,
 Whose grateful owner can attest these truths,
 Even were the object nearer to our sight,
 Would seem in no distinction to surpass
 The rudest habitations. Ye might think
 That it had sprung self-raised from earth, or grown
 Out of the living rock, to be adorned
 By nature only ; but, if thither led,

Ye would discover, then, a studious work
Of many fancies, prompting many hands.

Brought from the woods the honeysuckle twines
Around the porch, and seems, in that trim place,
A plant no longer wild; the cultured rose
There blossoms, strong in health, and will be soon
Roof-high; the wild pink crowns the garden-wall,
And with the flowers are intermingled stones
Spurry and bright, rough scatterings of the hills.
These ornaments, that fade not with the year,
A hardy Girl continues to provide;
Who, mounting fearlessly the rocky heights,
Her Father's prompt attendant, does for him
All that a boy could do, but with delight
More keen and prouder daring; yet hath she,
Within the garden, like the rest, a bed
For her own flowers and favourite herbs, a space,
By sacred charter, holden for her use.
—These, and whatever else the garden bears
Of fruit or flower, permission asked or not,
I freely gather; and my leisure draws
A not unfrequent pastime from the hum

Of bees around their range of sheltered hives
Busy in that enclosure; while the rill,
That sparkling thrills the rocks, attunes his
To the pure course of human life which then
Flows on in solitude. But, when the gloom
Of night is falling round my steps, then most
This Dwelling charms me; often I stop short
(Who could refrain!) and feed by stealth my
With prospect of the company within,
Laid open through the blazing window:—then
I see the eldest Daughter at her wheel
Spinning amain, as if to overtake
The never-halting time; or, in her turn,
Teaching some Novice of the sisterhood
That skill in this or other household work,
Which, from her Father's honoured hand, he
While she was yet a little-one, had learned.
Mild Man! he is not gay, but they are gay;
And the whole house seems filled with gaiety.
—Thrice happy, then, the Mother may be dead
The Wife, from whose consolatory grave
I turned, that ye in mind might witness what
And how, her Spirit yet survives on earth!"

BOOK SEVENTH.

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

CONTINUED.

ARGUMENT.

Impression of these Narratives upon the Author's mind—Pastor invited to give account of certain Graves that lie apart—Clergyman and his Family Fortunate influence of change of situation—Activity in extreme old age—Another Clergyman, a character of resolute Virtue—Lamentations over misdirected applause—Instance of less exalted excellence in a deaf man—Elevated character of a blind man—Reflection upon Blindness—Interrupted by a Peasant who passes—his animal cheerfulness and careless vivacity—His occasional digression on the fall of beautiful and interesting Trees—A female Infant's Grave—Joy at her Birth—Sorrow at her Departure—A youthful Peasant—his patriotic enthusiasm and distinguished qualities—his untimely death—Exultation of the Wanderer, as a patriot, in this Picture—Solitary how affected—Monument of a Knight—Traditions concerning him—Peroration of the Wanderer on the transitoriness of things and the revolutions of society—Hints at his own past Calling—Thanks the Pastor.

WHILE thus from theme to theme the Histo
passed,

The words he uttered, and the scene that lay
Before our eyes, awakened in my mind
Vivid remembrance of those long past hours.
When, in the hollow of some shadowy vale,
(What time the splendour of the setting sun
Lay beautiful on Snowden's sovereign brow,
On Cader Idris, or huge Penmanmaur)
A wandering Youth, I listened with delight
To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British
By some accomplished Master, while he sat
Amid the quiet of the green recess,
And there did inexhaustibly dispense
An interchange of soft or solemn tunes,
Tender or blithe; now, as the varying mood
Of his own spirit urged, now, as a voice
From youth or maiden, or some honoured chieftain
Of his compatriot villagers (that hung
Around him, drinking in the impassioned note
Of the time-hallowed minstrelsy) required
For their heart's ease or pleasure. Strains of p

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

they, to seize and occupy the sense ;
a higher mark than song can reach
his pure eloquence. And, when the stream
overflowed the soul was passed away,
consciousness remained that it had left,
laid upon the silent shore
Memory, images and precious thoughts,
shall not die, and cannot be destroyed.

These grassy heaps lie amicably close,"
"like surges heaving in the wind
the surface of a mountain pool :
When comes it, then, that yonder we behold
The waves, and only five, that rise together
In a lonely sequestered, and encroaching
The smooth play-ground of the village-school !"

Vicar answered,—“ No disdainful pride
In men who rest beneath, nor any course
Of change or tragic accident, hath helped
To place those hillocks in that lonely guise.
We more look forth, and follow with your sight
The length of road that from yon mountain's base
To these bare enclosures stretches, 'till its line
Is within a little tuft of trees ;
Then reappearing in a moment, quits
The cultivated fields ; and up the heathy waste,
As you see, in mazes serpentine,
Finds towards an easy outlet of the vale.
The little shady spot, that sylvan tuft,
In which the road is hidden, also hides
Us from our view ; though I discern
It scarcely can) amid its sheltering trees
The smokeless chimney-top.—

All unembowered

Unembowered stood that lowly Parsonage
In which in truth it is, and appertains
To the small Chapel in the vale beyond)
Whither came its last Inhabitant.
The paths and forbidding were the choicest roads
By which our northern wilds could then be crossed ;
To most of these secluded vales
No access for wain, heavy or light.
In this dwelling-place the Priest arrived
With a store of household goods, in panniers slung
To ready horses graced with jingling bells,
And the back of more ignoble beast ;
With like burthen of effects most prized

Each in his basket nodding drowsily ;
Their bonnets, I remember, wreathed with
Which told it was the pleasant month of June
And, close behind, the comely Matron rode
A woman of soft speech and gracious smile
And with a lady's mien.—From far they came
Even from Northumbrian hills ; yet they had
been

A merry journey, rich in pastime, cheered
By music, prank, and laughter-stirring jest
And freak put on, and arch word drop
And swell

The cloud of fancy and uncouth surmise
That gathered round the slowly-moving train
—‘ Whence do they come ! and with what
charged !

‘ Belong they to the fortune-telling tribe
‘ Who pitch their tents under the green-wood
‘ Or Strollers are they, furnished to enact
‘ Fair Rosamond, and the Children of the
‘ And, by that whiskered tabby's aid, set forth
‘ The lucky venture of sage Whittington,
‘ When the next village hears the show and
‘ By blast of trumpet !’ Plenteous was the
Of such conjectures, overheard, or seen
On many a staring countenance portrayed
Of boor or burgher, as they marched along
And more than once their steadiness of face
Was put to proof, and exercise supplied
To their inventive humour, by stern looks,
And questions in authoritative tone,
From some staid guardian of the public peace
Checking the sober steed on which he rode
In his suspicious wisdom ; oftener still,
By notice indirect, or blunt demand
From traveller halting in his own despite,
A simple curiosity to ease :
Of which adventures, that beguiled and cheered
Their grave migration, the good pair would
With undiminished glee, in hoary age.

A Priest he was by function ; but his course
From his youth up, and high as manhood's
(The hour of life to which he then was brought
Had been irregular, I might say, wild ;
By books unsteadied, by his pastoral care
Too little checked. An active, ardent mind
A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme

Of country 'squire ; or at the stately board
Of duke or earl, from scenes of courtly pomp
Withdrawn,— to while away the summer hours
In condescension among rural guests.

With these high comrades he had revelled long,
Frolicked industriously, a simple Clerk
By hopes of coming patronage beguiled
Till the heart sickened. So, each loftier aim
Abandoning and all his showy friends,
For a life's stay (slender it was, but sure)
He turned to this secluded chapelry ;
Trust had been offered to his doubtful choice
By an unthought-of patron. Bleak and bare
They found the cottage, their allotted home ;
Naked without, and rude within ; a spot
With which the Cure not long had been endowed.
And far remote the chapel stood,—remote,
And, from his Dwelling, unapproachable,
Save through a gap high in the hills, an opening
Shadeless and shelterless, by driving showers
Frequented, and beset with howling winds.
Yet cause was none, whate'er regret might hang
On his own mind, to quarrel with the choice
Or the necessity that fixed him here ;
Apart from old temptations, and constrained
To punctual labour in his sacred charge.
See him a constant preacher to the poor !
And visiting, though not with saintly zeal,
Yet, when need was, with no reluctant will,
The sick in body, or distrest in mind ;
And, by as salutary change, compelled
To rise from timely sleep, and meet the day
With no engagement, in his thoughts, more proud
Or splendid than his garden could afford,
His fields, or mountains by the heath-cock ranged,
Or the wild brooks ; from which he now returned
Contented to partake the quiet meal
Of his own board, where sat his gentle Mate
And three fair Children, plentifully fed
Though simply, from their little household farm ;
Nor wanted timely treat of fish or fowl
By nature yielded to his practised hand.
To help the small but certain comings-in
Of that spare benefice. Yet not the less
There was a hospitable board, and thence
A charitable door.

So days and years
Passed on ;— the inside of that rugged house
Was trimmed and brightened by the Matron's art,
And gradually enriched with things of price,
Which might be lacked for use or ornament.
Which, though no soft and costly sofa there
Indolently stretched out its lazy length,

And no vain mirror glittered upon the wall,
Yet were the windows of the low abode
By shutters weather-fenced, which at once
Repelled the storm and deadened its loud
There snow-white curtains hung in decent
Tough moss, and long-enduring mountain
That creep along the ground with sinuous
Were nicely braided ; and composed a wall
Like Indian mats, that with appropriate
Lay at the threshold and the inner door
And a fair carpet, woven of homespun wool,
But tintured daintily with florid hues,
For softness and warmth, on festal days
Covered the smooth blue slabs of mountain
With which the parlour-floor, in simplest
Of pastoral homesteads, had been long in

Those pleasing works the Heavenly
produced :

Meanwhile the unsectary Master's life
Was busier with his task—to rid, to plan
To rear for food, for shelter, and delight
A thriving covert ! And when wakened, in
In youth, and sanctioned by the ripening
Restored me to my native valley, here
To end my days ; well pleased was I to see
The once-bare cottage, on the mountain's
Screen'd from assault of every bitter blast
While the dark shadows of the summer
Danced in the breeze, chequering its mossy
Time, which had thus afforded willing help
To beautify with nature's fairest growths
This rustic tenement, had gently shied,
Upon its Master's frame, a wintry grace,
The comeliness of unenfeebled age

But how could I say, gently I for he still
Retained a flashing eye, a burning palm.
A stirring foot, a head which beat at night
Upon its pillow with a thousand schemes.
Few livings had he dropped, few pleasures
Generous and charitable, prompt to serve
And still his har-bor passions kept their
Anger and indignation. Still he loved
The sound of tiled names, and talked in gleams
Of long past banquetings with high-born lords
Then, from those lulling fits of vain delight
Uproused by recollected injury, raked
At their false ways disdainfully,—and oft
In bitterness, and with a threatening eye
Of fire, incensed beneath its hoary brow.
—Those transports, with staid looks of pure
will,
And with soft smile, his consort would return

behind him in the race of years,
 long her first mildness, was advanced
 far, in the habit of her soul,
 to all region whither all are bound.
 But we liken to the setting sun
 not seldom on some gusty day,
 and bold, and shining from the west
 a constant and unmellowed light;
 a soft attendant cloud, that hung
 to wish to veil the restless orb;
 when it did itself imbibe a ray
 of lustre.—But no more of this;
 we have to sprinkle on the sod
 that divides the pair, or rather say,
 that unites them, praises, like heaven's dew,
 a reserve descending upon both.

My first in eminence of years
 Ian stood, the patriarch of the Vale!
 His unmolested mansion, death
 did come, through space of forty years;
 both old and young in that abode.
 When then they disappeared: not twice
 never scorched the fields; not twice had
 been,
 high peaks, the first autumnal snow,
 a greedy visiting was closed,
 a long-privileged house left empty—swept
 a plague. Yet no rapacious plague
 among them; all was gentle death,
 one, with intervals of peace.
 A consummation! an accord
 perfect, to be wished for! save that here
 a thing which to mortal sense might sound
 a mess,—that the old grey-headed Sire,
 when he was taken last, survived
 a meek Partner of his age, his Son,
 a sister, and that late and high-prized gift,
 a smiling Grandchild, were no more.

None, all vanished! he deprived and bare,
 the face the remnant of his life!
 'What will become of him!' we said, and mused
 on conjectures—'Shall we meet him now
 with rod and line the craggy brooks?
 we overhear him, as we pass,
 to entertain the lonely hours
 with music?' (for he had not ceased to touch
 a harp or viol which himself had framed,
 to sweet purposes, with perfect skill.)
 What will he keep? will he remain
 a gardener, builder, mechanist,
 a sower, and a rearer from the seed?
 or a hope and forward-looking mind

'Even to the last!'—Such was he, unsubdued.
 But Heaven was gracious; yet a little while,
 And this Survivor, with his cheerful throng
 Of open projects, and his inward hoard
 Of unsunned griefs, too many and too keen,
 Was overcome by unexpected sleep,
 In one blest moment. Like a shadow thrown
 Softly and lightly from a passing cloud,
 Death fell upon him, while reclined he lay
 For noontide solace on the summer grass,
 The warm lap of his mother earth: and so,
 Their lenient term of separation past,
 That family (whose graves you there behold)
 By yet a higher privilege once more
 Were gathered to each other."

Calm of mind

And silence waited on these closing words;
 Until the Wanderer (whether moved by fear
 Lest in those passages of life were some
 That might have touched the sick heart of his Friend
 Too nearly, or intent to reinforce
 His own firm spirit in degree deprest
 By tender sorrow for our mortal state)
 Thus silence broke:—"Behold a thoughtless Man
 From vice and premature decay preserved
 By useful habits, to a fitter soil
 Transplanted ere too late.—The hermit, lodged
 Amid the untrodden desert, tells his beads,
 With each repeating its allotted prayer
 And thus divides and thus relieves the time;
 Smooth task, with *his* compared, whose mind could
 string,
 Not scantily, bright minutes on the thread
 Of keen domestic anguish; and beguile
 A solitude, unchosen, unprofessed;
 Till gentlest death released him.

Far from us

Be the desire—too curiously to ask
 How much of this is but the blind result
 Of cordial spirits and vital temperament,
 And what to higher powers is justly due.
 But you, Sir, know that in a neighbouring vale
 A Priest abides before whose life such doubts
 Fall to the ground; whose gifts of nature lie
 Retired from notice, lost in attributes
 Of reason, honourably effaced by debts
 Which her poor treasure-house is content to owe,
 And conquests over her dominion gained,
 To which her frowardness must needs submit.
 In this one Man is shown a temperance—proof
 Against all trials; industry severe
 And constant as the motion of the day;
 Stern self-denial round him spread, with shade
 That might be deemed forbidding, did not there

All generous feelings flourish and rejoice ;
 Forbearance, charity in deed and thought,
 And resolution competent to take
 Out of the bosom of simplicity
 All that her holy customs recommend,
 And the best ages of the world prescribe.
 —Preaching, administering, in every work
 Of his sublime vocation, in the walks
 Of worldly intercourse between man and man,
 And in his humble dwelling, he appears
 A labourer, with moral virtue girt,
 With spiritual graces, like a glory, crowned."

"Doubt can be none," the Pastor said, "for whom

This portraiture is sketched. The great, the good,
 The well-beloved, the fortunate, the wise,—
 These titles emperors and chiefs have borne,
 Honour assumed or given: and him, the WONDERFUL,
 Our simple shepherds, speaking from the heart,
 Deservedly have styled.—From his abode
 In a dependent chapelry that lies
 Behind yon hill, a poor and rugged wild,
 Which in his soul he lovingly embraced,
 And, having once espoused, would never quit ;
 Into its graveyard will ere long be borne
 That lowly, great, good Man. A simple stone
 May cover him ; and by its help, perchance,
 A century shall hear his name pronounced,
 With images attendant on the sound ;
 Then, shal, the slowly-gathering twilight close
 In utter night ; and of his course remain
 No cognizant vestiges, no more
 Than of this breath, which shapes itself in words
 To speak of him, and instantly dissolves."

The Pastor pressed by thoughts which round his theme

Still linger'd, after a brief pause, resumed ;
 "Noise is there not enough in doleful war,
 But that the heaven horn poet must stand forth,
 And lend the echoes of his sacred shell,
 To multiply and aggravate the din ?
 Pangs are there not enough in hopeless love—
 And, in requited passion, all too much
 Of turbulence, anxiety, and fear—
 But that the minstrel of the rural shade
 Must tune his pipe, insidiously to nurse
 The perturbation in the suffering breast,
 And propagate its kind, far as he may !
 —Ah who (and I with such rapture as befits
 The hallowed theme) will rise and celebrate
 The good man's purposes and deeds ; retrace
 His struggles, his discomfitures deplore,

His triumphs hail, and glorify his end ;
 That virtue, like the fumes and vapoury clouds
 Through fancy's heat redounding in the brain,
 And like the soft infections of the heart,
 By charm of measured words may spread o'er all
 Hamlet, and town ; and piety survive
 Upon the lips of men in hall or bower ;
 Not for reproof, but high and warm delight,
 And grave encouragement, by song inspired !
 —Vain thought ! but wherefore murmur or regret
 The memory of the just survives in heaven :
 And, without sorrow, will the ground receive
 That venerable clay. Meanwhile the best
 Of what lies here confines us to degrees
 In excellence less difficult to reach,
 And milder worth : nor need we travel far
 From those to whom our last regards were paid
 For such example.

Almost at the root

Of that tall pine, the shadow of whose bare
 And slender stem, while here I sat at eve,
 Oft stretch'd toward me, like a long straight pi
 Traced faintly in the greenward ; there, beneath
 A plain blue stone, a gentle Dalesman lies,
 From whom, in early childhood, was withdrawn
 The precious gift of hearing. He grew up
 From year to year in loneliness of soul ;
 And this deep mountain-valley was to him
 Soundless, with all its streams. The bird of da
 Did never rouse this Cotager from sleep
 With start'ling summons, not for his delight
 The vernal cuckoo shouted ; not for him
 Murmured the labouring bee. When stormy we
 Were working the broad bosom of the lake
 Into a thousand thousand sparkling waves,
 Rocking the trees, or driving cloud on cloud
 Along the sharp edge of yon lofty crags,
 The agitated scene before his eye
 Was silent as a picture : evermore
 Were all things silent, wheresoe'er he moved
 Yet, by the solace of his own pure thoughts
 Upheld, he duteously pursued the round
 Of rural labours ; the steep mountain-side
 Ascended, with his staff and faithful dog
 The plough he guided, and the scythe he reaped.
 And the ripe corn before his sickle fell
 Among the jocund reapers. For himself,
 All watchful and industrious as he was,
 He wrought not : neither field nor flock he cared
 No wish for wealth had place within his mind ;
 Nor husband's love, nor father's hope or care.

Though born a younger brother, need was none
 That from the floor of his paternal home

I depart, to plant himself anew.
 n, mature in manhood, he beheld
 its laid in earth, no loss ensued
 to him ; but he remained well pleased,
 are bond of independent love,
 e of a second family ;
 v-labourer and friend of him
 the small inheritance had fallen.
 em that his mild presence was a weight
 used upon his brother's house ; for books
 dy comrades whom he could not tire ;
 society the blameless Man
 r satiate. Their familiar voice,
 old age, with unabated charm
 his leisure hours ; refreshed his thoughts ;
 ts natural elevation raised
 erted spirit ; and bestowed
 life an outward dignity
 l acknowledged. The dark winter night,
 ny day, each had its own resource ;
 he muses, sage historic tale,
 ere, or word of holy Writ
 ng immortality and joy
 sembled spirits of just men
 fect, and from injury secure.
 othed at home, thus busy in the field,
 -verse suspicion he gave way,
 or, peevishness, nor vain complaint :
 , who were about him, did not fail
 nce, or in courtesy ; they prized
 e manners : and his peaceful smiles,
 ns of his slow-varying countenance,
 t with answering sympathy and love.

gth, when sixty years and five were told,
 sease insensibly consumed
 rs of nature : and a few short steps
 s and kindred bore him from his home
 age shaded by the woody crags)
 ofounder stillness of the grave.
 as his funeral denied the grace
 tears, virtuous and thoughtful grief ;
 row rendered sweet by gratitude.
 that monumental stone preserves
 , and unambitiously relates
 , and by what kindly outward aids,
 hat pure contentedness of mind,
 privation was by him endured.
 on tall pine-tree, whose composing sound
 ted on the good Man's living ear,
 v its own peculiar sanctity ;
 he touch of every wandering breeze,
 , not idly, o'er his peaceful grave.

Soul-cheering Light, most bountiful of things !
 Guide of our way, mysterious comforter !
 Whose sacred influence, spread through earth and
 heaven,
 We all too thanklessly participate,
 Thy gifts were utterly withheld from him
 Whose place of rest is near yon ivied porch.
 Yet, of the wild brooks ask if he complained ;
 Ask of the channelled rivers if they held
 A safer, easier, more determined, course.
 What terror doth it strike into the mind
 To think of one, blind and alone, advancing
 Straight toward some precipice's airy brink !
 But, timely warned, *He* would have stayed his steps,
 Protected, say enlightened, by his ear ;
 And on the very edge of vacancy
 Not more endangered than a man whose eye
 Beholds the gulf beneath.—No floweret blooms
 Throughout the lofty range of these rough hills,
 Nor in the woods, that could from him conceal
 Its birth-place ; none whose figure did not live
 Upon his touch. The bowels of the earth
 Enriched with knowledge his industrious mind ;
 The ocean paid him tribute from the stores
 Lodged in her bosom ; and, by science led,
 His genius mounted to the plains of heaven.
 —Methinks I see him—how his eye-balls rolled,
 Beneath his ample brow, in darkness paired,—
 But each instinct with spirit ; and the frame
 Of the whole countenance alive with thought,
 Fancy, and understanding ; while the voice
 Discoursed of natural or moral truth
 With eloquence, and such authentic power,
 That, in his presence, humbler knowledge stood
 Abashed, and tender pity overawed."

" A noble—and, to unreflecting minds,
 A marvellous spectacle," the Wanderer said,
 " Beings like these present ! But proof abounds
 Upon the earth that faculties, which seem
 Extinguished, do not, *therefore*, cease to be.
 And to the mind among her powers of sense
 This transfer is permitted,—not alone
 That the bereft their recompense may win ;
 But for remoter purposes of love
 And charity ; nor last nor least for this,
 That to the imagination may be given
 A type and shadow of an awful truth ;
 How, likewise, under sufferance divine,
 Darkness is banished from the realms of death,
 By man's imperishable spirit, quelled.
 Unto the men who see not as we see
 Futurity was thought, in ancient times,
 To be laid open, and they prophesied.

And know we not that from the blind have flowed
The highest, holiest, raptures of the lyre;
And wisdom married to immortal verse!"

Among the humbler Worthies, at our feet
Lying insensible to human praise,
Love, or regret,—whose lineaments would next
Have been portrayed, I guess not; but it chanced
That, near the quiet church-yard where we sat,
A team of horses, with a ponderous freight
Pressing behind, adown a rugged slope,
Whose sharp descent confounded their array,
Came at that moment, ringing noisily.

"Here," said the Pastor, "do we muse, and mourn
The waste of death; and lo! the giant oak
Stretched on his tier—that massy timber wain;
Nor fail to note the Man who guides the team."

He was a peasant of the lowest class:
Grey locks profusely round his temples hung
In clustering curls, like ivy, which the bite
Of winter cannot thin; the fresh air lodged
Within his cheek, as light within a cloud;
And he returned our greeting with a smile.
When he had passed, the Solitary spake;
"A Man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident to-morrows; with a face
Not worldly-minded, for it bears too much
Of Nature's unpress,—gaiety and health,
Freedom and hope; but keen, withal, and shrewd.
His gestures note,—and hark! his tones of voice
Are all vivacious as his mien and looks."

The Pastor answered, "You have read him well.
Year after year is added to his store
With silent increase: summers, winters—past
Past or to come; yea, boldly might I say,
Ten summers and ten winters of a space
That lies beyond life's ordinary bounds.
Upon his sprightly vigour cannot fix
The obligation of an anxious mind,
A pride in having, or a fear to lose;
Possessed like outskirts of some large domain,
By any one more thought of than by him
Who holds the land in fee, its careless lord!
Yet is the creature rational, endowed
With foresight; hears, too, every sabbath day
The christian promise with attentive ear;
Nor will, I trust, the Majesty of Heaven
Reject the incense offered up by him,
Enough of the kind which beasts and birds present
In grove or pasture; cheerfulness of soul,
From trepidation and repining free

How many scrupulous worshippers fall down
Upon their knees, and daily homage pay
Less worthy, less religious even, than his!

This qualified respect, the old Man's due,
Is paid without reluctance; but in truth,"
(Said the good Vicar with a fond half-smile)
"I feel at times a motion of despite
Towards one, whose bold contrivances and art
As you have seen, bear such conspicuous part
In works of havoc; taking from these vales,
One after one, their proudest ornaments.
Full oft his doings leave me to deplore
Tall ash-tree, sown by winds, by vapours reared
In the dry crannies of the pendent rocks;
Light birch, aloft upon the horizon's edge,
A veil of glory for the ascending moon;
And oak whose roots by noontide dew were drenched
And on whose forehead inaccessible
The raven lodged in safety.—Many a ship
Launched into Morecambe-bay, to him hath
Her strong knee-timbers, and the mast and
The loftiest of her pendants; He, from part
Or forest, fetched the enormous axle-tree
That whirls (how slow itself!) ten thousand
And the vast engine labouring in the mine,
Content with meaner prowess, must have had
The trunk and body of its marvellous strength
If his undaunted enterprise had failed
Among the mountain coves.

You household
A guardian planted to fence off the blast,
But towering high the roof above, as if
His humble destination were forgot—
That sycamore, which annually holds
Within its shade, as in a stately tent
On all sides open to the fanning breeze,
A grave assemblage, seated while they shear
The fleecy-encumbered flock—the Jettied Elm
Around whose trunk the maidens dance in May
And the Linn's Oak—would plead their
In vain, if he were master of their fate.
His sentence to the axe would doom them all
But, green in age and lusty as he is,
And promising to keep his hold on earth
Less, as might seem, in rivalry with men
Than with the forest's more enduring growth—
His own appointed hour will come at last.
And, like the baughty Spoilers of the world,
This keen Destroyer, in his turn, must fall

Now from the living pass we once again:
"From Age," the Priest continued, "new
thoughts;

that often unlamented drops,
 that daisied hillock, three spans long !
 by Sons sate daily round the board
 side ; and, when the hope had ceased
 geny, a Daughter then
 the crowning bounty of the whole ;
 owedged with a tremulous joy
 centre of that heavenly calm
 by nature every mother's soul
 n the moment when her throes
 and her ears have heard the cry
 her that a living child is born ;
 conscious, in a blissful rest,
 and storm is weathered by them both.

er—him at this unlooked-for gift
 nsport seizes. From the side
 : hearth, and from his open door,
 y the gladness is diffused
 ome, almost to all that pass ;
 moned, to partake the cheer
 e never-empty board, and drink
 good wishes to his new-born girl,
 eplenished by his joyous hand.
 en fair brothers variously were moved
 thoughts best suited to his years :
 all and with most thankful mind
 randsire felt himself enriched ;
 that ebbed not, but remained
 tal measure of his soul !
 low tenement, his own abode,
 to a little private cell,
 drawn from bustle, care, and noise,
 e sabbath of old age in peace,
 day he duteously repaired
 cradle of the slumbering babe :
 female infant's name he heard
 ame of his departed wife ;
 ng music ! hourly heard that name ;
 was, ' Another Margaret Green,'
 ay, ' was come to Gold-rill side.'

unthought of, as the precious boon
 en unlooked-for ; oh ! dire stroke
 ; anguish for them all !
 e Child could totter on the floor,
 e friendly finger's help upstayed,
 l the garden walk, while she perchance
 g at some novelty of spring,
 er, or glossy insect from its cell
 e sunshine—at that hopeful season
 f March, smiting insidiously,
 e tender passage of the throat
 struction ; whence, all unforewarned,

The household lost their pride and soul's delight.
 —But time hath power to soften all regrets,
 And prayer and thought can bring to worst distress
 Due resignation. Therefore, though some tears
 Fail not to spring from either Parent's eye
 Oft as they hear of sorrow like their own,
 Yet this departed Little-one, too long
 The innocent troubler of their quiet, sleeps
 In what may now be called a peaceful bed.

On a bright day—so calm and bright, it seemed
 To us, with our sad spirits, heavenly-fair—
 These mountains echoed to an unknown sound ;
 A volley, thrice repeated o'er the Corse
 Let down into the hollow of that grave,
 Whose shelving sides are red with naked mould.
 Ye rains of April, duly wet this earth !
 Spare, burning sun of midsummer, these sods,
 That they may knit together, and therewith
 Our thoughts unite in kindred quietness !
 Nor so the Valley shall forget her loss.
 Dear Youth, by young and old alike beloved,
 To me as precious as my own !—Green herbs
 May creep (I wish that they would softly creep)
 Over thy last abode, and we may pass
 Reminded less imperiously of thee ;—
 The ridge itself may sink into the breast
 Of earth, the great abyss, and be no more ;
 Yet shall not thy remembrance leave our hearts,
 Thy image disappear !

The Mountain-ash

No eye can overlook, when 'mid a grove
 Of yet unfaded trees she lifts her head
 Decked with autumnal berries, that outshine
 Spring's richest blossoms ; and ye may have marked,
 By a brook-side or solitary tarn,
 How she her station doth adorn : the pool
 Glows at her feet, and all the gloomy rocks
 Are brightened round her. In his native vale
 Such and so glorious did this Youth appear ;
 A sight that kindled pleasure in all hearts
 By his ingenuous beauty, by the gleam
 Of his fair eyes, by his capacious brow,
 By all the graces with which nature's hand
 Had lavishly arrayed him. As old bards
 Tell in their idle songs of wandering gods,
 Pan or Apollo, veiled in human form :
 Yet, like the sweet-breathed violet of the shade
 Discovered in their own despite to sense
 Of mortals (if such fables without blame
 May find chance-mention on this sacred ground)
 So, through a simple rustic garb's disguise,
 And through the impediment of rural cares,
 In him revealed a scholar's genius shone ;

And so, not wholly hidden from men's sight,
In him the spirit of a hero walked
Our unpretending valley.—How the quort
Whizzed from the Stripling's arm! If touched by
him,

The inglorious foot-ball mounted to the pitch
Of the lark's flight,—or shaped a rainbow curve,
Aloft, in prospect of the shouting field!
The indefatigable fox had learned
To dread his perseverance in the chase.
With admiration would he lift his eyes
To the wide-ruling eagle, and his hand
Was loth to assault the majesty he loved:
Else had the strongest fastnesses proved weak
To guard the royal brood. The sailing glead,
The wheeling swallow, and the darting snipe.
The sportive sea-gull dancing with the waves,
And cautious water-fowl, from distant climes,
Fixed at their seat, the centre of the Mere,
Were subject to young Oswald's steady aim,
And lived by his forbearance.

From the coast
Of France a boastful Tyrant hurled his threats;
Our Country marked the preparation vast
Of hostile forces; and she called—with voice
That filled her plains, that reached her utmost
shores,

And in remotest vales was heard—to arms!

—Then, for the first time, here you might have seen
The shepherd's grey to martial scarlet changed,
That flashed unceasingly through the woods and fields.
Ten hardy Striplings, all in bright attire,
And graced with shining weapons, weekly marched,
From this lone valley, to a central spot
Where, in assemblage with the flower and choice
Of the surrounding district, they might learn
The rudiments of war; ten—hardy, strong,
And valiant; but young Oswald, like a chief
And yet a modest comrade, led them forth
From their shy solitude, to face the world,
With a gay confidence and seemly pride;
Measuring the soil beneath their happy feet
Like Youth's released from labour, and yet bound
To most laborious service, though to them
A festival of unencumbered ease;
The inner spirit keeping holiday,
Like vernal ground to sabbath sunshine left.

Oft have I marked him, at some leisure hour,
Stretched on the grass, or seated in the shade,
Among his fellows, while an ample map
Before their eyes lay carefully outspread,
From which the gallant teacher would discourse,
Now pointing this way, and now that.—'Here flows,'

Thus would he say, 'The Rhine, that
stream!

'Eastward, the Danube toward this inland
'A mightier river, winds from realm to realm
'And, like a serpent, shows his glittering
'Bespotted—with innumerable isles:
'Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk;
'His capital city!' Thence, along a tract
Of livelier interest to his hopes and fears,
His finger moved, distinguishing the spots
Where wide-spread conflict then most fierced
Nor left unstigmatized those fatal fields
On which the sons of mighty Germany
Were taught a base submission.—'Here he
'A nobler race, the Swiss, and their
'Vales deeper far than these of ours, huge
'And mountains white with everlasting snow
—And, surely, he, that spake with kindling
Was a true patriot, hopeful as the best
Of that young peasantry, who, in our days,
Have fought and perished for Helvetia's right
Ah, not in vain!—or those who, in old times
For work of happier issues, to the side
Of Tell came trooping from a thousand hut
When he had risen alone! No braver Yet
Descended from Judean heights, to march
With righteous Joshua; nor appeared in
When grove was felled, and altar was cast:
And Gideon blew the trumpet, soul-inflame
And strong in hatred of idolatry"

The Pastor, even as if by these last words
Raised from his seat within the chosen shade
Moved toward the grave;—instinctively he
We followed; and my voice with joy exclaimed
"Power to the Oppressors of the world is
A might of which they dream not. Oh! the
To be the awakener of divinest thoughts,
Father and founder of exalted deeds;
And, to whole nations bound in servile strain
The liberal donor of capacities
More than heroic! thus to be, nor yet
Have sense of one connatural wish, nor yet
Deserve the least return of human thanks.
Winning no recompense but deadly hate
With pity mixed, astonishment with scorn!"

When this involuntary strain had ceased,
The Pastor said: "So Providence is served;
The forked weapon of the skies can send
Illumination into deep, dark holds,
Which the mild sunbeam hath not power to
Ye Thrones that have defied remorse, and
Pity away, soon shall ye quake with fear!

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

ot unconscious of the mighty debt
to outrageous wrong the sufferer owes,
e, through all her habitable bounds,
sting for *their* overthrow, who yet
e, as pagan temples stood of yore,
rror of their impious rites, preserved ;
ill permitted to extend their pride,
edars on the top of Lebanon
ning the sun.

But less impatient thoughts,
ve 'all hoping and expecting all,'
allowed grave demands, where rests in peace
ible champion of the better cause ;
sant-youth, so call him, for he asked
her name ; in whom our country showed,
a favourite son, most beautiful.
e of vice, and misery, and disease,
l with the spreading of her wealthy arts,
d, the ancient and the free, appeared
to stand before my swimming eyes,
querably virtuous and secure.
more of this, lest I offend his dust :
was his life, and a brief tale remains.

day—a summer's day of annual pomp
plemn chase—from morn to sultry noon
eps had followed, fleetest of the fleet,
d-deer driven along its native heights
cry of hound and horn ; and, from that toil
ned with sinews weakened and relaxed,
enerous Youth, too negligent of self,
ed—'mid a gay and busy throng convened
sh the fleeces of his Father's flock—
he chilling flood. Convulsions dire [space
l him, that self-same night ; and through the
elve ensuing days his frame was wrenched,
ature rested from her work in death.
n, thus snatched away, his comrades paid
ier's honours. At his funeral hour
was the sun, the sky a cloudless blue—
n lustre slept upon the hills ;
y chance a stranger, wandering there,
me commanding eminence had looked
this spot, well pleased would he have seen
ing spectacle ; but every face
id : seldom hath that eye been moist
s, that wept not then ; nor were the few,
a their dwellings came not forth to join
l service, less disturbed than we.
ted at the tributary peal
aneous thunder, which announced,
he still air, the closing of the Grave ;
at mountains echoed with a sound
ation, never heard before ! ”

The Pastor ceased.—My venerable Friend
Victoriously upraised his clear bright eye ;
And, when that eulogy was ended, stood
Enrapt, as if his inward sense perceived
The prolongation of some still response,
Sent by the ancient Soul of this wide land,
The Spirit of its mountains and its seas,
Its cities, temples, fields, its awful power,
Its rights and virtues—by that Deity
Descending, and supporting his pure heart
With patriotic confidence and joy.
And, at the last of those memorial words,
The pining Solitary turned aside ;
Whether through manly instinct to conceal
Tender emotions spreading from the heart
To his worn cheek ; or with uneasy shame
For those cold humours of habitual spleen
That, fondly seeking in dispraise of man
Solace and self-excuse, had sometimes urged
To self-abuse a not ineloquent tongue.
—Right toward the sacred Edifice his steps
Had been directed ; and we saw him now
Intent upon a monumental stone,
Whose uncouth form was grafted on the wall,
Or rather seemed to have grown into the side
Of the rude pile ; as oft-times trunks of trees,
Where nature works in wild and craggy spots,
Are seen incorporate with the living rock—
To endure for aye. The Vicar, taking note
Of his employment, with a courteous smile
Exclaimed—

“The sagest Antiquarian's eye
That task would foil ;” then, letting fall his v
While he advanced, thus spake : “ Tradition te
That, in Eliza's golden days, a Knight
Came on a war-horse sumptuously attired,
And fixed his home in this sequestered vale.
’Tis left untold if here he first drew breath,
Or as a stranger reached this deep recess,
Unknowning and unknown. A pleasing thought
I sometimes entertain, that haply bound
To Scotland's court in service of his Queen,
Or sent on mission to some northern Chief
Of England's realm, this vale he might have se
With transient observation ; and thence caught
An image fair, which, brightening in his soul
When joy of war and pride of chivalry
Languished beneath accumulated years,
Had power to draw him from the world, resolv
To make that paradise his chosen home
To which his peaceful fancy oft had turned.

Vague thoughts are these ; but, if belief may
Upon unwritten story fondly traced

From sire to son, in this obscure retreat
The Knight arrived, with spear and shield, and borne
Upon a Charger gorgeously bedecked
With broidered housings. And the lofty Steed—
His sole companion, and his faithful friend,
Whom he, in gratitude, let loose to range
In fertile pastures—was beheld with eyes
Of admiration and delightful awe,
By those untravelled Dalcamen. With less pride,
Yet free from touch of envious discontent,
They saw a mansion at his bidding rise,
Like a bright star, amid the lowly band
Of their rude homesteads. Here the Warrior dwelt,
And, in that mansion, children of his own,
Or kindred, gathered round him. As a tree
That falls and disappears, the house is gone;
And, through providence or want of love
For ancient worth and honourable things,
The spear and shield are vanished, which the
Knight

Hung in his rustic hall. One ivied arch
Myself have seen, a gateway, last remains
Of that foundation in domestic care
Raised by his hands. And now no trace is left
Of the mild-hearted Champion, save this stone,
Faithless memorial! and his family name
Borne by yon clustering cottages, that sprang
From out the ruins of his stately lodge:
These, and the name and title at full length,—
Sir Alfred Erthing, with appropriate words
Accompanied, still extant, in a wreath
Or posy, girding round the several fronts
Of three clear-sounding and harmonious bells,
That in the steeple hang, his pious gift.”

“So falls, so languishes, grows dim, and dies,”
The grey-haired Wanderer pensively exclaimed,
“All that this world is proud of. From their spheres
The stars of human glory are cast down;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings,
Princes, and emperors, and the crowns and palms
Of all the mighty, withered and consumed!
Nor is power given to lowliest innocence
Long to protect her own. The man himself
Departs; and soon is spent the line of those
Who, in the bodily image, in the mind,
In heart or soul, in station or pursuit,
Did most resemble him. Degrees and ranks,
Fraternities and orders—heaping high
New wealth upon the burthen of the old,
And placing trust in privilege confirmed
And re-confirmed—are scoffed at with a smile
Of greedy foretaste, from the secret stand
Of Desolation, aimed: to slow decline

These yield, and these to sudden overthrow;
Their virtue, service, happiness, and state
Expire; and nature's pleasant robe of green
Humanity's appointed shroud, enwraps
Their monuments and their memory. To
Frame

Of social nature changes evermore
Her organs and her members with decay
Restless, and restless generation, powers
And functions dying and produced at need,
And by this law the mighty whole subsists:
With an ascent and progress in the main;
Yet, oh! how disproportioned to the hopes
And expectations of self-flattering minds!

The courteous Knight, whose bones are
interred,
Lived in an age conspicuous as our own
For strife and ferment in the minds of men;
Whence alteration in the forms of things,
Various and vast. A memorable age!
Which did to him assign a pensive lot—
To linger 'mid the last of those bright days
That, on the steady brow of honour, smiled
In long procession calm and beautiful
He who had seen his own bright order fall,
And its devotion gradually decline,
(While war, relinquishing the lance and shield
Her temper changed, and bowed to other law
Had also witnessed, in his morn of life,
That violent commotion, which o'erthrew,
In town and city and sequestered glen,
Altar, and cross, and church of solemn roof,
And old religious house—pile after pile;
And shook their tenants out into the fields,
Like wild beasts without home! Their hour
come;

But why no softening thought of gratitude,
No just remembrance, scruple, or wise doubt
Benevolence is mild; nor borrows help,
Save at worst need, from bold impetuous force
Fillest allied to anger and revenge.
But Human-kind rejoices in the might
Of mutability; and airy hopes,
Dancing around her, hinder and disturb
Those meditations of the soul that feed
The retrospective virtues. Festive songs
Break from the maddened nations at the sight
Of sudden overthrow; and cold neglect
Is the sure consequence of slow decay.

Even,” said the Wanderer, “as that courteous
Knight,
And by his vow to labour for redress

o suffer wrong, and to enact
and lance the law of gentleness,
venture of myself to speak,
that not incongruously I blend
gs with lofty) I too shall be doomed
e the kindly use and fair esteem
or calling which my youth embraced
inworthy prospect. But enough ;

—Thoughts crowd upon me—and 'twere seemlier
now

To stop, and yield our gracious Teacher thanks
For the pathetic records which his voice
Hath here delivered ; words of heartfelt truth,
Tending to patience when affliction strikes ;
To hope and love ; to confident repose
In God ; and reverence for the dust of Man."

BOOK EIGHTH.

THE PARSONAGE.

ARGUMENT.

ology and apprehensions that he might have
his Auditors too long, with the Pastor's invita-
his house—Solitary disinclined to comply—rallies
iderer—and playfully draws a comparison be-
is itinerant profession and that of the Knight-
which leads to Wanderer's giving an account of
in the Country from the manufacturing spirit
rable effects—The other side of the picture, and
s it ~~manifested~~ the humbler classes—Wanderer
he hollowness of all ~~national grandeur~~ if un-
ed by moral worth—Physical science unable to
itself—Lamentations over an excess of manu-
g industry among the humbler Classes of Society.
e of a Child employed in a Cotton-mill—
e and degradation of Children among the agri-
Population reviewed—Conversation broken off
ewed Invitation from the Pastor—Path leading
ouse—Its appearance described—His Daughter
ife—His Son (a Boy) enters with his Companion
happy appearance—The Wanderer how affected
ght of them.

ve Sceptic of the lonely vale
acknowledgments subscribed his own,
date compliance, which the Priest
t to notice, inly pleased, and said :—
whom invited I began
ratives of calm and humble life,
ed, 'tis well,—the end is gained ;
eturn for sympathy bestowed
ent listening, thanks accept from me.
cath, eternity ! momentous themes
—and might demand a seraph's tongue,
ey not equal to their own support ;
efore no incompetence of mine
o them wrong. The universal forms
in nature, in a spot like this,
themselves at once to all men's view :
ed for act and circumstance, that make

The individual known and understood ;
And such as my best judgment could select
From what the place afforded, have been given ;
Though apprehensions crossed me that my zeal
To his might well be likened, who unlocks
A cabinet stored with gems and pictures—draws
His treasures forth, soliciting regard
To this, and this, as worthier than the last,
Till the spectator, who awhile was pleased
More than the exhibitor himself, becomes
Weary and faint, and longs to be released.
—But let us hence ! my dwelling is in sight,
And there—"

At this the Solitary shrunk
With backward will ; but, wanting not address
That inward motion to disguise, he said
To his Compatriot, smiling as he spake ;
—"The peaceable remains of this good Knight
Would be disturbed, I fear, with wrathful scorn,
If consciousness could reach him where he lies
That one, albeit of these degenerate times,
Deploring changes past, or dreading change
Foreseen, had dared to couple, even in thought,
The fine vocation of the sword and lance
With the gross aims and body-bending toil
Of a poor brotherhood who walk the earth
Pitied, and, where they are not known, despised.

Yet, by the good Knight's leave, the two estates
Are graced with some resemblance. Errant those,
Exiles and wanderers—and the like are these ;
Who, with their burthen, traverse hill and dale,
Carrying relief for nature's simple wants.
—What though no higher recompense be sought
Than honest maintenance, by irksome toil
Full oft procured, yet may they claim respect,
Among the intelligent, for what this course
Enables them to be and to perform.

Their tardy steps give leisure to observe,
 While solitude permits the mind to feel ;
 Instructs, and prompts her to supply defects
 By the division of her inward self
 For grateful converse : and to these poor men
 Nature (I but repeat your favourite boast)
 Is bountiful—go wheresoe'er they may ;
 Kind nature's various wealth is all their own.
 Versed in the characters of men ; and bound,
 By ties of daily interest, to maintain
 Conciliatory manners and smooth speech ;
 Such have been, and still are in their degree,
 Examples efficacious to refine
 Rude intercourse ; apt agents to expel,
 By importation of unlooked-for arts,
 Barbarian torpor, and blind prejudice ;
 Raising, through just gradation, savage life
 To rustic, and the rustic to urbane.
 — Within their moving magazines is lodged
 Power that comes forth to quicken and exalt
 Affections seated in the mother's breast,
 And in the lover's fancy ; and to feed
 The sober sympathies of long-tried friends.
 — By these Itinerants, as experienced men,
 Counsel is given ; contention they appease
 With gentle language ; in remotest wilds,
 Tears wipe away, and pleasant tidings bring ;
 Could the proud quest of chivalry do more !”

“Happy,” rejoined the Wanderer, “they who gain
 A paucy ric from your generous tongue !
 But, if to these Wayfarers once pertained
 Aught of romantic interest, it is gone
 Their purer service, in this realm at least,
 Is past for ever. An inventive Age
 Has wrought, if not with speed of magic, yet
 To most strange issues. I have lived to mark
 A new and unforeseen creation, rise
 From out the labours of a peaceful Land
 Wielding her potent enginery to frame
 And to produce, with appetite as keen
 As that of war, which rests not night or day,
 Industrious to destroy ! With fruitless pains
 Might one like me *now* visit many a tract
 Which, in his youth, he trod, and trod again,
 A lone pedestrian with a scanty freight,
 Wished-for, or welcome, wheresoe'er he came—
 Among the tenantry of thorpe and vill ;
 Or straggling burgh, of ancient charter proud,
 And dignified by battlements and towers
 Of some stern castle, mouldering on the brow
 Of a green hill or bank of rugged stream.
 The foot-path faintly marked, the horse-track wild,
 And formidable length of plashy lane,

(Prized avenues ere others had been shaped
 Or easier links connecting place with place)
 Have vanished—swallowed up by stately roads
 Easy and bold, that penetrate the gloom
 Of Britain's farthest glens. The Earth has
 Her waters, Air her breezes ; and the soil
 Of traffic glides with ceaseless intercourse,
 Glistening along the low and woody dale ;
 Or, in its progress, on the lofty side,
 Of some bare hill, with wonder kenned from

Meanwhile, at social Industry's command,
 How quick, how vast an increase ! From the
 Of some poor hamlet, rapidly produced
 Here a huge town, continuous and compact,
 Hiding the face of earth for leagues—and then
 Where not a habitation stood before,
 Abodes of men irregularly massed
 Like trees in forests,—spread through speed
 tracts,

O'er which the smoke of unremitting fires
 Hangs permanent, and plentiful as wreaths
 Of vapour glittering in the morning sun.
 And, wheresoe'er the traveller turns his steps,
 He sees the barren wilderness craved,
 Or disappearing ; triumph that proclaims
 How much the mild Directress of the plough
 Owes to alliance with these new-born arts !
 —Hence is the wide sea peopled,—hence the
 Of Britain are resorted to by ships
 Freightened from every climate of the world
 With the world's choicest produce. Hence is
 sum

Of keels that rest within her crowded ports,
 Or ride at anchor in her sounds and bays ;
 That animating spectacle of sails
 That, through her inland regions, to and fro
 Pass with the respirations of the tide,
 Perpetual, multitudinous ! Finally,
 Hence a dread arm of floating power, a roar
 Of thunder daunting those who would approach
 With hostile purposes the blessed Isle,
 Truth's consecrated residence, the seat
 Impregnable of Liberty and Peace.

And yet, O happy Pastor of a flock
 Faithfully watched, and, by that loving care
 And Heaven's good providence, preserved from
 taint !

With you I grieve, when on the darker side
 Of this great change I look ; and there behold
 Such outrage done to nature as compels
 The indignant power to justify herself ;
 Yea, to avenge her violated rights,

and's bane.—When soothing darkness
 leads
 and vale," the Wanderer thus expressed
 actions, "and the punctual stars,
 things else are gathering to their homes,
 and in the firmament of heaven
 at undisturbing, undisturbed ;
 silent company were charged
 eful admonitions for the heart
 olding Man, earth's thoughtful lord ;
 all many a region, once like this
 ed domain of calm simplicity
 re quiet, an unnatural light
 for never-resting Labour's eyes
 in a many-windowed fabric huge ;
 appointed hour a bell is heard,
 import than the curfew-knoll
 the Norman Conqueror's stern behest—
 nmons to unceasing toil !
 are now the ministers of day ;
 ey issue from the illumined pile,
 nd meets them, at the crowded door—
 courts—and where the rumbling stream,
 the multitude of dizzy wheels,
 e a troubled spirit, in its bed
 rocks below. Men, maidens, youths,
 d little children, boys and girls,
 each the wonted task resumes
 s temple, where is offered up
 he master idol of the realm,
 sacrifice. Even thus of old
 ors, within the still domain
 hedral or conventual church,
 s kept ; where tapers day and night
 altar burned continually,
 at the House was evermore
 to God. Religious men were they ;
 their reason, tutored to aspire
 transitory world, allow
 should pass a moment of the year,
 heir land the Almighty's service ceased.

who will in these profaner rites
 a generation self-extolled,
 ly perform ! I cannot share
 complacency :—yet do I exult,
 erve away, exult to see
 tual mastery exercised
 nd elements ; a purpose given,
 nce fed ; almost a soul
 to brute matter. I rejoice,
 he force of those gigantic powers
 thinking mind, have been compelled
 will of feeble-bodied Man.

For with the sense of admiration blends
 The animating hope that time may come
 When, strengthened, yet not dazzled, by the might
 Of this dominion over nature gained,
 Men of all lands shall exercise the same
 In due proportion to their country's need ;
 Learning, though late, that all true glory rests,
 All praise, all safety, and all happiness,
 Upon the moral law. Egyptian Thebes,
 Tyre, by the margin of the sounding waves,
 Palmyra, central in the desert, fell ;
 And the Arts died by which they had been raised.
 —Call Archimedes from his buried tomb
 Upon the grave of vanished Syracuse,
 And feelingly the Sage shall make report
 How insecure, how baseless in itself,
 Is the Philosophy whose sway depends
 On mere material instruments ;—how weak
 Those arts, and high inventions, if unpropped
 By virtue.—He, sighing with pensive grief,
 Amid his calm abstractions, would admit
 That not the slender privilege is theirs
 To save themselves from blank forgetfulness !"

When from the Wanderer's lips these words had
 fallen,
 I said, " And, did in truth those vaunted Arts
 Possess such privilege, how could we escape
 Sadness and keen regret, we who revere,
 And would preserve as things above all price,
 The old domestic morals of the land,
 Her simple manners, and the stable worth
 That dignified and cheered a low estate !
 Oh ! where is now the character of peace,
 Sobriety, and order, and chaste love,
 And honest dealing, and untainted speech,
 And pure good-will, and hospitable cheer ;
 That made the very thought of country-life
 A thought of refuge, for a mind detained
 Reluctantly amid the bustling crowd ?
 Where now the beauty of the sabbath kept
 With conscientious reverence, as a day
 By the almighty Lawgiver pronounced
 Holy and blest ! and where the winning grace
 Of all the lighter ornaments attached
 To time and season, as the year rolled round !"

" Fled !" was the Wanderer's passionate response,
 " Fled utterly ! or only to be traced
 In a few fortunate retreats like this ;
 Which I behold with trembling, when I think
 What lamentable change, a year—a month—
 May bring ; that brook converting as it runs
 Into an instrument of deadly lane

For those, who, yet untempted to forsake
 The simple occupations of their sires,
 Drink the pure water of its innocent stream
 With lip almost as pure.—Domestic bliss
 (Or call it comfort, by a humbler name,)
 How art thou blighted for the poor Man's heart!
 Lo! in such neighbourhood, from morn to eve,
 The habitations empty! or perchance
 The Mother left alone,—no helping hand
 To rock the cradle of her peevish babe;
 No daughters round her, busy at the wheel,
 Or in dispatch of each day's little growth
 Of household occupation; no nice arts
 Of needle-work; no bustle at the fire,
 Where once the dinner was prepared with pride;
 Nothing to speed the day, or cheer the mind;
 Nothing to praise, to teach, or to command!

The Father, if perchance he still retain
 His old employments, goes to field or wood,
 No longer led or followed by the Sons;
 Idlers perchance they were,—but in his sight;
 Breathing fresh air, and treading the green earth;
 'Till their short holiday of childhood ceased,
 No'er to return! That birthright now is lost.
 Economists will tell you that the State
 Thrives by the forfeiture—unfeeling thought,
 And false as monstrous! Can the mother thrive
 By the destruction of her innocent sons
 In whom a premature necessity
 Blocks out the forms of nature, preconsumes
 The reason, famishes the heart, shuts up
 The infant Being in itself, and makes
 Its very spring a season of decay!
 The lot is wretched, the condition sad,
 Whether a pining discontent survive,
 And thirst for change; or habit hath subdued
 The soul deprest, dejected— even to love
 Of her close tasks, and long captivity.

Oh, banish far such wisdom as condemns
 A native Briton to these inward chains,
 Fixed in his soul, so early and so deep;
 Without his own consent, or knowledge, fixed!
 He is a slave to whom release comes not,
 And cannot come. The boy, where'er he turns,
 Is still a prisoner; when the wind is up
 Among the clouds, and roars through the ancient
 woods;

Or when the sun is shining in the east,
 Quiet and calm. Behold him in the school
 Of his attainments! no; but with the air
 Fanning his temples under heaven's blue arch.
 His raiment, whitened o'er with cotton-flakes

Or locks of wool, announces whence he comes
 Creeping his gait and cowering, his lip pale,
 His respiration quick and audible;
 And scarcely could you fancy that a gleam
 Could break from out those languid eyes, ~~own~~
 Mantle upon his cheek. Is this the form,
 Is that the countenance, and such the port,
 Of no mean Being! One who should be clothed
 With dignity befitting his proud hope;
 Who, in his very childhood, should appear
 Sublime from present purity and joy!
 The limbs increase; but liberty of mind
 Is gone for ever; and this organic frame,
 So joyful in its motions, is become
 Dull, to the joy of her own motions dead;
 And even the touch, so exquisitely poured
 Through the whole body, with a languid will
 Performs its functions; rarely competent
 To impress a vivid feeling on the mind
 Of what there is delightful in the breeze,
 The gentle visitations of the sun,
 Or lapse of liquid element—by hand,
 Or foot, or lip, in summer's warmth—periods
 —Can hope look forward to a manhood ~~mine~~
 On such foundations!"

"Hope is gone for him
 The pale Recluse indignantly exclaimed,
 "And tens of thousands suffer wrong as deep
 Yet be it asked, in justice to our age,
 If there were not, before those arts appeared,
 These structures rose, commingling old and young
 And unripe sex with sex, for mutual want;
 If there were not, ~~then~~, in our far-famed Isle,
 Multitudes, who from infancy had breathed
 Air unimprisoned, and had lived at large,
 Yet walked beneath the sun, in human shape,
 As abject, as degraded? At this day,
 Who shall enumerate the crazy huts
 And tottering hovels, whence do issue forth
 A ragged Offspring, with their upright hair
 Crowned like the image of fantastic Fear.
 Or wearing, (shall we say!) in that white glare
 An ill-adjusted turban, for defence
 Or fierceness, wreathed around their sun-b
 brows,
 By savage Nature! Shrivelled are their eyes
 Naked, and coloured like the soil, the feet
 On which they stand; as if thereby they drew
 Some nourishment, as trees do by their roots,
 From earth, the common mother of us all.
 Figure and mien, complexion and attire,
 Are leagued to strike dismay; but outward
 hand
 And whining voice denote them supplicants

least boon that pity can bestow
 the breast of darksome heaths are found ;
 h their parents occupy the skirts
 -clad commons ; such are born and reared
 nine's mouth under impending rocks ;
 l in chambers of some natural cave ;
 re their ancestors erected huts,
 convenience of unlawful gain,
 t purlicus ; and the like are bred,
 gland through, where nooks and slips of
 round
 ed, in times less jealous than our own,
 ie green margin of the public way,
 ence afford them, 'mid the bloom
 ety of cultivated fields.
 e will hope the lowest in the scale)
 member oft-times to have seen
 xton's dreary heights. In earnest watch,
 swift vehicle approach, they stand ;
 llowing closely with the cloud of dust,
 uth feat exhibit, and are gone
 er head, like tumblers on a stage.
 om the ground they snatch the copper coin,
 the freight of merry passengers
 steady eye, maintain their speed ;
 —and pant—and overhead again,
 suivants ! until their breath is lost,
 ty tires—and every face, that smiled
 gement, hath ceased to look that way.
 ke the vagrants of the gipsy tribe,
 red to little pleasure in themselves,
 itless to others.

Turn we then
 ns born and bred within the pale
 olity, and early trained
 by wholesome labour in the field,
 d they eat. A sample should I give
 this stock hath long produced to enrich
 er age of life, ye would exclaim,
 he whistling plough-boy whose shrill notes
 ew gladness to the morning air !'
 me if I venture to suspect
 ny, sweet to hear of in soft verse,
 o finer frame. Stiff are his joints ;
 a cumbrous frock, that to the knees
 he thriving churl, his legs appear,
 to those that lustily upheld
 den stools for everlasting use,
 n our fathers sate. And mark his brow !
 whose shaggy canopy are set
 es—not dim, but of a healthy stare—
 sluggish, blank, and ignorant, and strange—
 ming boldly that they never drew
 or motion of intelligence

From infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row,
 Or puzzling through a primer, line by line,
 Till perfect mastery crown the pains at last.
 —What kindly warmth from touch of fostering
 hand,
 What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
 Shall e'er dissolve the crust wherein his soul
 Sleeps, like a caterpillar sheathed in ice !
 This torpor is no pitiable work
 Of modern ingenuity ; no town
 Nor crowded city can be taxed with aught
 Of sottish vice or desperate breach of law,
 To which (and who can tell where or how soon ?)
 He may be roused. This Boy the fields produce :
 His spade and hoe, mattock and glittering scythe,
 The carter's whip that on his shoulder rests
 In air high-towering with a boorish pomp,
 The sceptre of his sway ; his country's name,
 Her equal rights, her churches and her schools—
 What have they done for him ? And, let me ask,
 For tens of thousands uninformed as he ?
 In brief, what liberty of *mind* is here ! ”

This ardent sally pleased the mild good Man,
 To whom the appeal couched in its closing words
 Was pointedly addressed ; and to the thoughts
 That, in assent or opposition, rose
 Within his mind, he seemed prepared to give
 Prompt utterance ; but the Vicar interposed
 With invitation urgently renewed.
 —We followed, taking as he led, a path
 Along a hedge of hollies dark and tall,
 Whose flexile boughs low bending with a weight
 Of leafy spray, concealed the stems and roots
 That gave them nourishment. When frosty winds
 Howl from the north, what kindly warmth, me-
 thought,
 Is here—how grateful this impervious screen !
 —Not shaped by simple wearing of the foot
 On rural business passing to and fro
 Was the commodious walk : a careful hand
 Had marked the line, and strewn its surface o'er
 With pure cerulean gravel, from the heights
 Fetched by a neighbouring brook.—Across the vale
 The stately fence accompanied our steps ;
 And thus the pathway, by perennial green
 Guarded and graced, seemed fashioned to unite,
 As by a beautiful yet solemn chain,
 The Pastor's mansion with the house of prayer.

Like image of solemnity, conjoined
 With feminine allurements soft and fair,
 The mansion's self displayed ;—a reverend pile
 With bold projections and recesses deep ;

Shadowy, yet gay and lightsome as it stood
 Fronting the noontide sun. We paused to admire
 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed ;
 The low wide windows with their mullions old ;
 The cornice, richly fretted, of grey stone ;
 And that smooth slope from which the dwelling rose,
 By beds and banks Arcadian of gay flowers
 And flowering shrubs, protected and adorned :
 Profusion bright ! and every flower assuming
 A more than natural vividness of hue,
 From unaffected contrast with the gloom
 Of sober cypress, and the darker foil
 Of yew, in which survived some traces, here
 Not unbecoming, of grotesque device
 And uncouth fancy. From behind the roof
 Rose the elm ash and mossy eyebrow,
 Blending their diverse foliage with the green
 Of ivy, flourishing and thick, that clasped
 The huge round chimneys, harbour of delight
 For wren and redbreast,—where they sit and sing
 Their slender ditties when the trees are bare
 Nor must I leave untouched (the picture else
 Were incomplete) a relique of old times
 Happily spared, a little Gothic niche
 Of nicest workmanship ; that once had held
 The sculptured image of some patron-saint,
 Or of the blessed Virgin, looking down
 On all who entered those religious doors.

But lo ! where from the rocky garden-mount
 Crowned by its antique summer-house—descends,
 Light as the silver fawn, a radiant Girl ;
 For she hath recognised her honoured friend,
 The Wanderer ever welcome ! A prompt kiss
 The gladsome Child bestows at his request ;
 And, up the flowery lawn as we advance,
 Hangs on the old Man with a happy look,
 And with a pretty restless hand of love,
 —We enter—by the Lady of the place
 Cordially greeted. Graceful was her port :
 A lofty stature undiminished by time,
 Whose visitation had not wholly spared
 The finer lineaments of form and face ;
 To that complexion brought a blush prudence taint
 And wisdom loves.—But when a stately ship
 Sails in smooth weather by the placid coast
 On homeward voyage, what—if wind and wave,
 And hardship undergone in various climes,
 Have caused her to abate the virgin pride,
 And that full trim of unexperienced hope
 With which she left her haven—not for this,
 Should the sun strike her, and the impartial breeze
 Play on her streamers, fails she to assume
 Brightness and touching beauty of her own,

That charm all eyes. So bright, so fair, appear
 This goodly Matron, shining in the beams
 Of unexpected pleasure.—Soon the board
 Was spread, and we partook a plain repast.

Here, resting in cool shelter, we beguiled
 The mid-day hours with desultory talk ;
 From trivial themes to general argument
 Passing, as accident or fancy led,
 Or courtesy prescribed. While question ran
 And answer flowed, the fetters of reserve
 Dropping from every mind, the Solitary
 Resumed the manners of his happier days ;
 And in the various conversation bore
 A willing, nay, at times, a forward part ;
 Yet with the grace of one who in the world
 Had learned the art of pleasing, and had now
 Occasion given him to display his skill,
 Upon the steadfast vantage-ground of truth.
 He gazed, with admiration unsuppressed,
 Upon the landscape of the sun-bright vale,
 Seen, from the shady room in which we sat,
 In softened perspective ; and more than once
 Praised the consummate harmony serene
 Of gravity and elegance, diffused
 Around the mansion and its whole domain ;
 Not, doubtless, without help of female tact
 And female care.—“ A blessed lot is yours ! ”
 The words escaped his lip, with a tender sigh
 Breathed over them : but suddenly the door
 Flew open, and a pair of lusty Boys
 Appeared, confusion checking their delight.

Not brothers they in feature or attire,
 But fond companions, so I guess, in field,
 And by the river's margin—whence they came
 Keen anglers with unusual spoil elated.
 One bears a willow-pannier on his back,
 The boy of plainer garb, whose blush survive
 More deeply tinged. Twin might the other !
 To that fair girl who from the garden mount
 Bounded :—triumphant entry this for him !
 Between his hands he holds a smooth blue fish
 On whose capacious surface see outspread
 Large store of gleaming crimson-spotted trout
 Ranged side by side, and lessening by degrees
 Up to the dwarf that tops the pinnacle.
 Upon the board he lays the sky-blue stone
 With its rich freight ; their number he proud
 Tells from what pool the noblest had been dredged
 And where the very monarch of the brook,
 After long struggle, had escaped at last—
 Stealing alternately at them and us
 (As doth his comrade too) a look of pride :
 And, verily, the silent creatures made

l sight, together thus exposed ;
t not sullied or deformed by death,
ed to pity what he could not spare.

the animation in the mien
vo boys ! yea in the very words
h the young narrator was inspired,
our questions led, he told at large
y's prowess ! Him might I compare,
tones, gestures, eager eloquence,
brook that splits for better speed,
self-same moment, works its way
many channels, ever and anon
d re-united : his compeer
l lake, whose stillness is to sight
ul—as grateful to the mind.
what object shall the lovely Girl
! She whose countenance and air

Unite the graceful qualities of both,
Even as she shares the pride and joy of both.

My grey-haired Friend was moved ; his vivid eye
Glistened with tenderness ; his mind, I knew,
Was full ; and had, I doubted not, returned,
Upon this impulse, to the theme—erewhile
Abruptly broken off. The ruddy boys
Withdrew, on summons to their well-earned meal ;
And He—to whom all tongues resigned their rights
With willingness, to whom the general ear
Listened with readier patience than to strain
Of music, lute or harp, a long delight
That ceased not when his voice had ceased—as One
Who from truth's central point serenely views
The compass of his argument—began
Mildly, and with a clear and steady tone.

BOOK NINTH.

RSE OF THE WANDERER, AND VENING VISIT TO THE LAKE.

ARGUMENT.

asserts that an active principle pervades the
its noblest seat the human soul—How lively
ciple is in Childhood—Hence the delight in old
looking back upon Childhood—The dignity,
and privileges of Age asserted—These not to be
generally but under a just government—Right
an Creature to be exempt from being considered
e Instrument—The condition of multitudes
—Former conversation recurred to, and the
r's opinions set in a clearer light—Truth placed
each of the humblest—Equality—Happy state
two Boys again adverted to—Earnest wish
l for a System of National Education established
ly by Government—Glorious effects of this
Walk to the Lake—Grand spectacle from the
hill—Address of Priest to the Supreme Being
course of which he contrasts with ancient Bar-
he present appearance of the scene before him
ange ascribed to Christianity—Apostrophe to
, living and dead—Gratitude to the Almighty
over the Lake—Parting with the Solitary—
hat circumstances.

Form of being is assigned,"
ly spake the venerable Sage,
e Principle :—howe'er removed
se and observation, it subsists
ags, in all natures ; in the stars

Of azure heaven, the unenduring clouds,
In flower and tree, in every pebbly stone
That paves the brooks, the stationary rocks,
The moving waters, and the invisible air.
Whate'er exists hath properties that spread
Beyond itself, communicating good,
A simple blessing, or with evil mixed ;
Spirit that knows no insulated spot,
No chasm, no solitude ; from link to link
It circulates, the Soul of all the worlds.
This is the freedom of the universe ;
Unfolded still the more, more visible,
The more we know ; and yet is revered least,
And least respected in the human Mind,
Its most apparent home. The food of hope
Is meditated action ; robbed of this
Her sole support, she languishes and dies.
We perish also ; for we live by hope
And by desire ; we see by the glad light
And breathe the sweet air of futurity ;
And so we live, or else we have no life.
To-morrow—nay perchance this very hour
(For every moment hath its own to-morrow !)
Those blooming Boys, whose hearts are almost sick
With present triumph, will be sure to find
A field before them freshened with the dew
Of other expectations ;—in which course
Their happy year spins round. The youth obeys

A like glad impulse ; and so moves the man
 'Mid all his apprehensions, cares, and fears,—
 Or so he ought to move. Ah ! why in age
 Do we revert so fondly to the walks
 Of childhood—but that there the Soul discerns
 The dear memorial footsteps unimpaired
 Of her own native vigour ; thence can hear
 Reverberations ; and a choral song,
 Commingling with the incense that ascends,
 Undaunted, toward the imperishable heavens,
 From her own lonely altar !

Do not think
 That good and wise ever will be allowed,
 Though strength decay, to breathe in such estate
 As shall divide them wholly from the stir
 Of hopeful nature. Rightly is it said
 That Man descends into the VALE of years ;
 Yet have I thought that we might also speak,
 And not presumptuously, I trust, of Age,
 As of a final EMINENCE ; though bare
 In aspect and forbidding, yet a point
 On which 'tis not impossible to sit
 In awful sovereignty ; a place of power,
 A throne, that may be likened unto his,
 Who, in some placid day of summer, looks
 Down from a mountain-top,—say one of those
 High peaks, that bound the vale where now we
 are.

Faint, and diminished to the gazing eye,
 Forest and fell, and hill and dale appear,
 With all the slopes over their surface spread :
 But, while the gross and visible frame of things
 Relinquishes its hold upon the sense,
 Yea almost on the Mind herself, and seems
 All unsubstantialized,—how loud the voice
 Of waters, with invigorated peal
 From the full river in the vale below,
 Ascending ! For on that superior height
 Who sits, is disencumbered from the press
 Of near obstructions, and is privileged
 To breathe in solitude, above the host
 Of ever-humming insects, 'mid thin air
 That suits not them. The murmur of the leaves
 Many and idle, visits not his ear :
 Thus he is freed from, and from thousand notes
 (Not less unceasing, not less vain than these,)
 By which the finer passages of sense
 Are occupied ; and the Soul, that would incline
 To listen, is prevented or deterred.

And may it not be hoped, that, placed by age
 In like removal, tranquil though severe,
 We are not so removed for utter loss ;
 But for some favour, suited to our need ?

What more than that the severing should confer
 Fresh power to commune with the inviolable world
 And bear the mighty stream of tendency
 Uttering, for elevation of our thought,
 A clear sonorous voice, inaudible
 To the vast multitude ; whose doom it is
 To run the giddy round of vain delight,
 Or fret and labour on the Plain below.

But, if to such sublime ascent the hopes
 Of Man may rise, as to a welcome close
 And termination of his mortal course ;
 Then only can such hope inspire whose mind
 Have not been starved by absolute neglect ;
 Nor bodies crushed by unremitting toil ;
 To whom kind Nature, therefore, may afford
 Proof of the sacred love she bears for all ;
 Whose birthright Reason, therefore, may ensure
 For me, consulting what I feel within
 In times when most existence with herself
 Is satisfied, I cannot but believe,
 That, far as kindly Nature hath free scope
 And Reason's sway predominates ; even so her,
 Country, society, and time itself,
 That save the individual's bodily frame,
 And lays the generations low in dust,
 Do, by the almighty Ruler's grace, partake
 Of one maternal spirit, bringing forth
 And cherishing with ever-constant love,
 That tires not, nor betrays. Our life is turned
 Out of her course, where ever man is made
 An offering, or a sacrifice, a tool
 Or implement, a passive thing employed
 As a brute mean, without acknowledgment
 Of common right or interest in the end ;
 Used or abused, as selfishness may prompt
 Say, what can follow for a rational soul
 Perverted thus, but weakness in all good,
 And strength in evil ! Hence an after-call
 For chastisement, and custody, and bonds,
 And oft-times Death, avenger of the past,
 And the sole guardian in whose hands we dare
 Entrust the future — Not for these sad issues
 Was Man created ; but to obey the law
 Of life, and hope, and action. And 'tis known
 That when we stand upon our native soil,
 Unelbowed by such objects as oppress
 Our active powers, those powers themselves become
 Strong to subvert our noxious qualities :
 They sweep distemper from the busy day,
 And make the chalice of the big round year
 Run o'er with gladness ; whence the Being moves
 In beauty through the world ; and all who see
 Bless him, rejoicing in his neighbourhood "

' said the Solitary, "by what force
 ge shall a feeling heart express
 v for that multitude in whom
 or health from seeds that have been sown
 t, and for increase in a power
 s but by extinction! On themselves
 ot lean, nor turn to their own hearts
 hat they must do; their wisdom is
 o the eyes of others, thence
 ucted what they must avoid:
 let us say, how least observed,
 most quiet and most silent death,
 east taint and injury to the air
 sor breathes, their human form divine,
 immortal soul, may waste away."

e rejoined, "I thank you—you have
 ed

ne utterance of a keen regret,
 passion which with you I share.
 etofores, I placed before your sight
 e, subjected to the arts
 ingenuity, and made
 ss member of a vast machine,
 doth a spindle or a wheel;
 that, pitying him, I could forget
 Boy, who walks the fields, untaught;
 of ignorance, and oft of want,
 ble hunger. Much, too much,
 appy lot, in early youth
 ave witnessed, lot which I myself
 ough in mild and merciful degree:
 e mind to hinderances exposed,
 hich I struggled, not without distress
 imes injury, like a lamb enthralled
 s and brambles; or a bird that breaks
 strong net, and mounts upon the wind,
 h her plumes impaired. If they, whose
 s
 n while they range the richer fields
 England, are obstructed less
 ce, their ignorance is not less,
 be deplored. For who can doubt
 of thousands at this day exist
 e boy you painted, lineal heirs
 ho once were vassals of her soil,
 its fortunes like the beasts or trees
 ustained. But no one takes delight
 ression; none are proud of it;
 o sounding name, nor ever bore;
 ; grievance, an indigenous vice
 ountry under heaven. My thoughts
 ed to evils that are new and chosen,
 lurking under shape of good,—

Arts, in themselves beneficent and kind,
 But all too fondly followed and too far;—
 To victims, which the merciful can see
 Nor think that they are victims—turned to wrongs,
 By women, who have children of their own,
 Beheld without compassion, yea with praise!
 I spake of mischief by the wise diffused
 With gladness, thinking that the more it spreads
 The healthier, the securer, we become;
 Delusion which a moment may destroy!
 Lastly, I mourned for those whom I had seen
 Corrupted and cast down, on favoured ground,
 Where circumstance and nature had combined
 To shelter innocence, and cherish love;
 Who, but for this intrusion, would have lived,
 Possessed of health, and strength, and peace of mind;
 Thus would have lived, or never have been born.

Alas! what differs more than man from man!
 And whence that difference! whence but from him-
 self!

For see the universal Race endowed
 With the same upright form!—The sun is fixed,
 And the infinite magnificence of heaven
 Fixed, within reach of every human eye;
 The sleepless ocean murmurs for all ears;
 The vernal field infuses fresh delight
 Into all hearts. Throughout the world of sense,
 Even as an object is sublime or fair,
 That object is laid open to the view
 Without reserve or veil; and as a power
 Is salutary, or an influence sweet,
 Are each and all enabled to perceive
 That power, that influence, by impartial law.
 Gifts nobler are vouchsafed alike to all;
 Reason, and, with that reason, smiles and tears;
 Imagination, freedom in the will;
 Conscience to guide and check; and death to be
 Foretasted, immortality conceived
 By all,—a blissful immortality,
 To them whose holiness on earth shall make
 The Spirit capable of heaven, assured.
 Strange, then, nor less than monstrous, might be
 deemed

The failure, if the Almighty, to this point
 Liberal and undistinguishing, should hide
 The excellence of moral qualities
 From common understanding; leaving truth
 And virtue, difficult, abstruse, and dark;
 Hard to be won, and only by a few;
 Strange, should He deal herein with nice respects,
 And frustrate all the rest! Believe it not:
 The primal duties shine aloft—like stars;
 The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless,

Are scattered at the feet of Man—like flowers.
 The generous inclination, the just rule,
 Kind wishes, and good actions, and pure thoughts—
 No mystery is here! Here is no boom
 For high—yet not for low; for proudly graced—
 Yet not for meek of heart. The smoke ascends
 To heaven as lightly from the cottage-hearth
 As from the haughtiest palace. He, whose soul
 Ponders this true equality, may walk
 The fields of earth with gratitude and hope;
 Yet, in that meditation, will he find
 Motive to sadder grief, as we have found;
 Lamenting ancient virtues overthrown,
 And for the injustice grieving, that hath made
 So wide a difference between man and man.

Then let us rather fix our gladdened thoughts
 Upon the brighter scene. How blest that pair
 Of blooming Boys (whom we beheld even now)
 Blest in their several and their common lot!
 A few short hours of each returning day
 The thriving prisoners of their village-school:
 And thence let loose, to seek their pleasant homes
 Or range the grassy lawn in vacancy;
 To breathe and to be happy, run and shout
 Idle, but no delay, no harm, no loss;
 For every genial power of heaven and earth,
 Through all the seasons of the changeful year,
 Obsequiously doth take upon herself
 To labour for them; bringing each in turn
 The tribute of enjoyment, knowledge, health,
 Beauty, or strength! Such privilege is theirs,
 Granted alike in the outset of their course
 To both; and, if that partnership must cease,
 I grieve not," to the Pastor here he turned,
 "Much as I glory in that child of yours,
 Repine not for his cottage-comrade, whom
 Belike no higher destiny awaits
 Than the old hereditary wish fulfilled;
 The wish for liberty to live—content
 With what Heaven grants, and die—in peace of
 mind,
 Within the bosom of his native vale.
 At least, whatever fate the moon of life
 Reserves for either, sure it is that both
 Have been permitted to enjoy the dawn;
 Whether regarded as a jocund time,
 That in itself may terminate, or lead
 In course of nature to a sober eve.
 Both have been fairly dealt with; looking back
 They will allow that justice has in them
 Been shown, alike to body and to mind."

He paused, as if revolving in his soul

Some weighty matter; then, with fervent voice
 And an impassioned majesty, exclaimed—

"O for the coming of that glorious time
 When, prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth
 And best protection, this imperial Realm,
 While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
 An obligation, on her part, to teach
 Them who are born to serve her and obey;
 Binding herself by statute to secure
 For all the children whom her soil maintains
 The rudiments of letters, and inform
 The mind with moral and religious truth,
 Both understood and practised,—so that none
 However destitute, be left to droop
 By timely culture unstained; or run
 Into a wild disorder; or be forced
 To drudge through a weary life without the
 Of intellectual implements and tools;
 A savage horde among the civilised,
 A servile band among the lordly free!
 This sacred right, the hisping babe proclaims
 To be inherent in him, by Heaven's will,
 For the protection of his innocence;
 And the rude boy—who, having overpast
 The sinless age, by conscience is enrolled,
 Yet mutinously knits his angry brow,
 And lifts his wilful hand on mischief bent,
 Or turns the godlike faculty of speech
 To impious use—by process indirect
 Declares his due, while he makes known his
 —This sacred right is fruitlessly announced,
 This universal plea in vain addressed,
 To eyes and ears of parents who themselves
 Did, in the time of their necessity,
 Urge it in vain; and, therefore, like a prayer
 That from the humblest floor ascends to heaven,
 It mounts to reach the State's parental ear;
 Who, if indeed she own a mother's heart,
 And be not most unfeelingly devoid
 Of gratitude to Providence, will grant
 The unquestionable good—which, England,
 From interference of external force,
 May grant at leisure; without risk incurred,
 That what in wisdom for herself she doth,
 Others shall e'er be able to undo.

Look! and behold, from Calpe's sunburnt
 To the flat margin of the Baltic sea,
 Long-reverenced titles cast away as weeds
 Laws overturned, and territory split,
 Like fields of ice rent by the polar wind,
 And forced to join in less obnoxious shapes
 Which, ere they gain consistence, by a gust

e breath are shattered and destroyed.
 he sovereignty of these fair Isles
 tire and indivisible :
 ; ignorance were removed, which breeds
 compass of their several shores
 tent, or loud commotion, each
 preserve the beautiful repose
 y bodies shining in their spheres.
 ipline of slavery is unknown
 —hence the more do we require
 ine of virtue ; order else
 sist, nor confidence, nor peace.
 s rising out of good possess
 nt caution needful to avert
 evil, equally require
 role people should be taught and trained.
 entiousness and black resolve
 out, and virtuous habits take
 ; and genuine piety descend,
 eritance, from age to age.

ch foundations laid, avaunt the fear
 s crowded on their native soil,
 vention of all healthful growth
 utual injury ! Rather in the law
 and the mandate from above
 and ye have special cause for joy.
 he element of air affords
 ssage to the industrious bees
 th their burthens ; and a way as smooth
 rdned to take their sounding flight
 hronged hive, and settle where they list
 odes—their labour to renew ;
 e waters, open to the power,
 ie instincts, and appointed needs
 do invite her to cast off
 is, and in succession send them forth ;
 stablish new communities
 here whose aspect favours hope
 venture ; promising to skill
 erance their deserved reward.

continued, kindling as he spake,
 ide, and deep, and silently performed,
 shall witness ; and as days roll on,
 iversal frame shall feel the effect ;
 ie smallest habitable rock,
 lonely billows, hear the songs
 ed society ; and bloom
 arts, that shall breathe forth their
 rance,
 tribute to all-ruling Heaven.
 re, unexclusively bestowed
 s noble Race in freedom born,

Expect these mighty issues : from the pains
 And faithful care of unambitious schools
 Instructing simple childhood's ready ear :
 Thence look for these magnificent results !
 —Vast the circumference of hope—and ye
 Are at its centre, British Lawgivers ;
 Ah ! sleep not there in shame ! Shall Wisdom's voice
 From out the bosom of these troubled times
 Repeat the dictates of her calmer mind,
 And shall the venerable halls ye fill
 Refuse to echo the sublime decree ?
 Trust not to partial care a general good ;
 Transfer not to futurity a work
 Of urgent need.—Your Country must complete
 Her glorious destiny. Begin even now,
 Now, when oppression, like the Egyptian plague
 Of darkness, stretched o'er guilty Europe, makes
 The brightness more conspicuous that invests
 The happy Island where ye think and act ;
 Now, when destruction is a prime pursuit,
 Show to the wretched nations for what end
 The powers of civil polity were given."

Abruptly here, but with a graceful air,
 The Sage broke off. No sooner had he ceased
 Than, looking forth, the gentle Lady said,
 "Behold the shades of afternoon have fallen
 Upon this flowery slope ; and see—beyond—
 The silvery lake is streaked with placid blue ;
 As if preparing for the peace of evening.
 How temptingly the landscape shines ! The air
 Breathes invitation ; easy is the walk
 To the lake's margin, where a boat lies moored
 Under a sheltering tree."—Upon this hint
 We rose together : all were pleased ; but most
 The beauteous girl, whose cheek was flushed with joy.
 Light as a sunbeam glides along the hills
 She vanished—eager to impart the scheme
 To her loved brother and his shy compeer.
 —Now was there bustle in the Vicar's house
 And earnest preparation.—Forth we went,
 And down the vale along the streamlet's edge
 Pursued our way, a broken company,
 Mute or conversing, single or in pairs.
 Thus having reached a bridge, that overarched
 The hasty rivulet where it lay becalmed
 In a deep pool, by happy chance we saw
 A two-fold image ; on a grassy bank
 A snow-white ram, and in the crystal flood
 Another and the same ! Most beautiful,
 On the green turf, with his imperial front
 Shaggy and bold, and wreathed horns superi-,
 The breathing creature stood ; as beautiful,
 Beneath him, shewed his shadowy counterpart.

The Lady whispered, while we stood and gazed
Gathered together, all in still delight,
Not without awe. Thence passing on, she said
In like low voice to my particular ear,
"I love to hear that eloquent old Man
Pour forth his meditations, and descant
On human life from infancy to age.
How pure his spirit! in what vivid hues
His mind gives back the various forms of things,
Caught in their fairest, happiest, attitude!
While he is speaking, I have power to see
Even as he sees; but when his voice hath ceased,
Then, with a sigh, sometimes I feel, as now,
That combinations so serene and bright
Cannot be lasting in a world like ours,
Whose highest beauty, beautiful as it is,
Like that reflected in yon quiet pool,
Seems but a fleeting sun-beam's gift, whose peace
The sufferance only of a breath of air!"

More had she said—but sportive shouts were heard
Sent from the jocund hearts of those two Boys,
Who, bearing each a basket on his arm,
Down the green field came tripping after us.
With caution we embarked; and now the pair
For prouder service were address; but each,
Wishful to leave an opening for my choice,
Dropped the light oar his eager hand had seized.
Thanks given for that becoming courtesy,
Their place I took—and for a grateful office
Pregnant with recollections of the time
When, on thy bosom, spacious Windermere!
A Youth, I practised this delightful art;
Tossed on the waves alone, or 'mid a crew
Of joyous comrades. Soon as the reedy marge
Was cleared, I dipped, with arms accordant, oars
Free from obstruction: and the boat advanced

And mountains bare, or clothed
Surrounded us; and, as we hel
Along the level of the glassy fi
They ceased not to surround us
From kindred features divered
Producing change of beauty ev
—Ah! that such beauty, varyi
Of living nature, cannot be por
By words, nor by the pencil's
But is the property of him alon
Who hath beheld it, noted it w
And in his mind recorded it wi
Suffice it, therefore, if the rura
Vouchsafe sweet influence, whil
Of trivial occupations wall devis
And unsought pleasures spring
As if some friendly Genius had
That, as the day thus far had b
By acquisition of sincere deligh
The same should be continued:

One spirit animating old and
A gipsy-fire we kindled on the
Of the fair Isle with birch-trees:
Merrily seated in a ring, partoe
A choice repast—served by our
With rival earnestness and kind
Launched from our hands:
skimmed the lake;
With shouts we raised the echo
The lovely Girl supplied—a sin
Whose low tones reached not to
To be repeated thence, but gent
Into our hearts; and charmed
Rapaciously we gathered flower
From land and water; lilies of
Golden and white, that float unc

in quest of other scenes, the shore
wild spot, the Solitary said
voice, yet careless who might hear,
re, that burned so brightly to our wish,
is it now!—Deserted on the beach—
or dead! Nor shall the fanning breeze
its ashes. What care we for this,
ends are gained! Behold an emblem here
day's pleasure, and all mortal joys!
this unpremeditated slight
which is no longer needed, see
common course of human gratitude!"

plaintive note disturbed not the repose
still evening. Right across the lake
ance moves; then, coasting creek and bay,
we behold, and into thickets peep,
couch the spotted deer; or raised our eyes
gy steeps on which the careless goat
l by the side of dashing waterfalls;
is the bark, meandering with the shore,
her voyage, till a natural pier
ig rock invited us to land.

to follow as the Pastor led,
nb a green hill's side; and, as we clomb,
lley, opening out her bosom, gave
spect, intercepted less and less,
flat meadows and indented coast
mooth lake, in compass seen:—far off,
conspicuous, stood the old Church-tower,
sty presiding over fields
itations seemingly preserved
l intrusion of the restless world
s impassable and mountains huge.

neath this elevated spot supplied,
ice of moss-clad stones, whereon we couched
reclined; admiring quietly
eral aspect of the scene; but each
lom over anxious to make known
discoveries; or to favourite points
g notice, merely from a wish
urt a joy, imperfect while unshared.
pturous moment never shall I forget
hese particular interests were effaced
very mind!—Already had the sun,
with less than ordinary state,
l his western bound; but rays of light—
ldenly diverging from the orb
behind the mountain tops or veiled
lense air—shot upwards to the crown
lue firmament—aloft, and wide:
itudes of little floating clouds,

Through their ethereal texture pierced—ere we,
Who saw, of change were conscious—had become
Vivid as fire; clouds separately poised,—
Innumerable multitude of forms
Scattered through half the circle of the sky;
And giving back, and shedding each on each,
With prodigal communion, the bright hues
Which from the unapparent fount of glory
They had imbibed, and ceased not to receive.
That which the heavens displayed, the liquid deep
Repeated; but with unity sublime!

While from the grassy mountain's open side
We gazed, in silence hushed, with eyes intent
On the refulgent spectacle, diffused
Through earth, sky, water, and all visible space,
The Priest in holy transport thus exclaimed:

"Eternal Spirit! universal God!
Power inaccessible to human thought,
Save by degrees and steps which thou hast deigned
To furnish; for this effluence of thyself,
To the infirmity of mortal sense
Vouchsafed; this local transitory type
Of thy paternal splendours, and the pomp
Of those who fill thy courts in highest heaven,
The radiant Cherubim;—accept the thanks
Which we, thy humble Creatures, here convened,
Presume to offer; we, who—from the breast
Of the frail earth, permitted to behold
The faint reflections only of thy face—
Are yet exalted, and in soul adore!
Such as they are who in thy presence stand
Unsullied, incorruptible, and drink
Imperishable majesty streamed forth
From thy empyreal throne, the elect of earth
Shall be—divested at the appointed hour
Of all dishonour, cleansed from mortal stain.
—Accomplish, then, their number; and conclude
Time's weary course! Or if, by thy decree,
The consummation that will come by stealth
Be yet far distant, let thy Word prevail,
Oh! let thy Word prevail, to take away
The sting of human nature. Spread the law,
As it is written in thy holy book,
Throughout all lands: let every nation hear
The high behest, and every heart obey;
Both for the love of purity, and hope
Which it affords, to such as do thy will
And persevere in good, that they shall rise,
To have a nearer view of thee, in heaven.
—Father of good! this prayer in bounty grant,
In mercy grant it, to thy wretched sons.
Then, nor till then, shall persecution cease,

And cruel wars expire. The way is marked,
The guide appointed, and the ransom paid.
Alas! the nations, who of yore received
These tidings, and in Christian temples meet
The sacred truth to acknowledge, linger still;
Preferring bonds and darkness to a state
Of holy freedom, by redeeming love
Proffered to all, while yet on earth detained.

So fare the many; and the thoughtful few,
Who in the anguish of their souls bewail
This dire perverseness, cannot choose but ask,
Shall it endure!—Shall enmity and strife,
Falseness and guile, be left to sow their seed;
And the kind never perish! Is the hope
Fallacious, or shall righteousness obtain
A peaceable dominion, wide as earth,
And ne'er to fail! Shall that blest day arrive
When they, whose choice or lot it is to dwell
In crowded cities, without fear shall live
Studios of mutual benefit; and he,
Whom Morn awakens, among dews and flowers
Of every clime, to till the lonely field,
Be happy in himself!—The law of faith
Working through love, such conquest shall it gain,
Such triumph over sin and guilt achieve!
Almighty Lord, thy further grace impart!
And with that help the wonder shall be seen
Fulfilled, the hope accomplished; and thy praise
Be sung with transport and unceasing joy.

Once," and with mild demeanour, as he spake,
On us the venerable Pastor turned
His beaming eye that had been raised to Heaven,
"Once, while the Name, Jehovah, was a sound
Within the circuit of this sea-girt isle
Unheard, the savage nations bowed the head
To Gods delighting in remorseless deeds;
Gods which themselves had fashioned, to promote
Ill purposes, and flatter foul desires.
Then, in the bosom of yon mountain-cove,
To those inventions of corrupted man
Mysterious rites were solemnized; and there—
Amid impending rocks and gloomy woods—
Of those terrific Idols some received
Such dismal service, that the loudest voice
Of the swollen cataracts (which now are heard
Soft murmuring) was too weak to overcome,
Though aided by wild winds, the groans and shrieks
Of human victims, offered up to appease
Or to propitiate. And, if living eyes
Had visionary faculties to see
The thing that hath been as the thing that is,
Aghast we might behold this crystal Mere

Bedimmed with smoke, in wreaths voluminous,
Flung from the body of devouring fires,
To Taranis erected on the heights
By priestly hands, for sacrifice performed
Exultingly, in view of open day
And full assemblage of a barbarous host;
Or to Andates, female Power! who gave
(For so they fancied) glorious victory.
—A few rude monuments of mountain-stone
Survive; all else is swept away.—How bright
The appearances of things! From such, in
changed

The existing worship; and with those compared
The worshippers how innocent and blest!
So wide the difference, a willing mind
Might almost think, at this affecting hour,
That paradise, the lost abode of man,
Was raised again: and to a happy few,
In its original beauty, here restored.

Whence but from thee, the true and only God
And from the faith derived through Him who liveth
Upon the cross, this marvellous advance
Of good from evil; as if one extreme
Were left, the other gained.—O ye, who come
To kneel devoutly in yon reverend Pile,
Called to such office by the peaceful sound
Of sabbath bells; and ye, who sleep in earth,
All cares forgotten, round its hallowed walls!
For you, in presence of this little band
Gathered together on the green hill-side,
Your Pastor is emboldened to prefer
Vocal thanksgivings to the eternal King;
Whose love, whose counsel, whose commands, he
made

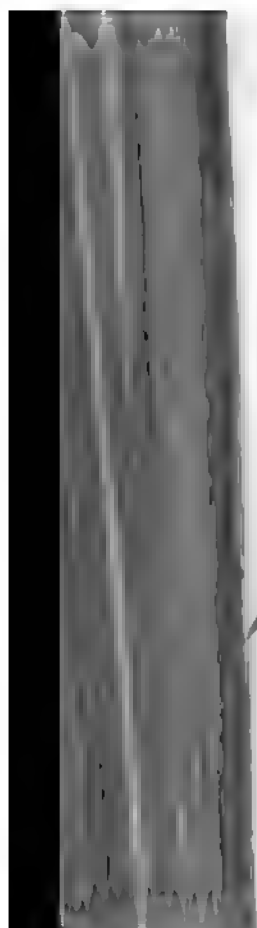
Your very poorest rich in peace of thought
And in good works; and him, who is endowed
With scantiest knowledge, master of all truth
Which the salvation of his soul requires.
Conscious of that abundant favour showered
On you, the children of my humble care,
And this dear land, our country, while on earth
We sojourn, have I lifted up my soul,
Joy giving voice to fervent gratitude
These barren rocks, your stern inheritance;
These fertile fields, that recompense your pains.
The shadowy vale, the sunny mountain-top;
Woods waving in the wind their lofty heads,
Or hushed; the roaring waters, and the still—
They see the offering of my lifted hands,
They hear my lips present their sacrifice,
They know if I be silent, morn or even:
For, though in whispers speaking, the full heart
Will find a vent; and thought is praise to him,

raise, to thee, omniscient Mind,
 On all gifts descend, all blessings flow !”

Asper-service closed, without delay,
 At exalted station to the plain
 And, we pursued our homeward course,
 In composure, o'er the shadowy lake,
 A faded sky. No trace remained
 Of celestial splendours ; grey the vault—
 Endless, ether ; and the star of eve
 Shining ; but inferior lights appeared
 So faint almost for sight ; and some
 Of darkened hills stood boldly forth
 With no lustre, ere the boat attained
 Its resting-place ; where, to the sheltering tree,
 The faithful Voyagers bound fast her prow,
 In quiet yet careful hands. This done, we paced
 The fields ; but ere the Vicar's door
 We reached, the Solitary checked his steps ;
 And, mingling thanks, on each bestowed
 A salutation ; and, the like
 He took the slender path that leads
 To the cottage in the lonely dell :

But turned not without welcome promise made
 That he would share the pleasures and pursuits
 Of yet another summer's day, not loth
 To wander with us through the fertile vales,
 And o'er the mountain-wastes. “ Another sun,”
 Said he, “ shall shine upon us, ere we part ;
 Another sun, and peradventure more ;
 If time, with free consent, be yours to give,
 And season favours.”

To enfeebled Power,
 From this communion with uninjured Minds,
 What renovation had been brought ; and what
 Degree of healing to a wounded spirit,
 Dejected, and habitually disposed
 To seek, in degradation of the Kind,
 Excuse and solace for her own defects ;
 How far those erring notions were reformed ;
 And whether aught, of tendency as good
 And pure, from further intercourse ensued ;
 This—if delightful hopes, as heretofore,
 Inspire the serious song, and gentle Hearts
 Cherish, and lofty Minds approve the past—
 My future labours may not leave untold.



NOTES.

Page 16.

'And, hovering, round it often did a vulture fly.'

in a short MS. poem read to me when an undergraduate, by my schoolfellow and friend, Charles Farish, since deceased. The verses were by a brother of man of promising genius, who died young.

Page 24.

'The Borderers.'

Dramatic Piece, as noticed in its title-page, was read in 1793-4. It lay nearly from that time till the last two or three months unregarded among papers, without being mentioned even to my most intimate friends. Having, however, impressions upon me which made me unwilling to destroy the MS., I aimed to undertake the responsibility of publishing my own life, rather than impose upon my sons the task of deciding its fate. Accordingly it was revised with some care; but, as it was at first, and is now published, without any view to its use upon the stage, not the slightest alteration was made in the conduct of the story, or the conduct of the characters, above all, in respect to the leading Persons of the Drama, I felt no inducement to any change. The study of human nature suggests awful truth, that, as in the trials to which life is a sin and crime are apt to start from their opposite qualities, so are there no limits to the ing of the heart, and the perversion of the understanding to which they may carry their slaves. During my residence in France, while the Revolution was advancing to its extreme of wickedness, I had it opportunities of being an eye-witness of this, and it was while that knowledge was fresh upon my mind, that the Tragedy of "The Borderers" was read.

Page 44.

'The Norman boy.'

Among ancient Trees there are few, I believe, at least none, so worthy of attention as an Oak which may be seen in the 'Pays de Caux,' about a league from the close to the church, and in the burial-ground of the village.

The height of this Tree does not answer to its girth; thick, from the roots to the summit, forms a column; and the inside of this cone is hollow throughout the whole of its height.

It is the Oak of Allonville, in its state of nature, and of Man, however, has endeavoured to impress a character still more interesting, by adding a new feeling to the respect which its age naturally excites.

The lower part of its hollow trunk has been transformed into a Chapel of six or seven feet in diameter,

carefully wainscotted and paved, and an open iron gate guards the humble Sanctuary.

Leading to it there is a staircase, which twists round the body of the Tree. At certain seasons of the year divine service is performed in this Chapel.

The summit has been broken off many years, but there is a surface at the top of the trunk, of the diameter of a very large tree, and from it rises a pointed roof, covered with slates, in the form of a steeple, which is surmounted with an Iron Cross, that rises in a picturesque manner from the middle of the leaves, like an ancient Hermitage above the surrounding Wood.

Over the entrance to the Chapel an inscription appears, which informs us it was erected by the Abbé du Détroit, Curate of Allonville in the year 1696; and over a door is another, dedicating it 'To Our Lady of Peace.'

Vide 14 No. Saturday Magazine.

Page 117.

'To the Daisy.'

This Poem, and two others to the same Flower, were written in the year 1802; which is mentioned, because in some of the ideas, though not in the manner in which those ideas are connected, and likewise even in some of the expressions, there is a resemblance to passages in a Poem (lately published) of Mr. Montgomery's, entitled, a Field Flower. This being said, Mr. Montgomery will not think any apology due to him; I cannot, however, help addressing him in the words of the Father of English Poets.

'Though it happen me to reborn—

'That ye han in your freshe songs sated,

'Forberith me, and beth not ill apaled,

'Sith that ye se I doe it in the honour

'Of Love, and ake in service of the Flour.'

1587.

Page 126.

'The Seven Sisters.'

The Story of this Poem is from the German of PANZARICA BRUN.

Page 131.

'The Waggoner.'

Several years after the event that forms the subject of the Poem, in company with my friend, the late Mr. Coleridge, I happened to fall in with the person to whom the name of Benjamin is given. Upon our expressing regret that we had not, for a long time, seen upon the road either him or his waggon, he said:—"They could not do without me; and as to the man who was put in my place, no good could come out of him; he was a man of no ideas."

The fact of my discarded hero's getting the horses out of a great difficulty with a word, as related in the poem, was told me by an eye-witness.

Page 181.

'The buzzing Night-hawk, round and round, is whirling,—'

When the Poem was first written the note of the bird was thus described:—

'The Night-hawk is singing his frog-like tune,
Twirling his watchman's rattle about—'

but from unwillingness to startle the reader at the outset by so bold a mode of expression, the passage was altered as it now stands.

Page 182.

After the line, 'Can any mortal dog come to her,' followed in the MS. an incident which has been kept back. Part of the suppressed verses shall here be given as a gratification of private feeling, which the well-disposed reader will find no difficulty in excusing. They are now printed for the first time.

'Can any mortal dog come to her ?
It can :

But Benjamin, in his vexation,
Possesses inward consolation,
He knows his ground, and hopes to find
A spot with all things to his mind,
An upright mural block of stone,
Moist with pure water trickling down.
A slender spring, but kind to man
It is, a true Samaritan.
Close to the highway, pouring out
Its offering from a chinck or spout:
Whence all, bowe'er athirst, or drooping
With toil, may drink, and without stooping.

Cries Benjamin, "Where is it, where ?
Voice it hath none, but must be near,"
—A star, declining towards the west,
Upon the watery surface threw
Its image tremulously impress,
That just marked out the object and withdrew:
Night welcome service!

ROCK OF NAMES!

Light is the strain, but not unjust
To Thee, and thy memorial trust
That once seemed only to express
Love that was love in idleness;
Tokens as year hath followed year
How changed, alas, in character!
For they were graven on thy smooth breast
Thy hands of those my soul loved best;
Maid women, men as true and brave
As ever went to a hopeful grave
Thy hands and mine, when side by side
With kindred zeal and mutual pride,
We worked until the Initiate took
Shapes that defied a scornful look.—
Long as for us a genial feeling
Survives, or one in need of healing,
The power, dear Rock, around thee cast,
Thy monumental power, shall last
For me and mine! O thought of pain,
That would impair it or profane!
Take all in kindness then, as said
With a staid heart but playful head;
And fall not Thon, loved Rock! to keep
Thy charge when we are laid asleep.

Page 183.

'Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle.'

Henry Lord Clifford, &c. &c., who is the subject of this Poem, was the son of John Lord Clifford, who was slain at Towton Field, which John Lord Clifford, as is known

to the reader of English History, was the young Earl of Rutland, son of the Duke of Clarence, who had fallen in the battle, 'in part of revenge' (Authors of the History of Cumberland say land); 'for the Earl's Father had slain him' (which worthily blemished the author (saith who, as he adds, 'dare promise any thing' himself in the heat of martial fury? chiefly, resolved not to leave any branch of the Yorking, for so one maketh this Lord to speak doubt, I would observe by the bye, was evidently in the vindictive spirit of the times, altogether so bad as represented; 'for this child, as some writers would have him, but arms, being sixteen or seventeen years of age, descended from this, (say the Memoirs of the Pembroke, who was laudably anxious to go far as could be, this stigma from the illustrious which she was born,) that he was the next of Edward the Fourth, which his mother had Duke of York, and that King was then eight age; and for the small distance between see Austin Vincent, in his Book of Nobility, he writes of them all. It may further be of Lord Clifford, who was then himself only years of age, had been a leading man and two or three years together in the army before this time; and, therefore, would be think that the Earl of Rutland might be sent from his youth.—But, independent of this cruel and savage one, the Family of Clifford enough to draw upon them the vehement House of York' so that after the Battle of was no hope for them but in flight and Henry, the subject of the Poem, was dependent estate and honours during the space of years, all which time he lived as a shepherd, shire, or in Cumberland, where the estate of in-law (Sir Lancelot Threlkeld) lay. He his estate and honours in the first year of Seventh. It is recorded that, 'when called, ment, he behaved nobly and wisely, but on sudden to London or the Court: and failed to live in the country where he repaired his Castles, which had gone to decay and troubles.' Thus far is chiefly collected from and Burn; and I can add, from my own that there is a tradition current in the village and its neighbourhood, his principal in the course of his shepherd life, he had an astronomical knowledge. I cannot conclude without adding a word upon the subject of ruins and noble feudal Edifices, spoken of the ruins of some of which are, at this day, ornament to that interesting country. They always been distinguished for an honour these Castles, and we have seen that, after York and Lancaster, they were rebuilt in of Charles the First they were again laid again restored almost to their former in the celebrated Lady Anne Clifford, Countess &c. &c. Not more than twenty-five years done, when the estates of Clifford had passed Family of Tufon, three of these Castles, namely Brougham, and Pendragon, were demolished timber and other materials sold by the Thanet. We will hope that, when this of the Earl had not consulted the text of Isaac 12th verse, to which the inscription placed of Pendragon Castle, by the Countess of believe his Grandmother), at the time the structure, refers the reader:—'And they shall build the old waste places: then shall the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt

rer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in.' The of Thanet, the present possessor of the Estates, a due respect for the memory of his ancestors, and per sense of the value and beauty of these remains tiquity, has (I am told) given orders that they shall eserved from all depredations.

Page 158.

'Earth helped him with the cry of blood.'

s line is from "The Battle of Bosworth Field," by John Beaumont (brother to the Dramatist), whose s are written with much spirit, elegance, and har-; and have deservedly been reprinted lately in ners' Collection of English Poets.

Page 159.

*'And both the undying Fish that swim
Through Bowscale-Tarn,' &c.*

s imagined by the people of the country that there wo immortal Fish, inhabitants of this Tarn, which i the mountains not far from Threlkeld.—Blanca-, mentioned before, is the old and proper name of ountain vulgarly called Saddleback.

Page 159.

*'Armour rusting in his Halls
On the blood of Clifford calls.'*

s martial character of the Cliffords is well known e readers of English history; but it may not be im- r here to say, by way of comment on these lines what follows, that besides several others who pe- i in the same manner, the four immediate Progeni- of the Person in whose hearing this is supposed to oken, all died in the Field.

Page 165.

'Dion.'

s poem began with the following stanza, which has displaced on account of its detaining the reader too from the subject, and as rather precluding, than ring for, the due effect of the allusion to the genius ato :—

air is the Swan, whose majesty, prevailing
er breezeless water, on Locarno's lake,
ears him on while proudly sailing
le leaves behind a moon-illuminated wake :
ehold ! the mantling spirit of reserve
ashions his neck into a goodly curve ;
n arch thrown back between luxuriant wings
f whitest garniture, like fir-tree boughs
o which, on some unruffled morning, clings
flaky weight of winter's purest snows !
-Behold !—as with a gushing impulse heaves
hat downy prow, and softly cleaves
he mirror of the crystal flood,
anish inverted hill, and shadowy wood,
nd pendent rocks, where'er, in gliding state,
inds the mute Creature without visible Mate
r Rival, save the Queen of night
howering down a silver light,
heaven, upon her chosen Favourite !

Page 168.

'Living hill'

*'awhile the living hill
aved with convulsive throes, and all was still.'*

DR. DARWIN.

Page 178.

'The Wishing-gate.'

'In the Vale of Grasmere, by the side of the old high- way leading to Ambleside, is a gate which, time out of mind, has been called the Wishing-gate.'

Having been told, upon what I thought good authority, that this gate had been destroyed, and the opening, where it hung, walled up, I gave vent immediately to my feel- ings in these stanzas. But going to the place some time after, I found, with much delight, my old favourite unmolested.

Page 197.

'Something less than joy, but more than dull content.'

COUNTESS OF WINCHILSEA.

Page 211.

'Wild Redbreast,' &c.

This Sonnet, as Poetry, explains itself, yet the scene of the incident having been a wild wood, it may be doubted, as a point of natural history, whether the bird was aware that his attentions were bestowed upon a human, or even a living, creature. But a Redbreast will perch upon the foot of a gardener at work, and alight on the handle of the spade when his hand is half upon it—this I have seen. And under my own roof I have witnessed affecting instances of the creature's friendly visits to the chambers of sick persons, as de- scribed in the verses to the Redbreast, page 105. One of these welcome intruders used frequently to roost upon a nail in the wall, from which a picture had hung, and was ready, as morning came, to pipe his song in the hearing of the Invalid, who had been long confined to her room. These attachments to a particular person, when marked and continued, used to be reckoned ominous; but the superstition is passing away.

Page 218.

The following is extracted from the journal of my fellow-traveller, to which, as persons acquainted with my poems will know I have been obliged on other occa- sions :—

'Dumfries, August, 1803.

'On our way to the church-yard where Burns is buried, we were accompanied by a bookseller, who showed us the outside of Burns's house, where he had lived the last three years of his life, and where he died. It has a mean appearance, and is in a bye situation; the front whitewashed; dirty about the doors, as most Scotch houses are; flowering plants in the window. Went to visit his grave; he lies in a corner of the churchyard, and his second son, Francis Wallace, beside him. There is no stone to mark the spot; but a hundred guineas have been collected to be expended upon some sort of mo- nument. 'There,' said the bookseller, pointing to a pompous monument, 'lies Mr. — (I have forgotten the name)—a remarkably clever man; he was an attorney, and scarcely ever lost a cause he undertook. Burns made many a lampoon upon him, and there they rest as you see.' We looked at Burns's grave with melancholy and painful reflections, repeating to each other his own poet's epitaph :—

'Is there a man, &c.

'The churchyard is full of grave-stones and expensive monuments, in all sorts of fantastic shapes obelisk- wise, pillar-wise, &c. When our guide had left us we turned again to Burns's grave, and afterwards went to his house, wishing to inquire after Mrs. Burns, who was gone to spend some time by the sea-shore with her chil- dren. We spoke to the maid-servant at the door, who invited us forward, and we sat down in the parlour.

The walls were coloured with a blue wash; on one side of the fire was a mahogany desk; opposite the window a clock, which Burns mentions, in one of his letters, having received as a present. The house was cleanly and neat in the inside, the stairs of stone scoured white, the kitchen on the right side of the passage, the parlour on the left. In the room above the parlour the poet died, and his son, very lately, in the same room. The servant told us she had lived four years with Mrs. Burns, who was now in great sorrow for the death of Wallace. She said that Mrs. B.'s youngest son was now at Christ's Hospital. We were glad to leave Dumfries, where we could think of little but poor Burns, and his moving about on that unpoetic ground. In our road to Brownhill, the next stage, we passed Ellisland, at a little distance on our right—his farm-house. Our pleasure in looking round would have been still greater, if the road had led us nearer the spot.

'I cannot take leave of this country which we passed through to-day, without mentioning that we saw the Cumberland mountains within half-a-mile of Ellisland, Burns's house, the last view we had of them. Drayton has prettily described the connexion which this neighbourhood has with ours, when he makes Skiddaw say,—

'Scruffel, from the sky

That Annauldale doth crown, with a most amorous eye
Salutes me every day, or at my pride looks grim,
Of threatening me with clouds, as I oft threaten him.'

'These lines came to my brother's memory, as well as the Cumberland saying,—

'If Skiddaw hath a cap
Scruffel wots well of that.'

'We talked of Burns, and of the prospect he must have had, perhaps from his own door, of Skiddaw and his companions; indulging ourselves in the fancy that we might have been personally known to each other, and he have looked upon those objects with more pleasure for our sakes.'

Page 236.

'Jones' as from Calais southward.'

(See Dedication to Descriptive Sketches.)

This excellent Person, one of my earliest and dearest friends, died in the year 1835. We were under-graduates together of the same year, at the same college, and companions in many a delightful ramble through his own romantic Country of North Wales. Much of the latter part of his life he passed in comparative solitude; when I know was often cheered by remembrance of our youthful adventures, and of the beautiful regions which, at home and abroad, we had visited together. Our long friendship was never subject to a moment's interruption, and we revisited these volumes for the last time, I have been so often reminded of my loss, with a not unpleasant sadness, that I trust the Reader will excuse this passing mention of a Man who well deserves from me something more than so brief a notice. Let me only add that during the middle part of his life he resided many years (as Incumbent of the Living) at a Rectory in Oxfordshire, which is the subject of the 7th of the "Miscellaneous Sonnets," Part 3.

Page 237. Sonnet vii.

In this and a succeeding Sonnet on the same subject, let me be understood as a Poet availing himself of the situation which the King of Sweden occupied, and of the principles avowed in his MANIFESTO; as laying hold of these advantages for the purpose of embodying moral truths. This remark might, perhaps, as well have been suppressed, for to those who may be in sympathy with

the course of these Poems, it will be superfluous will, I fear, be thrown away upon that other class, the besotted admiration of the intemperate despot but placed in contrast with him, in the most melancholical degree of degradation in British feeling and in which the times have furnished.

Page 240. Sonnet xxvii.

'Danger which they fear, and honour which they envy not.'

Words in Lord Brooke's Life of Sir F. Sidney.

Page 241.

'Zaragoza.'

In this Sonnet I am under some obligations to an Italian author, to which I cannot refer.

Page 248.

The event is thus recorded in the journals of the — 'When the Austrians took Hookhelm, in one of the engagements they got to the brow of the hill, where they had their first view of the Rhine. They had halted—not a gun was fired—not a voice heard—stood gazing on the river with those feelings which events of the last fifteen years at once called up. F. Schwartzberg rode up to know the cause of this stop; they then gave three cheers, rushed on their enemy, and drove them into the water.'

Page 252.

'Thanksgiving Ode.'

Wholly unworthy of touching upon the subject here treated would that Poet be, before his eyes the present distresses under which this happy labourer could interpose a veil sufficiently thick to or even to obscure, the splendour of this great triumph. If I have given way to exultation, unheeded by these distresses, it might be sufficient to protect from a charge of insensibility, should I state my belief that the sufferings will be transitory. The wisdom of a very large majority of the British is proved that generosity which poured out the treasure this country for the deliverance of Europe and the same national wisdom, presiding in time of peace an energy not inferior to that which has been displayed in war, they confide, who encourage a firm hope the cup of our wealth will be gradually replenished. I will, doubtless, be not so ready to indulge in re and repairs and to feed a morbid satisfaction gratifying these burthens in imagination in the idea any so confidently prophesied, as it has taken the shape which their sagacity allotted to it, as painful as possible under another. The body of the nation will not quarrel with the cause it might have been purchased at a less price, acknowledging in these sufferings, which they have been in a great degree unavoidable, a reward of their noble efforts, they will vigorously apply themselves to remedy the evil.

Nor is it at the expense of rational patriotism, or disregard of sound philosophy, that I have given my feelings tending to encourage a martial spirit in bosoms of my countrymen, at a time when there general outcry against the prevalence of these dispositions. The British Army, both by its skill and valor the field, and by the discipline which rendered it to inhabitants of the several countries where its operations were carried on, a protection from the violence of its own troops, has performed services that will not all the language of gratitude and admiration to be expressed or restrained (whatever be the temper of it

public mind) through a scrupulous dread lest the tribute due to the past should prove an injurious incentive for the future. Every man deserving the name of Briton adds his voice to the chorus which extols the exploits of his countrymen, with a consciousness, at times overpowering the effort, that they transcend all praise.—But this particular sentiment, thus irresistibly excited, is not sufficient. The nation would err grievously, if she suffered the abuse which other states have made of military power to prevent her from perceiving that no people ever was or can be, independent, free, or secure, much less great, in any sane application of the word, without a cultivation of military virtues. Nor let it be overlooked, that the benefits derivable from these sources are placed within the reach of Great Britain, under conditions peculiarly favourable. The same insular position which, by rendering territorial incorporation impossible, utterly precludes the desire of conquest under the most seductive shape it can assume, enables her to rely, for her defence against foreign foes, chiefly upon a species of armed force from which her own liberties have nothing to fear. Such are the privileges of her situation; and, by permitting, they invite her to give way to the courageous instincts of human nature, and to strengthen and refine them by culture.

But some have more than insinuated that a design exists to subvert the civil character of the English people by unconstitutional applications and unnecessary increase of military power. The advisers and abettors of such a design, were it possible that it should exist, would be guilty of the most heinous crime, which, upon this planet, can be committed. Trusting that this apprehension arises from the delusive influences of an honourable jealousy, let me hope that the martial qualities which I venerate will be fostered by adhering to those good old usages which experience has sanctioned; and by availing ourselves of new means of indisputable promise: particularly by applying, in its utmost possible extent, that system of tuition whose master-spring is a habit of gradually enlightened subordination;—by imparting knowledge, civil, moral, and religious, in such measure that the mind, among all classes of the community, may love, admire, and be prepared and accomplished to defend, that country under whose protection its faculties have been unfolded, and its riches acquired;—by just dealing towards all orders of the state, so that, no members of it being trampled upon, courage may everywhere continue to rest immoveably upon its ancient English foundation, personal self-respect;—by adequate rewards, and permanent honours, conferred upon the deserving;—by encouraging athletic exercises and manly sports among the peasantry of the country;—and by especial care to provide and support institutions, in which, during a time of peace, a reasonable proportion of the youth of the country may be instructed in military science.

I have only to add, that I should feel little satisfaction in giving to the world these limited attempts to celebrate the virtues of my country, if I did not encourage a hope that a subject, which it has fallen within my province to treat only in the mass, will by other poets be illustrated in that detail which its importance calls for, and which will allow opportunities to give the merited applause to *persons* as well as to *things*.

The ode was published along with other pieces, now interspersed through this volume.

Page 253.

'Discipline the rule whereof is passion.'

Lord Brooke.

Page 255. Sonnet 1.

If in this Sonnet I should seem to have borne a little too hard upon the personal appearance of the worthy

Poissards of Calais, let me take shelter under the authority of my lamented friend, the late Sir George Beaumont. He, a most accurate observer, used to say of them, that their features and countenances seemed to have conformed to those of the creatures they dealt in; at all events the resemblance was striking.

Page 255.

'Bruges.'

This is not the first poetical tribute which in our times has been paid to this beautiful city. Mr. Southey, in the "Poet's Pilgrimage" speaks of it in lines which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of connecting with my own.

'Time hath not wronged her, nor hath ruin sought

Rudely her splendid structures to destroy,

Save in those recent days, with evil fraught,

When mutability, in drunken joy

Triumphant, and from all restraint released,

Let loose her fierce and many-headed beast.

But for the scars in that unhappy rage

Inflicted, firm she stands and undecayed;

Like our first Sires, a beautiful old age

Is hers in venerable years arrayed;

And yet, to her, benignant stars may bring,

What fate denies to man,—a second spring.

When I may read of tilts in days of old,

And tourneys graced by Chieftains of renown,

Fair dames, grave citizens, and warriors bold,

If fancy would portray some stately town,

Which for such pomp fit theatre should be,

Fair Bruges, I shall then remember thee.'

In this city are many vestiges of the splendour of the Burgundian Dukedom, and the long black mantle universally worn by the females is probably a remnant of the old Spanish connection, which, if I do not much deceive myself, is traceable in the grave deportment of its inhabitants. Bruges is comparatively little disturbed by that curious contest, or rather conflict, of Flemish with French propensities in matters of taste, so conspicuous through other parts of Flanders. The hotel to which we drove at Ghent furnished an odd instance. In the passages were paintings and statues, after the antique, of Hebe and Apollo; and in the garden, a little pond, about a yard and a half in diameter, with a weeping willow bending over it, and under the shade of that tree, in the centre of the pond a wooden painted statue of a Dutch or Flemish boor, looking ineffably tender upon his mistress, and embracing her. A living duck, tethered at the feet of the sculptured lovers, alternately tormented a miserable eel and itself with endeavours to escape from its bonds and prison. Had we chanced to espy the hostess of the hotel in this quaint rural retreat, the exhibition would have been complete. She was a true Flemish figure, in the dress of the days of Holbein; her symbol of office, a weighty bunch of keys, pendent from her portly waist. In Brussels, the modern taste in costume, architecture, &c., has got the mastery; in Ghent there is a struggle: but in Bruges old images are still paramount, and an air of monastic life among the quiet goings-on of a thinly-peopled city is inexpressibly soothing; a pensive grace seems to be cast over all, even the very children.—*Extract from Journal.*

Page 256.

'Where unremitting frosts the rocky Crescent bleach.'

'Let a wall of rocks be imagined from three to six hundred feet in height, and rising between France and Spain, so as physically to separate the two kingdoms—let us fancy this wall curved like a crescent, with its convexity towards France. Lastly, let us suppose, that

in the very middle of the wall, a breach of 800 feet wide has been beaten down by the famous Roland, and we may have a good idea of what the mountaineers call the 'BARRON DE ROLAND.'—*Raymond's Pyrenees.*

Page 257.

'*Miserere Domine.*'

See the beautiful Song in Mr Coleridge's Tragedy, "THE REVEREND." Why is the harp of Quantock silent?

Page 257.

'*Not, like his great Compeers, indignantly
Doth Danube spring to life!*'

Before this quarter of the Black Forest was inhabited, the source of the Danube might have suggested some of those sublime images which Armstrong has so finely described; at present, the contrast is most striking. The Spring appears in a capacious stone Basin in front of a Ducal palace, with a pleasure-ground opposite; then, passing under the pavement, takes the form of a little, clear, bright, black, vigorous rill, barely wide enough to tempt the agility of a child five years old to leap over it,—and entering the garden, it joins, after a course of a few hundred yards, a stream much more considerable than itself. The *sophistication* of the spring at *Donau-Engingen* must have procured for it the honour of being named the Source of the Danube.

Page 257.

"The Staubbach" is a narrow Stream, which, after a long course on the heights, comes to the sharp edge of a somewhat overhanging precipice, overleaps it with a bound, and, after a fall of 933 feet, forms again a rivulet. The vocal powers of these musical Beggars may seem to be exaggerated; but this wild and savage air was utterly unlike any sounds I had ever heard; the notes reached me from a distance, and on what occasion they were sung I could not guess, only they seemed to belong, in some way or other, to the Waterfall, and reminded me of religious services chanted to Streams and Fountains in Pagan times. Mr Southey has thus accurately characterised the peculiarity of this music: "While we were at the Waterfall, some half-score peasants, chiefly women and girls, assembled just out of reach of the Spring and set up a wail, the wildest chorus that ever was heard by human ears, a song not of articulate sounds, but in which the voice was used as a mere instrument of music, more flexible than any which art could produce, sweet, powerful, and thrilling beyond description." See Notes to "A Tale of Paraguay."

Page 259.

'*Engelberg.*'

The Convent whose site was pointed out, according to tradition, in this manner is seated at its base. The architecture of the building is unimpressive, but the situation is worthy of the honour which the imagination of the mountaineers has conferred upon it.

Page 262.

'*Though searching damps and many an envious flaw
Have marred this Work.*'

This picture of the Last Supper has not only been grievously injured by time, but the greatest part of it, if not the whole, is said to have been retouched or painted over again. These touches may be left to connoisseurs, — I speak of it as I felt. The copy exhibited in London some years ago, and the engraving by Merghen, are both admirable, but in the original is a power which neither of those works has attained, or even approached.

Page 263.

'*Of figures human and divine.*'

The Statues ranged round the spire and all of the Cathedral of Milan, have been found by persons whose exclusive taste is unfortunate for themselves. It is true that the same expense judiciously directed to purposes more secular, might have much heightened the grandeur of the building; for, seen from the ground, they appear diminutive. But the *comp-d'oeil*, from the point of view, which is half way up the spire, was unprejudiced person with admiration; and selection and arrangement of the Figures is fitted to support the religion of the country in nations and feelings of the spectator. It was a pleasure that I saw, during the two ascents made, several children, of different ages, wriggle down the slender spire, and pausing to kiss them, with feelings much more animated than been derived from these or the finest works placed within easy reach.—Remember also have the Alps on one side, and on the other sides, with the plain of Lombardy between!

Page 268.

'*Still, with those white-robed Shapes—a living
The glacial pillars join in solemn guise!*'

This Procession is a part of the sacrament performed once a month. In the valley of *Engadina* had the good fortune to be present at the *Feast of the Virgin*—but the Procession on that day consisting of upwards of 1000 persons, among all the branches of the sequestered valley, less striking (notwithstanding the sublimity of the surrounding scenery): it wanted both the simplicity and the accompaniment of the *Glocken* whose sisterly resemblance to the *moving* *Figures* a most beautiful and solemn peculiarity.

Page 268. Sonnet XXXV.

Near the town of Boulogne, and overhanging are the remains of a tower which bears the Caligula, who here terminated his western expedition, which these sea shells were the boasted spoil, no great distance from these ruins, the mapping out upon a mound of earth, harangued the English, "reminding them of the exploits of Caligula pointing towards the white cliffs, upon which the *Arms were to float*. He recommended also a son to be raised among the soldiery to erect on the summit of the foundation of the "Legion of a Column" which was not completed at the time there.

Page 269.

'*We mark majestic herds of cattle free
To roam at will.*'

This is a most grateful sight for an Englishman turning to his native land. Every where one sees the cultivated grounds abroad the animated and busy accompaniment of animals ranging and their own food at will.

Page 268.

'*Far as St. Maurice, from your eastern Forts*

LES FOURCHES, the point at which the two of mountains part, that inclose the Valais, which dates at ST. MAURICE.

Page 269.

*'ye that occupy
our Council-seats beneath the open sky,
a Sarnen's Mount.'*

te of the two capitals of the Canton of Under-
; spot here alluded to is close to the town,
i the Landenberg, from the tyrant of that
e chateau formerly stood there. On the 1st
1308, the great day which the confederated
chosen for the deliverance of their country,
es of the Governors were taken by force or
and the Tyrants themselves conducted, with
res, to the frontiers, after having witnessed
tion of their strong-holds. From that time
berg has been the place where the Legislators
ion of the Canton assemble. The site, which
ribed by Ebel, is one of the most beautiful in

Page 269.

calls me to pass her honoured Bridge—'

ges of Lucerne are roofed, and open at the
at the passenger has, at the same time, the
ade, and a view of the magnificent country.
as are attached to the rafters; those from
istory, on the Cathedral-bridge, amount, ac-
cording to notes, to 240. Subjects from the Old Tes-
e the passenger as he goes towards the
and those from the New as he returns. The
these bridges, as well as those in most other
sterland, are not to be spoken of as works of
ey are instruments admirably answering the
which they were designed.

Page 271.

*'Although 'tis fair,
'Twill be another Yarrow.'*

vide were quoted to me from "Yarrow Un-
Sir Walter Scott when I visited him at Abbots-
or two before his departure for Italy; and
condition in which he was when he looked
from the Janicular Mount, was reported to
ady who had the honour of conducting him

Page 272.

'His sepulchral verse.'

English reader should be desirous of knowing
m justified in thus describing the epitaphs of
he will find translated specimens of them in
e, under the head of "Epitaphs and Elegiac

Page 274.

'Aqua pendenti.'

be ungenerous not to advert to the religious
that, since the composition of these verses in
ade itself felt, more or less strongly, through-
English Church,—a movement that takes, for
inciple, a devout deference to the voice of
antiquity. It is not my office to pass judgment
is of theological detail; but my own repug-
nant spirit and system of Romanism has been
ly and, I trust, feelingly expressed, that I
am suspected of a leaning that way, if I do not
grave charge, thrown out, perhaps in the heat
ray, against the learned and pious men to
ure I allude. I speak apart from controversy,
strong faith in the moral temper which would
present by doing reverence to the past, I
w cheerful auguries for the English Church
movement, as likely to restore among us a

tone of piety more earnest and real, than that produced
by the mere formalities of the understanding, refusing,
in a degree, which I cannot but lament, that its own
temper and judgment shall be controlled by those of
antiquity.

Page 274.

Within a couple of hours of my arrival at Roma, I saw
from Monte Fincio, the Pine tree as described in the
sonnet; and, while expressing admiration at the beauty
of its appearance, I was told by an acquaintance of my
fellow-traveller, who happened to join us at the moment,
that a price had been paid for it by the late Sir G. Beau-
mont, upon condition that the proprietor should not act
upon his known intention of cutting it down.

Page 277.

'Camaldoli.'

This famous sanctuary was the original establishment
of Saint Romualdo, (or Runwald, as our ancestors
saxonised the name) in the 11th century, the ground
(campo) being given by a Count Malde. The Camaldol-
ensis, however, have spread wide as a branch of Bene-
dictines, and may therefore be classed among the *granda-*
ves of the monastic orders. The society comprehends
two orders, monks and hermits; symbolised by their
arms, two doves drinking out of the same cup. The
monastery in which the monks here reside, is beautifully
situated, but a large unattractive edifice, not unlike a
factory. The hermitage is placed in a loftier and wilder
region of the forest. It comprehends between 20 and 30
distinct residences, each including for its single hermit
an inclosed piece of ground and three very small apart-
ments. There are days of indulgence when the hermit
may quit his cell, and when old age arrives, he descends
from the mountain and takes his abode among the
monks.

My companion had in the year 1831, fallen in with the
monk, the subject of these two sonnets, who showed him
his abode among the hermits. It is from him that I re-
ceived the following particulars. He was then about 40
years of age, but his appearance was that of an older
man. He had been a painter by profession, but on
taking orders changed his name from Santi to Raffaello,
perhaps with an unconscious reference as well to the
great Sanzio d'Urbino as to the archangel. He assured
my friend that he had been 13 years in the hermitage and
had never known melancholy or ennui. In the little re-
cess for study and prayer, there was a small collection of
books. "I read only," said he, "books of asceticism and
mystical theology." On being asked the names of the
most famous mystics, he enumerated *Scaramella*, *San*
Giovanni della Croce, *St. Dionysius the Areopagite* (sup-
posing the work which bears his name to be really his),
and with peculiar emphasis *Ricardo di San Vittori*. The
works of *Saint Theresa* are also in high repute among
ascetics. These names may interest some of my readers.

We heard that Raffaello was then living in the con-
vent; my friend sought in vain to renew his acquaint-
ance with him. It was probably a day of seclusion.
The reader will perceive that these sonnets were sup-
posed to be written when he was a young man.

Page 277.

'What aim had they the pale of Monks?'

In justice to the Benedictines of Camaldoli, by whom
strangers are so hospitably entertained, I feel obliged to
notice, that I saw among them no other figures at all re-
sembling, in size and complexion, the two Monks described
in this Sonnet. What was their office, or the motive
which brought them to this place of mortification, which
they could not have approached without being carried in

this or some other way, a feeling of delicacy prevented me from inquiring. An account has before been given of the hermitage they were about to enter. It was visited by us towards the end of the month of May, yet snow was lying thick under the pine-trees, within a few yards of the gate.

Page 277.

'At Vallombrosa.'

The name of Milton is pleasingly connected with Vallombrosa in many ways. The pride with which the Monk, without any previous question from me, pointed out his residence, I shall not readily forget. It may be proper here to defend the Poet from a charge which has been brought against him, in respect to the passage in "Paradise Lost," where this place is mentioned. It is said, that he has erred in speaking of the trees there being deciduous, whereas they are, in fact, pines. The fault-finders are themselves mistaken; the natural woods of the region of Vallombrosa are deciduous, and spread to a great extent; those near the convent are, indeed, mostly pines, but they are avenues of trees planted within a few steps of each other, and thus composing large tracts of wood, plots of which are periodically cut down. The appearance of these narrow avenues, upon steep slopes open to the sky, on account of the height which the trees attain by being forced to grow upwards, is often very impressive. My guide, a boy of about fourteen years old, pointed this out to me in several places.

Page 280.

'More high the Dædalian force,
To hoof and finger mailed!'—

Hero and infra, see Foreyth.

Page 286.

'The River Duden.'

A Poet, whose works are not yet known as they deserve to be, thus enters upon his description of the "Ruins of Rome."

'The rising Sun
Flames on the ruins in the purer air
Towering aloft,'

and ends thus—

'The setting Sun displays
His visible great round, between yon towers,
As through two shady cliffs.'

Mr. Crowe, in his excellent loco-descriptive Poem, "Lewesdon Hill," is still more expeditious, finishing the whole on a May-morning, before breakfast.

'To-morrow for severer thought, but now
To breakfast, and keep festival to-day.'

No one believes, or is desired to believe, that those Poems were actually composed within such limits of time nor was there any reason why a prose statement should requint the Reader with the plain fact, to the disturbance of poetic credibility. But, in the present case, I am compelled to mention, that the above series of Sonnets was the growth of many years,—the one which stands the 14th was the first produced, and others were added upon occasional visits to the Stream, or as recollections of the scenes upon its banks awakened a wish to describe them. In this manner I had proceeded incessantly, without perceiving that I was trespassing upon ground pre-occupied, at least as far as intention went, by Mr. Coleridge; who, more than twenty years ago, used to speak of writing a rural Poem, to be entitled "The Brook," of which he has given a sketch in a recent publication. But a particular subject, cannot, I think,

much interfere with a general one; and I have further kept from encroaching upon any right I may still wish to exercise, by the restriction which frame of the Sonnet imposed upon me, narrowing avoidably the range of thought, and precluding, not without its advantages, many graces to which a movement of verse would naturally have led.

May I not venture, then, to hope, that, (instead of being a hindrance, by anticipation of any part of subject, these Sonnets may remind Mr. Coleridge of his own more comprehensive design, and induce him to set it to—There is a sympathy in streams,—'one calls another;' and I would gladly believe, that "Brook" will ere long, murmur in concert with "Dudden." But, asking pardon for this fancy, I am not scrupulous to say, that those verses must indeed be fated which can enter upon such pleasant walk nature, without receiving and giving inspiration. power of waters over the minds of Poets has I acknowledged from the earliest ages, through 'Plumina amem sylvasque inglorius' of Virgil, down the sublime apostrophe to the great rivers of the East by Armistrong, and the simple ejaculation of the (chosen, if I recollect right, by Mr. Coleridge, as a motto for his embryo "Brook,")

'The Muse use Poet ever fand her,
Till by himself he learned to wander,
Adown some trotting burn's meander,
And na' think lang.'

Page 286.

'There bloomed the strawberry of the wilderness,
The trembling eye-right showed her sighs and bliss.'

These two lines are in a great measure taken from "The Beauties of Spring, a Juvenile Poem," by the late Joseph Symson. He was a native of Cumberland, and was educated in the vale of Gramere, and at Kendal head school: his poems are little known, but they contain passages of splendid description, and the recitation of his "Vision of Alfred" is harmonious and animated. In describing the motions of the Sphæra, he constitutes the strange machinery of his Poem, he so the following illustrative simile—

—'Glancing from their plumes
A changeful light the azure vault illumines
Less varying hues beneath the Pole adorn
The streamy glories of the Boreal more
That wavering to and fro their radiance shed
On Bothnia's gulf with glassy ice o'erspread,
Where the lone native, as he homeward goes,
On polished sandals o'er the imprisoned tides,
And still the balance of his frame preceives,
Wheeled on alternate foot in lengthening curves,
Sees at a glance, above him and below
Two rival heavens with equal splendour glow
Sphered in the centre of the world he seems,
For all around with soft effulgence gleams,
Stars, moons, and meteors, ray opposed to ray,
And solemn midnight pours the blaze of day.'

He was a man of ardent feeling, and his faculties mind, particularly his memory, were extraordinary. Brief notices of his life ought to find a place in the History of Westmoreland.

Page 289. Sonnets XVII. & XVIII.

The Eagle requires a large domain for its support but several pairs, not many years ago, were constantly resident in this country, building their nests in the steep of Borrowdale, Wastdale, Ennerdale, and on the eastern side of Helvellyn. Often have I heard anglers speak of the grandeur of their appearance, as they hovered over Red Tarn, in one of the coves of this mountain. The

bird frequently returns, but is always destroyed. Not long since, one visited Rydal lake, and remained some hours near its banks: the consternation which it occasioned among the different species of fowl, particularly the herons, was expressed by loud screams. The horse also is naturally afraid of the eagle.—There were several Roman stations among these mountains; the most considerable seems to have been in a meadow at the head of Windermere, established, undoubtedly, as a check over the Passes of Kirkstone, Dunmail-raise, and of Hardknott and Wrynose. On the margin of Rydal lake, a coin of Trajan was discovered very lately.—The Roman Fort here alluded to, called by the country people "Hardknott Castle," is most impressively situated half-way down the hill on the right of the road that descends from Hardknott into Eskdale. It has escaped the notice of most antiquarians, and is but slightly mentioned by Lysons.—The DAVIDICAL CHURCH is about half a mile to the left of the road ascending Stone-side from the vale of Duddon: the country people call it "Sunken Church."

The reader who may have been interested in the foregoing Sonnets, (which together may be considered as a Poem,) will not be displeased to find in this place a prose account of the Duddon, extracted from Green's comprehensive *Guide to the Lakes*, lately published. "The road leading from Conistone to Broughton is over high ground, and commands a view of the River Duddon; which, at high water, is a grand sight, having the beautiful and fertile lands of Lancashire and Cumberland stretching each way from its margin. In this extensive view, the face of nature is displayed in a wonderful variety of hill and dale; wooded grounds and buildings; amongst the latter Broughton Tower, seated on the crown of a hill, rising elegantly from the valley, is an object of extraordinary interest. Fertility on each side is gradually diminished, and lost in the superior heights of Blackcomb, in Cumberland, and the high lands between Kirkby and Ulverston."

"The road from Broughton to Seathwaite is on the banks of the Duddon, and on its Lancashire side it is of various elevations. The river is an amusing companion, one while brawling and tumbling over rocky precipices, until the agitated water becomes again calm by arriving at a smoother and less precipitous bed, but its course is soon again ruffled, and the current thrown into every variety of foam which the rocky channel of a river can give to water."—*Vide Green's Guide to the Lakes*, vol. I. pp. 98—100.

After all, the traveller would be most gratified who should approach this beautiful Stream, neither at its source, as is done in the Sonnets, nor from its termination, but from Conistone over Walna Scar; first descending into a little circular valley, a collateral compartment of the long winding vale through which flows the Duddon. This recess, towards the close of September, when the after-grass of the meadows is still of a fresh green, with the leaves of many of the trees faded, but perhaps none fallen, is truly enchanting. At a point elevated enough to show the various objects in the valley, and not so high as to diminish their importance, the stranger will instinctively halt. On the foreground, a little below the most favourable station, a rude foot-bridge is thrown over the bed of the noisy brook foaming by the way-side. Russet and craggy hills, of bold and varied outline, surround the level valley, which is besprinkled with grey rocks plumed with birch trees. A few humesteads are interspersed, in some places peeping out from among the rocks like hermitages, whose sites have been chosen for the benefit of sunshine as well as shelter; in other instances, the dwelling-house, barn, and byre, compose together a cruciform structure, which, with its embowering trees, and the ivy clothing part of the walls and roof like a fleece, call to mind the remains of an ancient abbey. Time, in most cases, and nature every where, have given a sanctity to the humble works of

man, that are scattered over this peaceful retirement. Hence a harmony of tone and colour, a consummation and perfection of beauty, which would have been marred had aim or purpose interfered with the course of convenience, utility, or necessity. This unvisited region stands in no need of the veil of twilight to soften or disguise its features. As it glistens in the morning sunshine, it would fill the spectator's heart with gladness. Looking from our chosen station, he would feel an impatience to rove among its pathways, to be greeted by the milkmaid, to wander from house to house, exchanging 'good-morrows' as he passed the open doors, but, at evening, when the sun is set, and a pearly light gleams from the western quarter of the sky, with an answering light from the smooth surface of the meadows: when the trees are dusky, but each kind still distinguishable; when the cool air has condensed the blue smoke rising from the cottage chimneys, when the dark mossy stones seem to sleep in the bed of the foaming brook, then, he would be unwilling to move forward, not less from a reluctance to relinquish what he beholds, than from an apprehension of disturbing, by his approach, the quietness beneath him. Issuing from the plain of this valley, the brook descends in a rapid torrent passing by the church-yard of Seathwaite. The traveller is thus conducted at once into the midst of the wild and beautiful scenery which gave occasion to the Sonnets from the 14th to the 20th inclusive. From the point where the Seathwaite brook joins the Duddon, is a view upwards, into the pass through which the river makes its way into the plain of Donnersdale. The perpendicular rock on the right bears the ancient British name of *Tŷ Faw*; the one opposite is called *Walla-saaw Caeo*, a name that occurs in other places to designate rocks of the same character. The chaotic aspect of the scene is well marked by the expression of a stranger, who strolled out while dinner was preparing, and at his return, being asked by his host, "What way he had been wandering?" replied, "As far as it is finished."

The bed of the Duddon is here strewn with large fragments of rocks fallen from aloft; which, as Mr Green truly says, 'are happily adapted to the many-shaped waterfalls,' (or rather waterbreaks, for none of them are high,) 'displayed in the short space of half a mile.' That there is some hazard in frequenting these desolate places, I myself have had proof, for one night an immense mass of rock fell upon the very spot where, with a friend, I had lingered the day before. 'The concussion,' says Mr. Green, speaking of the event, (for he also, in the practice of his art, on that day sat exposed for a still longer time to the same peril,) 'was heard, not without alarm by the neighbouring shepherds.' But to return to Seathwaite Church-yard: it contains the following inscription—

'In memory of the Reverend Robert Walker, who died the 28th of June, 1807, in the 93d year of his age, and 47th of his curacy at Seathwaite.

'Also, of Anne his wife, who died the 28th of January, in the 93d year of her age.'

In the parish-register of Seathwaite Chapel, is this notice:

'Buried, June 28th, the Rev Robert Walker. He was curate of Seathwaite sixty-six years. He was a man singular for his temperance, industry, and integrity.'

This individual is the Pastor alluded to, in the eighteenth Sonnet, as a worthy compeer of the country parson of Chaucer, &c. In the seventh book of the *Excursion*, an abstract of his character is given, beginning—

'A Priest abides before whose life such doubts
Fall to the ground, '

and some account of his life, for it is worthy of being recorded, will not be out of place here.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. ROBERT WALKER.

In the year 1769, Robert Walker was born at Under-crag, in Seathwaite; he was the youngest of twelve children. His eldest brother, who inherited the small family estate, died at Under-crag, aged ninety-four, being twenty-four years older than the subject of this Memoir, who was born of the same mother. Robert was a sickly infant; and, through his boyhood and youth, continuing to be of delicate frame and tender health, it was deemed best, according to the country phrase, to *breed him a scholar*; for it was not likely that he would be able to earn a livelihood by bodily labour. At that period few of these dales were furnished with school-houses; the children being taught to read and write in the chapel; and in the same consecrated building, where he officiated for so many years both as preacher and schoolmaster, he himself received the rudiments of his education. In his youth he became schoolmaster at Loweswater; not being called upon, probably, in that situation to teach more than reading, writing, and arithmetic. But, by the assistance of a 'Gentleman' in the neighbourhood, he acquired, at leisure hours, a knowledge of the classics, and became qualified for taking holy orders. Upon his ordination, he had the offer of two curacies: the one, Torver, in the vale of Conistone,—the other, Seathwaite, in his native vale. The value of each was the same, viz., five pounds per annum: but the cure of Seathwaite having a cottage attached to it, as he wished to marry, he chose it in preference. The young person on whom his affections were fixed, though in the condition of a domestic servant, had given promise, by her serious and modest deportment, and by her virtuous dispositions, that she was worthy to become the helpmate of a man entering upon a plan of life such as he had marked out for himself. By her frugality she had stored up a small sum of money, with which they began housekeeping. In 1783 or 1784, he entered upon his curacy; and, nineteen years afterwards, his situation is thus described, in some letters to be found in the Annual Register for 1769, from which the following is extracted.—

'To Mr. ———.

'Sir,

'I was the other day upon a party of pleasure, about five or six miles from this place, where I met with a very striking object, and of a nature not very common. Going into a clergyman's house (of whom I had frequently heard), I found him sitting at the head of a long square table, such as is commonly used in this country by the lower class of people, dressed in a coarse blue frock, trimmed with black horn buttons, a checked shirt, a leathern strap about his neck for a stock, a coarse apron, and a pair of great wooden soled shoes plated with iron to preserve them (what we call clogs in these parts), with a child upon his knee, eating his breakfast, his wife, and the remainder of his children, were some of them employed in waiting upon each other, the rest in teasing and spinning wool, at which trade he is a great proficient, and moreover, when it is made ready for sale, will lay it, by sixteen or thirty-two pounds' weight, upon his back, and on foot, seven or eight miles, will carry it to the market, even in the depth of winter. I was not much surprised at all this, as you may possibly be, having heard a great deal of it related before. But I must confess myself astonished with the alacrity and the good humour that appeared both in the clergyman and his wife, and more so at the sense and ingenuity of the clergyman himself.'

Then follows a letter from another person, dated 1755, from which an extract shall be given.

'By his frugality and good management, he keeps the wolf from the door, as we say, and if he advances a little in the world, it is owing more to his own care, than

to anything else he has to rely upon. I don't find his inclination is running after further preferment. He is settled among the people, that are happy among themselves; and lives in the greatest unanimity and friendship with them; and, I believe, the minister and people are exceedingly satisfied with each other; and indeed how should they be dissatisfied when they have a person of so much worth and probity for their pastor? A man who, for his candour and meekness, his sober, chaste, and virtuous conversation, his soundness in principle and practice, is an ornament to his profession, and an honour to the country he is in; and bear with me if I say the plainness of his dress, the sanctity of his manners, the simplicity of his doctrine, and the vehemence of his expression, have a sort of resemblance to the pure practices of primitive Christianity.'

We will now give his own account of himself, to be found in the same place.

FROM THE REV. ROBERT WALKER.

'Sir,—Yours of the 20th instant was communicated to me by Mr. C——, and I should have returned an immediate answer, but the hand of Providence, thus laying heavy upon an amiable pledge of conjugal endowment, hath since taken from me a promising girl, whilst the disconsolate mother too pensively laments the loss of; though we have yet eight living, all beautiful, hopeful children, whose names and ages are as follow:—Zachariah, aged almost eighteen years; Elizabeth, sixteen years and ten months; Mary, fifteen; Moses, thirteen years and three months; Sarah, ten years and three months; Mabel, eight years and three months; William Tyson, three years and eight months; and Anne Esther, one year and three months; besides Anne, who died two years and six months ago, and was then aged between nine and ten; and Eleanor, who died the 23d inst., January, aged six years and ten months. Zachariah, the eldest child, is now learning the trade of tanner, and has two years and a half of his apprenticeship to serve. The annual income of my chapel is present, as near as I can compute it, may amount to about 17l., of which is paid in cash, viz., 3l. from the bounty of Queen Anne, and 5l. from W. P. Esq., of P——, out of the annual rents, he being lord of the manor, and 3l. from the several inhabitants of L——, settled upon the tenements as a rent-charge; the house and gardens I value at 4l. yearly, and not worth more; and I believe the surplus fees and voluntary contributions, one year with another, may be worth 3l.; but as the inhabitants are few in number, and the fees very low, this last-mentioned sum consists merely in free-will offerings.

'I am situated greatly to my satisfaction with regard to the conduct and behaviour of my auditory, who not only live in the happy ignorance of the follies and vices of the age, but in mutual peace and goodwill with one another, and are seemingly (I hope really too) sincere Christians, and sound members of the established church, not one dissenter of any denomination being amongst them all. I got to the value of 400 for my wife's fortune, but had no real estate of my own but the youngest son of twelve children, born of obscure parents; and, though my income has been but small, and my family large, yet, by a providential blessing upon my own diligent endeavours, the kindness of friends, and a cheap country to live in, we have always had the necessaries of life. By what I have written (which is a true and exact account, to the best of my knowledge) I hope you will not think your favour to me, out of the late worthy Dr. Stratford's effects, quite unbestowed, for which I must ever gratefully own myself,

'Sir,

'Your much obliged and most obedient humble servant.

'H. W., Curate of S——.

'To Mr. C., of Lancaster.'

About the time when this letter was written, the Bishop of Chester recommended the scheme of joining the curacy of Ulpha to the contiguous one of Seathwaite, and the nomination was offered to Mr. Walker; but an unexpected difficulty arising, Mr. W., in a letter to the Bishop, (a copy of which, in his own beautiful handwriting, now lies before me,) thus expresses himself. 'If he,' meaning the person in whom the difficulty originated, 'had suggested any such objection before, I should utterly have declined any attempt to the curacy of Ulpha: indeed, I was always apprehensive it might be disagreeable to my auditory at Seathwaite, as they have been always accustomed to double duty, and the inhabitants of Ulpha despair of being able to support a schoolmaster who is not curate there also; which suppressed all thoughts in me of serving them both.' And in a second letter to the Bishop he writes:—

'My Lord,—I have the favour of yours of the 1st instant, and am exceedingly obliged on account of the Ulpha affair: if that curacy should lapse into your Lordship's hands, I would beg leave rather to decline than embrace it; for the chapels of Seathwaite and Ulpha, annexed together, would be apt to cause a general discontent among the inhabitants of both places; by either thinking themselves slighted, being only served alternately, or neglected in the duty, or attributing it to consciousness in me; all which occasions of murmuring I would willingly avoid.' And in concluding his former letter, he expresses a similar sentiment upon the same occasion, 'daring, if it be possible, however, as much as in me lieth, to live peaceably with all men.'

The year following, the curacy of Seathwaite was again augmented; and, to effect this augmentation, fifty pounds had been advanced by himself, and, in 1760, lands were purchased with eight hundred pounds. Scanty as was his income, the frequent offer of much better benefices could not tempt Mr. W. to quit a situation where he had been so long happy, with a consciousness of being useful. Among his papers I find the following copy of a letter, dated 1775, twenty years after his refusal of the curacy of Ulpha, which will show what exertions had been made for one of his sons.

'MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

'Our remote situation here makes it difficult to get the necessary information for transacting business regularly; such is the reason of my giving your Grace the present trouble.

'The bearer (my son) is desirous of offering himself candidate for deacon's orders at your Grace's ensuing ordination, the first, on the 25th instant, so that his papers could not be transmitted in due time. As he is now fully at age, and I have afforded him education to the utmost of my ability, it would give me great satisfaction (if your Grace would take him, and find him qualified) to have him ordained. His constitution has been tender for some years: he entered the college of Dublin, but his health would not permit him to continue there, or I would have supported him much longer. He has been with me at home above a year, in which time he has gained great strength of body, sufficient, I hope, to enable him for performing the function. Divine Providence, assisted by liberal benefactors, has blest my endeavours, from a small income, to rear a numerous family; and as my time of life renders me now unfit for much future expectancy from this world, I should be glad to see my son settled in a promising way to acquire an honest livelihood for himself. His behaviour, as far in life, has been irreproachable, and I hope he will not degenerate, in principles or practice, from the precepts and pattern of an indulgent parent. Your Grace's favourable reception of this, from a distant corner of the diocese, and an obscure hand, will excite filial gratitude,

and a due use shall be made of the obligation vouchsafed thereby to

'Your Grace's very dutiful and most obedient
'Son and Servant,
'ROBERT WALKER.'

The same man, who was thus liberal in the education of his numerous family, was even munificent in hospitality as a parish priest. Every Sunday, were served, upon the long table, at which he has been described sitting with a child upon his knee, masses of broth, for the refreshment of those of his congregation who came from a distance, and usually took their seats as parts of his own household. It seems scarcely possible that this custom could have commenced before the augmentation of his cure; and what would to many have been a high price of self-denial, was paid, by the pastor and his family, for this gratification; as the treat could only be provided by dressing at one time the whole, perhaps, of their weekly allowance of fresh animal food; consequently, for a succession of days, the table was covered with cold victuals only. His generosity in old age may be still further illustrated by a little circumstance relating to an orphan grandson, then ten years of age, which I find in a copy of a letter to one of his sons; he requests that half a guinea may be left for 'little Robert's pocket-money,' who was then at school: intrusting it to the care of a lady, who, as he says, 'may sometimes frustrate his squandering it away foolishly,' and promising to send him an equal allowance annually for the same purpose. The conclusion of the same letter is so characteristic, that I cannot forbear to transcribe it. 'We,' meaning his wife and himself, 'are in our wonted state of health, allowing for the hasty strides of old age knocking daily at our door, and threateningly telling us, we are not only mortal, but must expect ere long to take our leave of our ancient cottage, and lie down in our last dormitory. Pray pardon my neglect to answer yours: let us hear sooner from you, to augment the mirth of the Christmas holidays. Wishing you all the pleasures of the approaching season, I am, dear Son, with lasting sincerity, yours affectionately,

'ROBERT WALKER.'

He loved old customs and old usages, and in some instances stuck to them in his own house, for, having had a sum of money lodged in the hands of a neighbouring tradesman, when long course of time had raised the rate of interest, and more was offered, he refused to accept it, an act not difficult to me, who, while he was drawing seventeen pounds a year from his curacy, declined, as we have seen, to add the profits of another small house to his own, lest he should be suspected of cupidity. From this vice he was utterly free: he made no charge for teaching school, such as could afford to pay gave him what they pleased. When very young, having kept a diary of his expenses, however trifling, the large amount, at the end of the year, surprised him, and from that time the rule of his life was to be economical, not avaricious. At his decease he left behind him an income of more than 2000*l.*; and such a sense of his various excellencies was prevalent in the country that the epithet of WISEHEAD is to this day attached to his name.

There is in the above sketch something so extraordinary as to require further explanatory details. And so begin with his industry, eight hours in each day. During five days in the week, and half of Saturday, except when the labours of bookbinder were urgent, he was occupied in teaching. His seat was within the rails of the altar; the communicant table was his desk, and, like Rhenstone's schoolmaster, the master employed himself at the spinning-wheel, while the children were repeating their lessons by his side. Every evening, after school hours, if not more profitably engaged, he continued the same kind of labour, exchanging, for the benefit of scholars, the small wheel, at which he had sat, for the large

whole nights, at his desk. His garden also was tilled by his own hand; he had a right of pasturage upon the mountains for a few sheep and a couple of cows, which required his attendance; with this pastoral occupation, he joined the labours of husbandry upon a small scale, renting two or three acres in addition to his own less than one acre of glebe; and the humblest drudgery which the cultivation of these fields required was performed by

He also assisted his neighbours in haymaking and shearing their flocks, and in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in their turn, complimented him with the present of a haycock, or a fleece; less as a recompence for this particular service than as a general acknowledgment. The Sabbath was in a strict sense kept holy; the Sunday evenings being devoted to reading the Scripture and family prayer. The principal festivals appointed by the Church were also duly observed; but through every other day in the week, through every week in the year, he was incessantly occupied in work of hand or mind; not allowing a moment for recreation, except upon a Saturday afternoon, when he indulged himself with a Newspaper, or sometimes with a Magazine. The frugality and temperance established in his house, were as admirable as the industry. Nothing to which the name of luxury could be given was there known; in the latter part of his life, indeed, when tea had been brought into almost general use, it was provided for visitors, and for such of his own family as returned occasionally to his roof, and had been accustomed to this refreshment elsewhere; but neither he nor his wife ever partook of it. The raiment worn by his family was comely and decent, but as simple as their diet; the home-spun materials were made up into apparel by their own hands. At the time of the decease of this thrifty pair, their cottage contained a large store of webs of woollen and linen cloth, woven from thread of their own spinning. And it is remarkable that the pew in the chapel in which the family used to sit, remains neatly lined with woollen cloth spun by the pastor's own hands. It is the only pew in the chapel so distinguished; and I know of no other instance of his conformity to the delicate accommodations of modern times. The fuel of the house, like that of their neighbours, consisted of peat, procured from the moor by their own labour. The lights by which, in the winter evenings, their work was performed, were of their own manufacture, such as still continue to be used in these cottages; they are made of the pith of rushes. The very matious substance that it chose all is. But carols, as the world says, here called were reserved to him, the Christian pastor, and

industry for the humblest uses, and frequently bent upon secular conc injury to the more precious parts could the powers of intellect th displayed, in the midst of circum unfavourable, and where, to the d mind, so small a portion of time i this extraordinary man, things in were reconciled. His conversation only for being chaste and pure, which it was fervent and eloqu was correct, simple, and animat tion; suffer more than his intell alive to all the duties of his pa and needy 'he never sent empty was fed and refreshed in passing i—the sick were visited; and the found further exercise among th barragements in the worldly estate; which his talents for business a and the disinterestedness, impart which he maintained in the man confided to him, were virtues sel own conscience from religious o such conduct fail to remind those spirit nobler than law or custom which, but for such intercourse, afforded, that, as in the practice was no guile, so in his faith there and we are warranted in believ occasions, selfishness, obstinacy, a give way before the breathings saintly integrity. It may be pres humble congregation were listen cepts which he delivered from i Christian exhortations that they a bours as themselves, and do as unto—that peculiar efficacy was g labours by recollections in the mla that they were called upon to do actions were daily setting before ti

The afternoon service in the c rously attended than that of the s serious auditory; the lesson from on those occasions, was accompan mentaries. These lessons he r emphasis, frequently drawing tear leaving a lasting impression up devotional feelings and the power further exercise, along with th perusing the Scriptures; not only

a certain clergyman has regularly officiated above sixty years, and a few months ago administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the same, to a decent number of devout communicants. After the clergyman had received himself, the first company out of the assembly who approached the altar, and kneeled down to be partakers of the sacred elements, consisted of the parson's wife; to whom he had been married upwards of sixty years; one son and his wife; four daughters, each with her husband; whose ages, all added together, amount to above 714 years. The several and respective distances from the place of each of their abodes, to the chapel where they all communicated, will measure more than 1000 English miles. Though the narration will appear surprising, it is without doubt a fact that the same persons, exactly four years before, met at the same place, and all joined in performance of the same venerable duty.'

He was indeed most zealously attached to the doctrine and frame of the Established Church. We have seen him congratulating himself that he had no dissenters in his cure of any denomination. Some allowance must be made for the state of opinion when his first religious impressions were received, before the reader will acquit him of bigotry, when I mention, that at the time of the augmentation of the cure, he refused to invest part of the money in the purchase of an estate offered to him upon advantageous terms, because the proprietor was a Quaker;—whether from scrupulous apprehension that a blessing would not attend a contract framed for the benefit of the church between persons not in religious sympathy with each other; or, as a seeker of peace, he was afraid of the uncoupling disposition which at one time was too frequently conspicuous in that sect. Of this an instance had fallen under his own notice; for, while he taught school at Loweswater, certain persons of that denomination had refused to pay annual interest due under the title of Church-stock*; a great hardship upon the incumbent, for the curacy of Loweswater was then scarcely less poor than that of Seathwaite. To what degree this prejudice of his was blameable need not be determined;—certain it is, that he was not only desirous, as he himself says, to live in peace, but in love, with all men. He was placable, and charitable in his judgments; and, however correct in conduct and rigorous to himself, he was ever ready to forgive the trespasses of others, and to soften the censure that was cast upon their frailties.—It would be unpardonable to omit that, in the maintenance of his virtues, he received due support from the partner of his long life. She was equally strict, in attending to her share of their joint cares, nor less diligent in her appropriate occupations. A person who had been some time their servant in the latter part of their lives, concluded the panegyric of her mistress by saying to me, "She was no less excellent than her husband; she was good to the poor; she was good to every thing!" He survived for a short time this virtuous companion. When she died, he ordered that her body should be borne to the grave by three of her daughters and one granddaughter; and, when the corpse was lifted from the threshold, he insisted upon lending his aid, and feeling about, for he was then almost blind, took hold of a napkin fixed to the coffin; and, as a bearer of the body, entered the chapel, a few steps from the lowly parsonage.

What a contrast does the life of this obscurely-seated, and, in point of worldly wealth, poorly-repaid Churchman, present to that of a Cardinal Wolsey!

'O 'tis a burthen, Cromwell, 'tis a burthen
Too heavy for a man who hopes for heaven!'

* Mr. Walker's charity being of that kind which 'seeketh not her own,' he would rather forego his rights than distrain for dues which the parties liable refused, as a point of conscience, to pay.

We have been dwelling upon images of peace in the moral world, that have brought us again to the quiet enclosure of consecrated ground, in which this venerable pair lie interred. The sounding brook, that rolls close by the church-yard, without disturbing feeling or meditation, is now unfortunately laid bare; but not long ago it participated, with the chapel, the shade of some stately ash-trees, which will not spring again. While the spectator from this spot is looking round upon the girdle of stony mountains that encompasses the vale,—masses of rock, out of which monuments for all men that ever existed might have been hewn—it would surprise him to be told, as with truth he might be, that the plain blue slab dedicated to the memory of this aged pair is a production of a quarry in North Wales. It was sent as a mark of respect by one of their descendants from the vale of Festiniog, a region almost as beautiful as that in which it now lies!

Upon the Seathwaite Brook, at a small distance from the parsonage, has been erected a mill for spinning yarn; it is a mean and disagreeable object, though not unimportant to the spectator, as calling to mind the momentous changes wrought by such inventions in the frame of society—changes which have proved especially unfavourable to these mountain solitudes. So much had been effected by those new powers, before the subject of the preceding biographical sketch closed his life, that their operation could not escape his notice, and doubtless excited touching reflections upon the comparatively insignificant results of his own manual industry. But Robert Walker was not a man of times and circumstances: had he lived at a later period, the principle of duty would have produced application as unremitting; the same energy of character would have been displayed, though in many instances with widely-different effects.

With pleasure I annex, as illustrative and confirmatory of the above account, extracts from a paper in the Christian Remembrancer, October, 1819: it bears an assumed signature, but is known to be the work of the Rev. Robert Bamford, vicar of Bishopton, in the county of Durham; a great-grandson of Mr. Walker, whose worth it commemorates, by a record not the less valuable for being written in very early youth.

'His house was a nursery of virtue. All the inmates were industrious, and cleanly, and happy. Sobriety, neatness, quietness, characterised the whole family. No railings, no idleness, no indulgence of passion were permitted. Every child, however young, had its appointed engagements; every hand was busy. Knitting, spinning, reading, writing, mending clothes, making shoes, were by the different children constantly performing. The father himself sitting amongst them, and guiding their thoughts, was engaged in the same occupations.'

'He sate up late, and rose early; when the family were at rest, he retired to a little room which he had built on the roof of his house. He had slated it, and fitted it up with shelves for his books, his stock of cloth, wearing apparel, and his utensils. There many a cold winter's night, without fire, while the roof was glazed with ice, did he remain reading or writing till the day dawned. He taught the children in the chapel, for there was no schoolhouse. Yet in that cold, damp place he never had a fire. He used to send the children in parties either to his own fire at home, or make them run up the mountain side.

'It may be further mentioned, that he was a passionate admirer of Nature; she was his mother, and he was a dutiful child. While engaged on the mountains, it was his greatest pleasure to view the rising sun; and in tranquil evenings, as it slid behind the hills, he blessed its departure. He was skilled in fossils and plants; a constant observer of the stars and winds: the atmosphere was his delight. He made many experiments on its nature and properties. In summer he used to

gather a multitude of flies and insects, and, by his entertaining description, amuse and instruct his children. They shared all his daily employments, and derived many sentiments of love and benevolence from his observations on the works and productions of nature. Whether they were following him in the field, or surrounding him in school, he took every opportunity of storing their minds with useful information.—Nor was the circle of his influence confined to Southwale. Many a distant mother has told her child of Mr. Walker, and begged him to be as good a man.

‘Once, when I was very young, I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing that venerable old man in his 90th year, and even then, the calmness, the force, the perspicuity of his sermon, sanctified and adorned by the wisdom of grey hairs, and the authority of virtue, had such an effect upon my mind, that I never see a hoary-headed clergyman, without thinking of Mr. Walker.’

He allowed no dissenter or methodist to interfere in the instruction of the souls committed to his care: and so successful were his exertions, that he had not one dissenter of any denomination whatever in the whole parish.—Though he avoided all religious controversies, yet when age had silvered his head, and virtuous piety had secured to his appearance reverence and silent honour, no one, however determined in his hatred of apostolic descent, could have listened to his discourse on ecclesiastical history and ancient times, without thinking, that one of the beloved apostles had returned to mortality, and in that vale of peace had come to exemplify the beauty of holiness in the life and character of Mr. Walker.

‘Until the sickness of his wife, a few months previous to her death, his health and spirits and faculties were unimpaired. But this misfortune gave him such a shock, that his constitution gradually decayed. His senses, except sight, still preserved their powers. He never preched with steadiness after his wife’s death. His voice failed, he always looked at the seat she had used. He could not pass her tomb without tears. He became, when alone, sad and melancholy, though still loving his friends kind and good. Unmourned, he went to bed about 12 o’clock the night before his death. As his custom was, he went, tottering and leaning upon his daughter’s arm, to examine the heavens, and meditate a few moments in the open air. “If I wear the moon shines to-night!” He said these words, sighed, and laid down. At six next morning he was found a corpse. Many a tear, and many a heavy heart, and many a grateful blessing followed him to the grave.’

Having mentioned in this narrative the vale of Loweswater, as a place where Mr. Walker taught school, I will all a few memorials from its parish register, respecting a person apparently of this class as moderate, with whom he must have been intimate during his residence there.

‘Let him that would, ascend the tottering seat
Of courtly grandeur, and become as great
As are his mounting wishes: but for me,
Let sweet repose and rest my portion be.’

HENRY FOREST, Curate.’

‘Honour, the idol which the most adore,
Receives no homage from my knee,
Content in privacy I value more
Than all unassay’d dignity.’

‘Henry Forest came to Loweswater, 1704, being 25 years of age.’

‘This curate was twice augmented by Queen Anne’s Bounty. The first payment, with great difficulty, was paid to Mr. John Curwen of London, on the 9th of May,

1724, deposited by me, Henry Forest, Curate of Loweswater. Y^e said 9th of May, y^e said Mr. Curwen was the office, and saw my name registered there, &c.’ by the Providence of God, came by lot to this place.

Hinc testor H. Forest

In another place he records, that the synchocera were planted in the church-yard in 1710.

He died in 1741, having been curate thirty-four years. It is not improbable that H. Forest was the gentle who assisted Robert Walker in his classical studies at Loweswater.

To this parish register is prefixed a motto, of which following verses are a part:

‘Invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora green
Diffugiunt, nullogue sono convertitur eamus;
Utendum est estate, cito pede protegit aetas.’

Page 232.

‘We feel that we are greater than we know.’

‘And feel that I am happier than I know.’

Musgrave

The allusion to the Greek Poet will be obvious to classical reader.

Page 233.

‘The White Doe of Rylstone’

The Poem of the White Doe of Rylstone is found on a local tradition, and on the Ballad in Percy’s Collection, entitled, ‘The Rising of the North.’ The tradition is as follows:—‘About this time,’ not long after the solution, ‘a White Doe,’ say the aged people of the neighbourhood, ‘lung continued to make a weekly grimage from Rylstone over the hills of Bolton, and was constantly found in the Abbey Church-yard during the service; after the close of which she returned home regularly as the rest of the congregation.’ Dr. Walker’s History of the Deanery of Craven, describes the property and residence of the Nortons, distinguished in that ill-adviced and unfortunate insurrection, which led me to connect with this tradition the particular circumstances of their fate, as recorded in the Ballad.

‘Bolton Priory,’ says Dr. Whitaker in his excellent book, The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven, ‘stands upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharfe on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picture effect.’

‘Opposite to the East window of the Priory Church the river washes the foot of a rock nearly perpendicular and of the richest purple, where several of the craggy beds, which break out, just at the mouth of the usual inclination to the horizon are twisted by the conceivable process into an undulating and spiralling. To the south and is a steep and dangerous descent upon a few rich pastures, a moderate reach of the river sufficiently tranquil to form a mirror to the sun, and bounding him beyond, neither too near nor too bold to exclude, even in winter, any portion of its rays.’

‘But after all, the glories of Bolton are in the North. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape, is not only found here, but in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure spotted with native elm, ash, &c. of the finest growth, and right a skirting oak wood, with futing points of grey rock, on the left a rising copse. Still forward, are the aged groves of Bolton Park, the growth of centuries and farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simon seat and Barden Fell contrasted with the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below.

‘About half a mile above Bolton the valley closes, and

other side of the Wharf is overhung by solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals.

This sequestered scene was almost inaccessible till of late that it has been cut on both sides of the river, and the most interesting points laid open by judicious cuttings in the woods. Here a tributary stream rushes down a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen to mingle its waters with the Wharf. There the Wharf itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft in the rock, and nestles in a narrow flood enclosing a woody island, sometimes a refuge for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, and impetuous.

The cleft mentioned above is the tremendous Strait. The stream, being incapable of receiving the winter floods, has formed on either side a broad strand of unkelled granite full of rock basins or 'pots of the Inn,' which bear witness to the restless opportunity of so many Northerners. But if here Wharf is lost to the eye, it is repaid on other senses by its deep and solemn roar. Like the Voice of the angry Spirit of the Waters, heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods.

The terminating object of the landscape is the remains of Barden Tower, interesting from their form and situation, and still more so from the recollections which they excite.

Page 293.

'Action is treasury.'

This and the five lines that follow were either read or recited by me, more than thirty years since, to the late Mr. Haast, who quoted some expressions in them (unparaphrased) in a work of his published several years ago.

Page 293.

'From Bolton's astronomical Tower'

It is to be regretted that at the present day Bolton Abbey wants this ornament, but the Poem, according to the imagination of the Poet, is composed in Queen Elizabeth's time. 'Formerly,' says Dr. Whitaker, 'over the town was a tower. This was proved not only from the remains of a bell at the Dissolution, when they could have had no other place, but from the pointed roof of the choir, which must have terminated westward, in some building of superior height to the ridge.'

Page 293.

'A Chapel, like a wild bird's nest.'

The Nave of the Church having been reserved at the Dissolution, for the use of the Saxon Cure, is still a parochial chapel, and, at this day, is as well kept as the smallest English Cathedral.

Page 293.

'To seek in the shade of the Prior's Oak'

At a small distance from the great gateway stood the Prior's Oak, which was felled about the year 1720, and the wood, according to the price of wood at that time, would scarcely have contained less than 1400 feet of timber.

Page 293.

'When Lady Helen married'

The detail of this tradition may be found in Dr. Whitaker's book, and in a Poem of this Collection, 'The Burial of Prætor.'

Page 293.

'Last, pass who will your chantry door.'

At the East end of the North aisle of Bolton Priory Church, is a chantry belonging to Bethamesly Hall, and

a vault, where, according to tradition, the Clapmans (who inherited this estate by the female line from the Mauleverers) were interred upright. John Clapman, of whom this fabulous act is recorded, was a man of great note in his time. He was a vehement partisan of the House of Lancaster, in whom the spirit of his chief-tain, the Clifford, seemed to survive.

Page 295.

'Who loest the Shepherd Lord to meet'

In this Volume of Poems will be found one entitled, 'Song at the Penit of Brougham Castle, upon the Restoration of Lord Clifford, the Shepherd, to the Estates and Honours of his Ancestors.' To that Poem is annexed an account of this personage, chiefly extracted from Burns and Nicholson's History of Cumberland and Westmorland. It gives me pleasure to add these further particulars concerning him from Dr. Whitaker, who says he 'retired to the solitude of Barden, where he seems to have emigrated the tower out of a common keeper's lodge, and where he found a retreat equally favourable to taste, to instruction and to devotion. The narrow limits of his residence show that he had learned to despise the pomp of greatness, and that a small train of servants could suffice him, who had lived to the age of thirty a servant himself. I think this nobleman resided here almost entirely when in Yorkshire for all his charters which I have seen are dated at Barden.

His early habits and the want of those artificial necessities of time which even shepherds now possess, had given him a turn for observing the motions of their avian bodies, and having purchased such an apparatus as could then be procured, he amused and informed himself by those pursuits, with the aid of the Canon of Bolton, some of whom are said to have been well versed in what was then known as the science.

I suspect it is noblemen to have been sometimes occupied in a more visionary pursuit, and probably in the same company.

For from the family evidences, I have met with two MSS. on the subject of Alchemy, which furnished character, spelling &c. may almost certainly be referred to the reign of Henry the Seventh. If these were originally deposited with the MSS. of the Cliffords, might have been for the use of this nobleman. If they were brought from Bolton at the Dissolution, they must have been the work of those Canons whom he almost exclusively conversed with.

In these peaceful employments Lord Clifford spent the whole reign of Henry the Seventh, and the first years of his son. But in the year 1491, when about sixty years old, he was appointed to a principal command over the army which fought at Flodden, and showed that the military genius of the family had neither been chilled in him by age, nor extinguished by habits of peace.

He survived the battle of Flodden ten years, and died April 2nd, 1502, aged about 70. I shall endeavour to appropriate to him a tomb, vault, and chantry, in the choir of the Church of Bolton, as I should be sorry to believe that he was deposited when dead at a distance from the place where he lived and where he loved so well.

It is his last will he appointed his body to be interred at Ship, if he died in Westmorland, or at Bolton, if he died in Yorkshire.

With respect to the Canons of Bolton, Dr. Whitaker shows from MSS. that astronomy, alchemy, but astronomy was a favourite pursuit with them.

Page 295.

*'Now joy for you who freeze the towers
Of Brougham, lo! in a day's and fear.'*

Brougham Castle stands near the river Wre, a few miles from the city of Durham. It formerly belonged

to the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland. See Dr. Percy's account.

Page 301.

*'Of mitred Thurstou—what a Host
He conquered'*

See the Historians for the account of this memorable battle, usually denominated the Battle of the Standard.

Page 301.

'In that other day of Neville's Cross?'

'In the night before the battle of Durham was stricken and begun, the 17th day of October, anno 1346, there did appear to John Fosse, then Prior of the abbey of Durham, a Vision, commanding him to take the holy Corporax-cloth, wherewith St. Cuthbert did cover the chalice when he used to say mass, and to put the same holy relique like to a banner-cloth upon the point of a spear, and the next morning to go and repair to a place on the west side of the city of Durham, called the Red Hills, where the Maid's Bower wont to be, and there to remain and abide till the end of the battle. To which vision, the Prior obeying, and taking the same for a revelation of God's grace and mercy by the mediation of Holy St. Cuthbert, did accordingly the next morning, with the monks of the said abbey, repair to the said Red Hills, and there most devoutly humbling and prostrating themselves in prayer for the victory in the said battle: (a great multitude of the Scots running and pressing by them, with intention to have spoiled them, yet had no power to commit any violence under such holy persons, so occupied in prayer, being protected and defended by the mighty Providence of Almighty God, and by the mediation of Holy St. Cuthbert, and the presence of the holy relique). And, after many conflicts and warlike exploits there had and done between the English men and the King of Scots and his company, the said battle ended, and the victory was obtained, to the great overthrow and confusion of the Scots, their enemies. And then the said Prior and monks accompanied with Ralph Lord Nevil, and John Nevil his son, and the Lord Percy, and many other nobles of England, returned home and went to the abbey church, there joining in hearty prayer and thanksgiving to God and Holy St. Cuthbert for the victory achieved that day.'

This battle was afterwards called the Battle of Neville's Cross for the following circumstance.

On the west side of the city of Durham, where two roads pass each other, a most notable, famous, and goodly cross of stone-work was erected and set up to the honour of God for the victory there obtained in the field of battle, and known by the name of Nevil's Cross, and built at the sole cost of the Lord Ralph Nevil, one of the most excellent and chief persons in the said battle. The Reliquie of St. Cuthbert afterwards became of great importance in religious events. For soon after this battle, says the same author, 'The prior caused a goodly and sumptuous banner to be made, (which is then described at great length,) and in the midst of the same banner-cloth was the said holy relique and corporax-cloth enclosed, &c. &c. and so sumptuously finished and absolutely perfect, this banner was dedicated to Holy St. Cuthbert, of intent and purpose that for the future it should be carried to any battle, as occasion should serve, and was never carried and showed at any battle but by the especial grace of God Almighty, and the mediation of Holy St. Cuthbert, it brought home victory; which banner cloth, after the dissolution of the abbey, fell into the possession of Dean WHITTINGHAM, who so wife, called KATHARINE, being a French woman, (as is most credibly reported by eye-witnesses,) did most injuriously burn the same in her fire, to the open contempt and disgrace of all ancient and goodly reliques.'—Ex-

tracted from a book entitled, "Durham Cathedral, as it stood before the Dissolution of the Monastery," appears, from the old metrical History, that the abovementioned banner was carried by the Earl of Surrey to Flodden Field.

Page 303.

*'An edifice of warlike frame
Stands single—Norton Tower its name.'*

It is so called to this day, and is thus described by Whitaker:—'Rylstone Fell yet exhibits a monument the old warlike between the Nortons and Cliftons. A point of very high ground, commanding an immense prospect, and protected by two deep ravines, are remains of a square tower, expressly said by Dodder to have been built by Richard Norton. The walls of strong grout-work, about four feet thick. It seems to have been three stories high. Breaches have been industriously made in all the sides, almost to the ground to render it untenable.

'But Norton Tower was probably a sort of plant house in summer, as there are, adjoining to it, several large mounds, (two of them are pretty entire,) of old no other account can be given than that they were for large companies of archers.

'The place is savagely wild, and admirably adapted for the uses of a watch tower.'

Page 303.

*'Despoil and desolation
O'er Rylstone's fair domain have flown;'*

'After the attainder of Richard Norton, his lands were forfeited to the crown, where they remained till 2nd or 3rd of James; they were then granted to James Earl of Cumberland.' From an accurate survey made at that time, several particulars have been extracted by Dr. W. It appears that 'the mansion-house was in decay. Immediately adjoining is a close, called Viverly so called, undoubtedly, from the French Vivier or modern Latin Vivarium; for there are near the large remains of a pleasure-ground, such as were introduced in the earlier part of Elizabeth's time with tape works, fish-ponds, an island &c. The whole town was ranged by an hundred and thirty red deer, the property of the Lord, which together with the wood, after the attainder of Mr. Norton, been committed to Stephen Tempest. The wood, it seems, had been abandoned to depredations, before which time it appears that the neighbourhood must have exhibited a far more like and sylvan scene. In this survey among the tenants, is mentioned one Richard Kitchen, brother of Mr. Norton, who rose in rebellion with his master and was executed at Ripon.'

Page 310.

'In the deep fork of Amerdale.'

'At the extremity of the parish of Burwal, the vale of Wharfe forks off into two great branches, one of which retains the name of Wharfedale, to the source of the river, the other is usually called Lillidale, but is anciently and properly, Amerdale. Derwent, which runs along an obscure valley from the N.W., is derived from a Teutonic word, signifying concealment. DR. WHITAKER.

Page 310.

*'When the Bells of Rylstone played
Their Sabbath music: God us give!'*

On one of the bells of Rylstone church, which is coeval with the building of the tower, is this inscription, 'E. N.' for John Norton, and the motto, 'God us give!'

Page 311.

'The grassy rock-encircled Pound'

Which is thus described by Dr. Whitaker:—'On the plain summit of the hill are the foundations of a strong wall stretching from the S.W. to the N.E. corner of the tower, and to the edge of a very deep glen. From this glen, a ditch, several hundred yards long, runs south to another deep and rugged ravine. On the N. and W. where the banks are very steep, no wall or mound is discoverable, paling being the only fence that could stand on such ground.'

'From the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, it appears that such pounds for deer, sheep, &c. were far from being uncommon in the south of Scotland. The principle of them was something like that of a wire mouse-trap. On the declivity of a steep hill, the bottom and sides of which were fenced so as to be impassable, a wall was constructed nearly level with the surface on the outside, yet so high within, that without wings it was impossible to escape in the opposite direction. Care was probably taken that these enclosures should contain better feed than the neighbouring parks or forests, and whoever is acquainted with the habits of these sequeious animals, will easily conceive, that if the leader was once tempted to descend into the snare, a herd would follow.'

I cannot conclude without recommending, to the notice of all lovers of beautiful scenery, Bolton Abbey and its neighbourhood. This enchanting spot belongs to the Duke of Devonshire; and the superintendence of it has for some years been entrusted to the Rev. William Carr, who has most skilfully opened out its features; and, in whatever he has added, has done justice to the place, by working with an inviolable hand of art in the very spirit of nature.

Page 312.

'Ecclesiastical Sonnets.'

During the month of December, 1820, I accompanied a much-beloved and honoured Friend in a walk through different parts of his estate, with a view to fix upon the site of a new Church which he intended to erect. It was one of the most beautiful mornings of a mild season,—our feelings were in harmony with the cherishing influences of the scene; and such being our purpose, we were naturally led to look back upon past events with wonder and gratitude, and on the future with hope. Not long afterwards, some of the Sonnets which will be found towards the close of this series were produced as a private memorial of that morning's occupation.

The Catholic Question, which was agitated in Parliament about that time, kept my thoughts in the same course, and it struck me that certain points in the Ecclesiastical History of our Country might advantageously be presented to view in verse. Accordingly, I took up the subject, and what I now offer to the reader was the result.

When this work was far advanced, I was agreeably surprised to find that my friend, Mr. Southey, had been engaged with similar views in writing a concise History of the Church in England. If our Productions, thus unintentionally coinciding, shall be found to illustrate each other, it will prove a high gratification to me, which I am sure my friend will participate.

RYDAL MOUNT,
January 24, 1822.

W. WORDSWORTH.

For the convenience of passing from one point of the subject to another without shocks of abruptness, this work has taken the shape of a series of Sonnets: but the

Reader, it is to be hoped, will find that the pictures are often so closely connected as to have jointly the effect of passages of a poem in a form of stanza to which there is no objection but one that bears upon the Poet only—its difficulty.

Page 312.

'Did I fly Paul,' &c.

Billingfleet adduces many arguments in support of this opinion, but they are unconvincing. The latter part of this Sonnet refers to a favourite notion of Roman Catholic writers, that Joseph of Arimathea and his companions brought Christianity into Britain, and built a rude church at Glastonbury; alluded to hereafter, in a passage upon the dissolution of monasteries.

Page 313.

'That Hill, whose flowery platform,' &c.

This hill at St. Alban's must have been an object of great interest to the imagination of the venerable Bede, who thus describes it, with a delicate feeling, delightful to meet with in that rude age, traces of which are frequent in his works:—'*Varis herbarum floribus depictus imò usquequaque vestitus, in quo nihil repenti arduum, nihil præceps, nihil abruptum, quem lateribus longè latèque deductum in modum æquoris natura complanat, dignum videlicet eum pro insitæ sibi specie venustatis jam olim reddens, qui beati martyris cruce dicaretur.*'

Page 314.

'Nor wants the cause the panic-stricken aid
Of hellicjaks'

Alluding to the victory gained under Germanus.—See Bede.

Page 314.

'By men yet scarcely conscious of a cure
For other monuments than those of Earth;'

The last six lines of this Sonnet are chiefly from the prose of Daniel; and here I will state (though to the Readers whom this Poem will chiefly interest it is unnecessary) that my obligations to other prose writers are frequent,—obligations which, even if I had not a pleasure in courting, it would have been presumptuous to shun, in treating an historical subject. I must, however, particularise Fuller, to whom I am indebted in the Sonnet upon Wicliffe and in other instances. And upon the acquittal of the Seven Bishops I have done little more than versify a lively description of that event in the MS. Memoirs of the first Lord Londale.

Page 314. Sonnet xii.

'Ethelforth reached the convent of Bangor, he perceived the Monks, twelve hundred in number, offering prayers for the success of their countrymen: 'if they are praying against us,' he exclaimed, 'they are fighting against us;' and he ordered them to be first attacked: they were destroyed; and, appalled by their fate, the courage of Brocmail wavered, and he fled from the field in dismay. Thus abandoned by their leader, his army soon gave way, and Ethelforth obtained a decisive conquest. Ancient Bangor itself soon fell into his hands, and was demolished, the noble monastery was levelled to the ground; its library, which is mentioned as a large one, the collection of ages, the repository of the most precious monuments of the ancient Britons, was consumed, half ruined walls, gates, and rubbish were all that remained of the magnificent edifice.'—See Turner's valuable history of the Anglo-Saxons.

Taliesin was present at the battle which preceded this desolation.

The account Bede gives of this remarkable event, sug-

gests a most striking warning against National and Religious prejudices.

Page 315. Sonnet xv.

The person of Paulinus is thus described by Bede, from the memory of an eye-witness:—*'Longæ stature, paululum incurvus, nigro capillo, facie macilentâ, naso adunco, pertenui, venerabilis simul et terribilis aspectu.'*

Page 315.

'Man's life is like a Sparrow.'

See the original of this speech in Bede.—The Conversion of Edwin, as related by him, is highly interesting—and the breaking up of this Council accompanied with an event so striking and characteristic, that I am tempted to give it at length in a translation. 'Who, exclaimed the King, when the Council was ended, shall first deenerate the altars and the temples? I, answered the Chief Priest: for who more fit than myself, through the wisdom which the true God hath given me, to destroy, for the good example of others, what in foolishness I worshipped? Immediately, casting away vain superstitions, he besought the King to grant him what the laws did not allow to a priest, arms and a courser (sequum emissarium); which mounting, and furnished with a sword and lance he proceeded to destroy the Idols. The crowd, seeing this, thought him mad—he however, halted not, but, approaching, he profaned the temple, casting against it the lance which he had held in his hand, and, exulting in acknowledgment of the worship of the true God, he ordered his companions to pull down the temple, with all its enclosures. The place is shown where those idols formerly stood, not far from York, at the source of the river Derwent, and is at this day called Gormund Osham, ubi pontifex ille, inspirante Deo vero, pollicitus se destruxit eas, quas ipse sacroverat aras.' The last expression is a pleasing proof that the venerable monk of Wearmouth was familiar with the poetry of Virgil.

Page 315.

*'such the warding voice
Heard near fresh streams.'*

The early propagators of Christianity were accustomed to preach near rivers, for the convenience of baptism.

Page 315. Sonnet xix.

Having spoken of the zeal disinterestedness, and temperance of the clergy of those times, Bede thus proceeds:—*'Unde et in magna erat veneratione tempore illo religionis in ista, ut at ubique clericus aliquis, aut monachus adveniret, gaudentes ab omnibus tanquam Dei famulis exciperetur. Etiam si in itinere peregrinus inveniretur, accurabant, et flexâ cervicæ, vel manu signari, vel ore illius benedicti gaudebant. Verbis quoque bonum calicis ratoris diligenter auditi, tum præbeant. Lib. iii. cap. 26.'*

Page 316.

'The people work like congregated bees.'

See in Turner's History, vol. iii. p. 324, the account of the erection of Ramsey Monastery. Penances were remitted by the performance of acts of charity and benevolence.

Page 316.

'pain narrows not his career.'

Through the whole of his life, Alfred was subject to grievous maladies.

Page 317.

'Woe to the Crown that doth the Crow obey.'

The violent measures carried on under the influence of Dunstan, for strengthening the Benedictine Order, were a

leading cause of the second series of Danish invasions. See Turner.

Page 318.

'Here Man more purely lives,' &c.

'Bonum est nos hic esse, quia homo vivit purior, rarius, surgit velocius, incedit cautius, quiescit cum moritur felicius, purgatur citius, permixtur capiti Bernard' 'This sentence,' says Dr. Whitaker, usually inscribed in some conspicuous part of the Cistercian houses.

Page 321.

'Whom Obloquy pursues with hideous harp.'

The list of foul names bestowed upon these creatures is long and curious;—and, as is, almost natural, most of the opprobrious appellations are derived from circumstances into which they were forced by persecutors, who even consolidated their misdeeds into one reproachful term, calling them *Patarenians*, or *turians*, from *pata*, to suffer.

Dwellers with wolves, she names them, for the
And green oak are their covert; as the gloom
Of night oft fulfils their enemy's design,
She calls them Riders on the flying broom;
Sorcerers, whose frame and aspect have become
One and the same through practices malign.

Page 322.

*'And the green lizard and the gliding snail
Lead unmolested lives, and die of age.'*

These two lines are adopted from a M.S., written about the year 1770, which accidentally fell into my power. The close of the preceding Sonnet on monastic vices is taken from the same source, as is the verse *'Where Venus sits,'* &c., and the line, *'Once ye were holy, ye are holy still,'* in a subsequent Sonnet.

Page 324.

*'One (like those prophets whom God sent of old)
Transfigured,' &c.*

'M. Latimer suffered his keeper very quietly to pull his hose, and his other array, which to looker on, very simple and being stripped into his shirt, seemed as comely a person to them that were present, one should lightly see; and whereas in his clothes he appeared a withered and crooked sallow (weak) old man, now stood bolt upright, as comely a father as we may lightly behold.' 'Then they brought a faggot kindled with fire, and laid the same down at the Ridley's feet. To whom M. Latimer spake in that manner, 'Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and pray the man, we shall this day light such a candle in the grace in England, as I trust shall never be put out. *For's Acts* &c.'

Similar alterations in the outward figure and deportment of persons brought to ake trial were not uncommon. See note to the above passage in Dr. Woodward's Ecclesiastical Biography, for an example in an honest Welsh fisherman.

Page 325.

'The gift exalting, and with joyful smile.'

'On foot they went, and took Salisbury in their way purposely to see the good Bishop, who made Mr. Hook sit at his own table, which Mr. Hooker boasted of with much joy and gratitude when he saw his mother and friends, and at the Bishop's parting with him, the Bishop gave him good counsel and his benediction, but forgot to give him money, which when the Bishop had considered he sent a servant in all haste to call Richard back

and at Richard's return, the Bishop said to him, 'ard, I sent for you back to lend you a horse which carried me many a mile, and I thank God with ease,' and presently delivered into his hand a walk-off, with which he professed he had travelled in many parts of Germany; and he said, 'Richard, not give, but lend you my horse; be sure you be; and bring my horse back to me, at your return day to Oxford. And I do now give you ten groats to our charges to Exeter; and here is ten groats more, I charge you to deliver to your mother, and tell her a Bishop's benediction with it, and beg continuance of her prayers for me. And if you bring me back to me, I will give you ten groats more to you on foot to the college; and so God bless you, Richard.'—See *Walton's Life of Richard Hooker*.

Page 325.

——— '*craftily incites*

The overweening, personates the mad.'

Common device in religious and political conflicts. *Strype* in support of this instance.

Page 326.

'*Laud,*'

his age a word cannot be said in praise of Laud, or in compassion for his fate, without incurring a charge of bigotry; but fearless of such imputation, I con- with Hume, 'that it is sufficient for his vindication to prove that his errors were the most excusable of all which prevailed during that zealous period.' A key to the right understanding of those parts of his conduct which brought the most odium upon him in his own time, is found in the following passage of his speech at the bar of the House of Peers:—'Ever since I was in place, I have laboured nothing more than that eternal publick worship of God, so much slighted in the parts of this kingdom, might be preserved, and with as much decency and uniformity as might be. I evidently saw that the public neglect of God's service, the outward face of it, and the nasty lying of places dedicated to that service, had almost cast a shadow upon the true and inward worship of God, which while it is in the body, needs external helps, and all little enough to it in any vigour.'

Page 329.

'*The Pilgrim Fathers.*'

American episcopacy, in union with the church in England, strictly belongs to the general subject; and I make my acknowledgments to my American friends, Mr. Doane, and Mr. Henry Reed of Philadelphia, for having suggested to me the propriety of adverting to it, and pointed out the virtues and intellectual qualities of Mr. White, which so eminently fitted him for the great office he undertook. Bishop White was consecrated at New York, Feb. 4, 1787, by Archbishop Moore; and before his life was closed, twenty-six bishops had been consecrated in America, by himself. For his character and merits, see his own numerous Works, and a "Sermon in commemoration of him, by George Washington Doane, Bishop of New Jersey."

Page 329.

'*A genial hearth*———

*And a refined rusticity, belong
To the neat mansion,*

Among the benefits arising, as Mr. Coleridge has well said, from a Church establishment of endowments corresponding with the wealth of the country to which

it belongs, may be reckoned as eminently important, the examples of civility and refinement which the Clergy stationed at intervals, afford to the whole people. The established clergy in many parts of England have long been, as they continue to be, the principal bulwark against barbarism, and the link which unites the sequestered peasantry with the intellectual advancement of the age. Nor is it below the dignity of the subject to observe, that their taste, as acting upon rural residences and scenery often furnishes models which country gentlemen, who are more at liberty to follow the caprices of fashion, might profit by. The precincts of an old residence must be treated by ecclesiastics with respect, both from prudence and necessity. I remember being much pleased, some years ago, at Rose Castle, the rural seat of the See of Carlisle, with a style of garden and architecture, which, if the place had belonged to a wealthy layman, would no doubt have been swept away. A parsonage-house generally stands not far from the church; this proximity imposes favourable restraints, and sometimes suggests an affecting union of the accommodations and elegances of life with the outward signs of piety and mortality. With pleasure I recollect to mind a happy instance of this in the residence of an old and much-valued Friend in Oxfordshire. The house and church stand parallel to each other, at a small distance; a circular lawn or rather grass-plot, spreads between them; shrubs and trees curve from each side of the dwelling, veiling, but not hiding, the church. From the front of this dwelling, no part of the burial-ground is seen; but as you wind by the side of the shrubs towards the steeple-end of the church, the eye catches a single, small, low, monumental headstone, moss-grown, sinking into, and gently inclining towards the earth. Advance, and the churchyard, populous and gay with glittering tombstones, opens upon the view. This humble, and beautiful parsonage called forth a tribute, for which see the seventh of the "Miscellaneous Sonnets," Part 3.

Page 332. Sonnet xxxii.

This is still continued in many churches in Westmoreland. It takes place in the month of July, when the floor of the stalls is strewn with fresh rushes; and hence it is called the 'Rush-bearing.'

Page 332.

'*Teaching us to forget them or forgive.*'

This is borrowed from an affecting passage in Mr. George Dyer's history of Cambridge.

Page 332.

——— '*had we, like them, endured
Sore stress of apprehension,*'

See Burnet, who is unusually animated on this subject; the east wind, so anxiously expected and prayed for, was called the 'Protestant wind.'

Page 333.

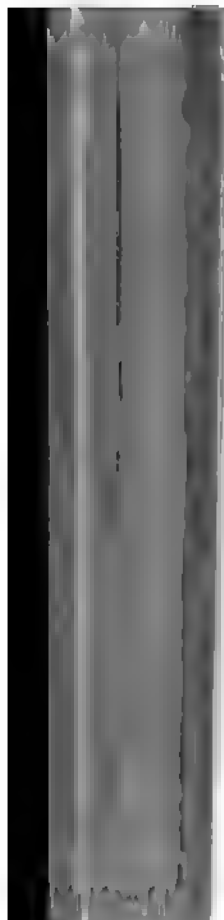
'*Yet will we not conceal the precious Cross,
Like men ashamed:*'

The Lutherans have retained the Cross within their churches: it is to be regretted that we have not done the same.

Page 334.

'*Or like the Alpine Mount, that takes its name
From roseate hues,*' &c.

Some say that Monte Rosa takes its name from a belt of rock at its summit—a very unpoetical and scarcely a probable supposition.



dark when we landed with our boatman, at his hut upon the banks of Loch Katrine. I was faint from cold: the good woman had provided, according to her promise, a better fire than we had found in the morning; and, indeed, when I sat down in the chimney-corner of her smoky biggin, I thought I had never felt more comfortable in my life: a pan of coffee was boiling for us, and, having put our clothes in the way of drying, we all sat down thankful for a shelter. We could not prevail upon our boatman, the master of the house, to draw near the fire, though he was cold and wet, or to suffer his wife to get him dry clothes till she had served us, which she did most willingly, though not very expeditiously.

A Cumberland man of the same rank would not have had such a notion of what was fit and right in his own house, or, if he had, one would have accused him of servility; but in the Highlander it only seemed like politeness (however erroneous and painful to us), naturally growing out of the dependence of the inferiors of the clan upon their laird; he did not, however, refuse to let his wife bring out the whisky bottle for his refreshment, at our request. "She keeps a dram," as the phrase is: indeed, I believe there is scarcely a lonely house by the wayside, in Scotland, where travellers may not be accommodated with a dram. We asked for sugar, butter, barley-bread, and milk; and, with a smile and a stare more of kindness than wonder, she replied, "Ye'll get that," bringing each article separately. We caroused our cups of coffee, laughing like children at the strange atmosphere in which we were: the smoke came in gusts, and spread along the walls; and above our heads in the chimney (where the hens were roosting) it appeared like clouds in the sky. We laughed and laughed again, in spite of the smarting of our eyes, yet had a quieter pleasure in observing the beauty of the beams and rafters gleaming between the clouds of smoke: they had been crusted over, and varnished by many winters, till, where the firelight fell upon them, they had become as glossy as black rocks, on a sunny day, cased in ice. When we had eaten our supper we sat about half an hour, and I think I never felt so deeply the blessing of a hospitable welcome and a warm fire. The man of the house repeated from time to time that we should often tell of this night when we got to our homes, and interposed praises of his own lake, which he had more than once, when we were returning in the boat, ventured to say was "bonnier than Loch Lomond." Our companion from the Stronachan, when it appeared, was an Edinburgh drawing-master going, during the vacation, on a pedestrian tour to John Wilson's house, was to sleep in the barn

ping or moist roof, and the more like those of moist ground the light of the fire faded as wife and child had crept into of the room. I did not sleep comfortable night; for my bed, the clean: the unusualness of the from sleeping. I could hear the shore of the lake; a little still much louder noise, and, when see the lake through an open head. Add to this, it rained a plied by remembrance of the Ti were, than the vision of the Hi not get out of my head; I the Spenser, and what I had read and then what a feast it would mine-maker could be but tra with all its beautiful colours!

Page 2

Once on their shore

The following is from the account of the visit to Bothwell Castle. It was exceedingly delightfully upon such a beautiful river nobly, overlooking the Clyde. I was hurt to see that flower-beds the natural overgrowths of the and wild plants. It is a large stone, harmonising perfectly with from which, no doubt, it has been little accustomed to the sunny garden, I could not help admire and luxuriance of some of the purple-flowered clematis, and plant without flowers, which wall, along with the ivy, and grew so lavishly that it seemed to be and one could not help think planted among the ruins of the where have its native abode in: Castle had not been close to it should have been disgusted with able conception of adorning; but it is so very near to the pleasure-grounds must have perhaps the neatness of a shaven

gret that the castle and the house were so near to each other; and it was impossible not to regret it; for the ruin presides in state over the river, far from city or town, as if it might have a peculiar privilege to preserve its memorials of past ages, and maintain its own character for centuries to come. We sat upon a bench under the high trees, and had beautiful views of the different reaches of the river, above and below. On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of a priory built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended, that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more beautiful than the little remnant of this holy place: elm trees (for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches) grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small, but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart to each other; and the river Clyde flows on, smooth and unruffled below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear. It blended gently with the warbling of the smaller birds, and the chattering of the larger ones, that had made their nests in the ruins. In this fortress the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. If a man is to be a prisoner, he scarcely could have a more pleasant place to solace his captivity; but I thought that, for close confinement, I should prefer the banks of a lake, or the seaside. The greatest charm of a brook or river is in the liberty to pursue it through its windings: you can then take it in whatever mood you like; silent or noisy, sportive or quiet. The beauties of a brook or river must be sought, and the pleasure is in going in search of them; those of a lake or of the sea come to you of themselves. These rude warriors cared little, perhaps, about either; and yet, if one may judge from the writings of Chaucer, and from the old romances, more interesting passions were connected with natural objects in the days of chivalry than now; though going in search of scenery, as it is called, had not then been thought of. I had previously heard nothing of Bothwell Castle, at least nothing that I remembered; therefore, perhaps, my pleasure was greater, compared with what I received elsewhere, than others might feel.—*MS. Journal.*

Page 341.

'Hart's-horn Tree.'

'In the time of the first Robert de Clifford, in the year 1233 or 1234, Edward Balliol king of Scotland came into Westmoreland, and stayed some time with the said Robert at his castles of Appleby, Brougham, and Penrith. And during that time they ran a stag by a single greyhound out of Whinfell Park to Redkirk, in Scotland, and back again to this place; where, being both spent, the stag leaped over the pales, but died on the other side; and the greyhound, attempting to leap, fell, and died on the contrary side. In memory of this fact the stag's horns were nailed upon a tree just by, and (the dog being named Hercules) this rhythm was made upon them:

'Hercules kill'd Hart a greese,
And Hart a greese kill'd Hercules.'

The tree to this day bears the name of Hart's-horn Tree. The horns in process of time were almost grown over by the growth of the tree, and another pair was put up in their place.—*Nicholson and Burns's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland.*

The tree has now disappeared, but I well remember its imposing appearance as it stood, in a decayed state, by the side of the high road leading from Penrith to Appleby. This whole neighbourhood abounds in interesting traditions and vestiges of antiquity, viz., Julian's Bower;

Brougham and Penrith Castles; Penrith Beacon, and the curious remains in Penrith Church-yard; Arthur's Round Table, and, close by, Maybrough; the excavation, called the Giant's Cave, on the banks of the Emont; Long Meg and her Daughters, near Eden, &c. &c.

Page 345.

'Wings at my shoulders seem to play.'

In these lines I am under obligation to the exquisite picture of "Jacob's Dream," by Mr. Alstone, now in America. It is pleasant to make this public acknowledgment to a man of genius, whom I have the honour to rank among my friends.

Page 349.

'But if thou, like Cocytus,' &c.

Many years ago, when I was at Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, the hostess of the inn, proud of her skill in etymology, said, that "the name of the river was taken from the bridge, the form of which, as every one must notice, exactly resembled a great A." Dr. Whitaker has derived it from the word of common occurrence in the north of England, "*to greet*," signifying to lament aloud, mostly with weeping: a conjecture rendered more probable from the stony and rocky channel of both the Cumberland and Yorkshire rivers. The Cumberland Greta, though it does not, among the country people, take up that name till within three miles of its disappearance in the river Derwent, may be considered as having its source in the mountain cove of Wythburn, and flowing through Thirlmere, the beautiful features of which lake are known only to those who, travelling between Grasmere and Keswick, have quitted the main road in the vale of Wythburn, and, crossing over to the opposite side of the lake, have proceeded with it on the right hand.

The channel of the Greta, immediately above Keswick, has, for the purposes of building, been in a great measure cleared of the immense stones which, by their concussion in high floods, produced the loud and awful noises described in the sonnet.

'The scenery upon this river,' says Mr. Southey in his Colloquies, 'where it passes under the woody side of Latrigg, is of the finest and most memorable kind:—

— 'ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque,
Occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas.'

Page 349.

'By hooded votaresses,' &c.

Attached to the church of Brigham was formerly a chantry, which held a moiety of the manor; and in the decayed parsonage some vestiges of monastic architecture are still to be seen.

Page 350.

'Mary Queen of Scots landing at Workington.'

'The fears and impatience of Mary were so great,' says Robertson, 'that she got into a fisher-boat, and with about twenty attendants landed at Workington, in Cumberland; and thence she was conducted with many marks of respect to Carlisle.' The apartment in which the Queen had slept at Workington Hall (where she was received by Sir Henry Curwen as became her rank and misfortunes) was long preserved, out of respect to her memory, as she had left it; and one cannot but regret that some necessary alterations in the mansion could not be effected without its destruction.

Page 350.

St. Bees' Heads, anciently called the Cliff of Baruth, are a conspicuous sea-mark for all vessels sailing in the N.E. parts of the Irish Sea. In a bay, one side of which

is formed by the southern headland, stands the village of St. Bees, a place distinguished, from very early times, for its religious and scholastic foundations.

'St. Bees,' say Nicholson and Burns, 'had its name from Bege, an holy woman from Ireland, who is said to have founded here, about the year of our Lord 636, a small monastery, where afterwards a church was built in memory of her.

'The aforesaid religious house, being destroyed by the Danes, was restored by William de Mauchline, son of Ranulph, and brother of Ranulph de Meschons, first Earl of Cumberland after the Conquest, and made a cell of a prior and six Benedictine monks to the Abbey of St. Mary at York.'

Several traditions of miracles, connected with the foundation of the first of these religious houses, survive among the people of the neighbourhood; one of which is alluded to in three Stanzas, and another, of a somewhat bolder and more peculiar character, has furnished the subject of a spirited poem by the Rev. R. Parkinson, M.A., late Divinity Lecturer of St. Bees' College, and now Fellow of the Colligate Church of Manchester.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, Archbishop Grindal founded a free school at St. Bees, from which the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland have derived great benefit; and recently, under the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, a college has been established there for the education of ministers for the English Church. The old Conventual Church has been repaired under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Ainger, the Head of the College, and is well worthy of being visited by any strangers who might be led to the neighbourhood of this celebrated spot.

The form of stanza in this Poem, and something in the style of versification, are adopted from the "St. Monica," a poem of much beauty upon a monastic subject, by Charlotte Smith: a lady to whom English verse is under greater obligations than are likely to be either acknowledged or remembered. She wrote little, and that little unambitiously, but with true feeling for rural nature, at a time when nature was not much regarded by English Poets; for in point of time her earlier writings preceded, I believe, those of Cowper and Burns.

Page 330.

'Are not, in sooth, their Regimens sacred ties'

I am aware that I am here treading upon tender ground, but to the intelligent reader I feel that no apology is due. The prayers of survivors, during passionate grief for the recent loss of relatives and friends as the object of those prayers could no longer be the suffering body of the dying, would naturally be ejaculated for the souls of the departed, the barriers between the two worlds less living before the power of love and faith. The ministers of religion, from their habitual attendance upon sick-beds would be daily witnesses of those benign results, and hence would be strongly tempted to aim at giving to them permanence, by embodying them in rites and ceremonies, recurring at stated periods. All this, as it was in course of nature, so was it blameless, and even praiseworthy, since some of its effects, in that rude state of society, could not but be salutary. No reflecting person, however, can view without sorrow the abuses which rose out of thus formalising sublime instincts and disinterested movements of passion, and perverting them into means of gratifying the ambition and rapacity of the priesthood. But, while we deplore and are indignant at these abuses, it would be a great mistake if we imputed the origin of the offices to prospective selfishness on the part of the monks and clergy: they were at first sincere in their sympathy and in their degree dupes rather of their own creed, than artful and designing men. Charity is, upon the whole, the safest guide that we can take in

judging our fellow-men, whether of past ages or present time.

Page 332.

'And they are led by noble Hillary.'

The Town of EKTURA, an ornament to Bala was erected chiefly through the humanity and William Hillary; and he also was the founder of that establishment, at that place; by which, superintendence, and often by his exertions of great hazard of his own life, many seamen and have been saved.

Page 333.

'By a retired Mariner.'

This unpretending sonnet is by a gentleman connected with me, and I hope, as it falls upon its place, that both the writer and the reader will find its appearance here.

Page 333.

'Of which you cloud, old Snafell!'

The summit of this mountain is well chosen as the scene of the "Vision," in which the aged discourses with him concerning the government of Crownwell. 'I found myself,' says he, 'on that famous hill in the Island Mona, which has of three great, and not long since most happy. As soon as ever I looked upon them, they could not be denied that the changes now in the passions, and the way in which they work, resemble those which led to the disasters that writer so feelingly bewails. God grant that balance may not become still more striking as years advance!

Page 334.

'On revisiting Duncolly Castle.'

This ingenious piece of workmanship, as I learned, had been executed for their own and some labourers employed about the place.

Page 335.

'Case of Snafell.'

The reader may be tempted to exclaim, "this and the two following sonnets to be with the dissatisfaction expressed in the preceding fact at the risk of incurring the reasonable of the master of the steam-boat, I returned and explored it under circumstances more than those imaginative impressions which it is fully fitted to make upon the mind.

Page 335.

'Hope smiled when your nativity was
Children of summer.'

Upon the head of the columns which form the cave, rests a body of decomposed bones which was richly decorated with that is flower, the ox-eyed daisy. I had noticed the growing with profusion among the bold western coast of the Isle of Man; making contrast with their black and gloomy surface.

Page 336.

'Iona.'

The four last lines of this sonnet are adopted from a well-known sonnet of Russel, as conveying better than any words of my own could do,

Page 337.

'Yet fetched from Paradise'

It is to be feared that there is more of the poet than the sound etymologist in this derivation of the name Eden. On the western coast of Cumberland is a rivulet which enters the sea at Moreby, known also in the neighbourhood by the name of Eder. May not the latter syllable come from the word Dean, a valley? Laughing, near Ambleside is by the inhabitants called Laughlen. The former syllable occurs in the name Eden, a principal feeder of the Eden, and the stream empties flows, when the tide is out, over Clartnet Sands, is called the Ea-eau, French—aqua, Latin.

Page 337.

'Canal, and Viaduct, and Railway, tell'

At Carty, a few miles below Nunnery, the Eden is crossed by a magnificent viaduct, and another of these crosses it there over a deep glen or ravine at a very short distance from the main stream.

Page 337.

'A weight of care not easy to be borne.'

The daughters of Long Meg, placed in a perfect circle eighty yards in diameter, are seventy-two in number almost seated in a little way out of the circle stands Long Meg herself, a single stone, eighteen feet high. When I first saw this monument as I came upon it by surprise, I might overrate its importance as an object; but, though it will not bear a comparison with Stonehenge, I have not seen any other relic of those dark ages which can pretend to rival it in singularity and dignity of appearance.

Page 338.

'To the East of Embsay'

This sonnet was written immediately after certain letters which took place at the Cumberland Assizes, when the Earl of Eversdale, in consequence of repeated and long continued attacks upon his character, through the law press, had thought it right to prosecute the contributors and proprietors of three several journals. A verdict in his favour was given in every case, and, in the others, the prosecutions were withdrawn upon the individuals entering and disavowing the charges, expressing regret that they had been made, and promising to abstain from the like in future.

Page 337.

'Descending to the poor to charity.'

I am indebted, here, to a passage in one of Mr. Digby's valuable works.

Page 336.

'All change is perilous, and all chance unsooned.'

SPENCER.

SONNETS DEDICATED TO LIBERTY AND ORDER.

Page 337.

'Men of the Western World.'

These lines were written several years ago, when reports prevailed of cruelties committed in many parts of America, by men making a law of their own passions. A far more formidable, as being a more deliberate and settled, evil, existed among those States which have been by a faith with the public creditor in a manner most gross. I cannot however but look at both evils under a similar aspect to inherent good, and hope that they will be laid to rest when our brethren of the West sweep off this stain from their names and nation.

Page 401.

'The Horn of Egremont Castle.'

This story is a Cumberland tradition. I have heard it also related of the Hall of Hutton John, an ancient residence of the Hudleston's, in a sequestered valley upon the river Dacor.

Page 405.

'The Russian Fugitives.'

Peter Henry Bruce, having given in his entertaining Memoirs the substance of this Tale, affirms that, besides the convincing reports of others, he had the story from the lady's own mouth.

The Lady Catherine, mentioned towards the close, is the famous Catherine, then bearing that name as the acknowledged Wife of Peter the Great.

Page 427.

'The Farmer of Thelbury Vale'

With this picture, which was taken from real life, compare the imaginative one of "The Hermit of Poor Susan," p. 145. And see to make up the deficiencies of this class "The Lacurion," passim.

Page 436.

'Moat Campion bellina aculeata.'

This most beautiful plant is scarce in England, though it is found in great abundance upon the mountains of Scotland. The first specimen I ever saw of it in its native bed, was singularly fine, the tuft or cushion being at least eight inches in diameter, and the points proportionably thick. I have only met with it in two places among our mountains, in both of which I have sought for it in vain.

Botanists will not, I hope, take it ill, if I caution them against carrying off inconsiderately, rare and beautiful plants. This has often been done, particularly in the Galloway and other mountains in Yorkshire, till the species have totally disappeared to the great regret of lovers of nature living near the places where they grew.

Page 438.

'From the most gentle creature nursed in fields.'

This way of indicating the name of a very ancient friend has been found fault with perhaps rightly; but I may say in justification of the double sense of the word, that similar allusions are not uncommon in epiphany. One of the best in our language in verse I ever read was upon a person who bore the name of Palmer, and the circumstances of the thought, though not, turned upon the life of the departed, considered as a pilgrimage. Nor could I think that the objection in the present case will have a just force with any one who remembers Charles Lamb's beautiful sonnet addressed to his own name, and ending—

'No deed of mine shall shame thee, gentle name'

Page 460.

Walter Scott . . .	died 21st Sept. 1832.
N. T. Cochrane . . .	25th July, 1834.
Charles Lamb . . .	25th Dec. 1834.
Geo. Crabbe . . .	2nd Feb. 1837.
Felicia Hemans . . .	14th May. 1835.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION. Page 597.

'Dearest prophetic Spirit, that inspired
The words of this.'

'N. T. Cochrane, for the prophetic soul
Of the work with its meaning as things become'
Sunday, 1834.

Page 551.

"—much did he see of Men."

At the risk of giving a shock to the prejudices of artificial society, I have ever been ready to pay homage to the aristocracy of nature; under a conviction that vigorous human-heartedness is the constituent principle of true taste. It may still, however, be satisfactory to have prose testimony how far a Character, employed for purposes of imagination, is founded upon general fact. I, therefore, subjoin an extract from an author who had opportunities of being well acquainted with a class of men, from whom my own personal knowledge emboldened me to draw this portrait.

We learn from Caesar and other Roman Writers, that the travelling merchants who frequented Gaul and other barbarous countries, either newly conquered by the Roman arms, or bordering on the Roman conquests, were ever the first to make the inhabitants of those countries familiarly acquainted with the Roman modes of life, and to inspire them with an inclination to follow the Roman fashions, and to enjoy Roman conveniences. In North America, travelling merchants from the Settlements have done and continue to do much more towards civilising the Indian natives, than all the missionaries, papist or protestant, who have ever been sent among them.

It is farther to be observed, for the credit of this most useful class of men, that they commonly contribute, by their personal manners, no less than by the sale of their wares, to the refinement of the people among whom they travel. Their dealings form them to great quickness of wit and acuteness of judgment. Having constant occasion to recommend themselves and their goods, they acquire habits of the most obliging attention, and the most insinuating address. As in their peregrinations they have opportunity of contemplating the manners of various men and various cities, they become eminently skilled in the knowledge of the world. As they wander, each alone, through thinly-inhabited districts, they form habits of reflection and of sublime contemplation. With all these qualifications, no wonder, that they should often be, in remote parts of the country, the best mirrors of fashion, and censurers of manners, and should contribute much to polish the roughness, and soften the rusticity of our penantry. It is not more than twenty or thirty years since a young man going from any part of Scotland to England, of purpose to carry the pack, was considered as going to lend the life and acquire the fortune of a gentleman. When, after twenty years' absence, in that honourable line of employment, he returned with his acquisitions to his native country, he was regarded as a gentleman to all intents and purposes.

Heron's Journey in Scotland, Vol. i. p. 89.

Page 549.

"Lost in unsearchable Eternity"

Since this paragraph was composed, I have read with so much pleasure, in Burnet's Theory of the Earth, a passage expressing corresponding sentiments, excited by objects of a similar nature, that I cannot forbear to transcribe it.

"Siquid verò Natura nobis dedit spectaculum, in hac tellure, verè gratum, et philosopho dignum, id semel mihi contigisse arbitror, cum ex celatissima rupe speculabundus ad oram maris Mediterranei, hinc inquit caruleum, illic tractus Alpino prospecti; nihil quidem magis dispar aut dissimile, nec in suo genere, magis erexit et singulare. Hoc theatrum ego faciliè præterierim Romanis cunctis, Græcive, atque id quod natura hic spectandum exhibet, scenicis ludis omnibus, aut amplius certaminibus. Nihil hic elegans aut re-

natum, sed ingens et magnificum, et quod placeat in nitidine sui et quadam specie immensitatis. Hinc tuebar maris æquabilem superficiem, usque et diffusam, quantum maximùm oculorum acies ferri possent illinc disruptissimam terræ faciem, et vastas moles elevatas aut depressas, erectas, propendentes, rectas, concervatas, omni situ inæquali et turbido. Placuit hæc parte, Nature unitas et simplicitas, et inæqualis quædam plausities; ex alterâ, multiformis confusio porum corporum, et insanæ rerum strages. Quam intuebar, non urbis allejus aut oppidi, sed conglutinati mundi rudera, ante oculos habere mihi visus sum.

In singula ferè montibus erat aliquid insolens et mirabile, sed præ cæteris mihi placebat illa, quæ velut rupes; erat maxima et altissima, et quæ terram regnabat, molliori sæcensu altitudinem suam distendebat, quæ verò mare, horrendum præceps, et quasi ad periculum facta, instar parietis. Præterea facies marina adeò erat lavis ac uniformis (quod in rupibus aliquando observare licet) ac si scissæ fuisse à cunctis ad latus, in illo plano; vel totam mota aliquo, aut mine, divisa.

Ima pars rupis erat cava, recessusque habuit, et specus, cuntes in vacuum montem, sive naturæ præfactos, sive exesos mari, et undarum crebris ictibus; hos enim cum impetu rubeant et fragore, motuque fluctus; quos iterum spumantes reddidit æquum, quasi ab limbo ventre eromuit.

Dextrum latus montis erat præruptum, asperum nudè caute, sinistrum non adeò neglectum. Nihil, horibus utpote oratum, et prope perfectum in æde limpidæ aquæ prorupit, qui cum vicinam vallem intraverat, lentio motu erpens, et per varios nascentes, quæ ad protrahendum ritum, in magno mari aborsus est perivit. Denique in summo vertice promontorii comminebat saxum, cui insidebam contemplandus. Augusta sedes, Rege digna: Augusta rupes, sempiterna memoranda!" P. 89. *Telluris Theoria nova, de. 2da secunda.*

Page 556.

"Of Mississippi, or that Northern Stream."

"A man is supposed to improve by going out into the World, by visiting London. Artificial man does, he tends with his sphere, but, alas! that sphere is microscopic; it is formed of minutiae, and he acquires no genuine vision to the artist, in order to embrace it as a ken. His bodily senses grow acute, even to barren inhuman prurency, while his mental becomes proportionally obtuse. The reverse is the Man of Mind, who is placed in the sphere of Nature and of God, and he is a meek at Tattersall's and Brooks's, and a sneer at St. James's. He would certainly be small and alive the first Pizarro that crossed him. But when he wals along the river of Amazonas, when he rests his eye on the unrivalled Andes when he measures the long as watered savannah, or contemplates, from a sudden promontory, the distant, vast Pacific—and feels himself a freeman in this vast theatre, and commanding the ready-produced fruit of this wilderness, and each progeny of this stream—his exaltation is not less than is perial. He is as gentle too, as he is great. His sense of tenderness keep pace with his elevation of sentiment for he says, 'These were made by a good Being, who unsought by me, placed me here to enjoy them.' He becomes at once a child and a king. His mind is in himself, from hence he argues, and from hence he acts, and he argues unerringly, and acts masterially. His mind in himself is also, in his God; and therefore he loves, and therefore he soars."—From the notes upon *The Descent*, a Poem, by William Gilbert.

The Reader I am sure, will thank me for the above quotation, which, though from a strange book, is one of the finest passages of modern English prose.

Page 558.

*"Tis, by comparison, an easy task
Earth to despise," &c.*

See, upon this subject, Baxter's most interesting review of his own opinions and sentiments in the decline of life. It may be found (lately reprinted) in Dr. Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*.

Page 559.

*'Alas ! the endowment of immortal Power,
Is matched unequally with custom, time,' &c.*

This subject is treated at length in the Ode—Intimations of Immortality, page 441.

Page 560.

'Knowing the heart of Man is set to be,' &c.

The passage quoted from Daniel is taken from a poem addressed to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and the two last lines, printed in Italics, are by him translated from Seneca. The whole Poem is very beautiful. I will transcribe four stanzas from it, as they contain an admirable picture of the state of a wise Man's mind in a time of public commotion.

Nor is he moved with all the thunder-cracks
Of tyrant's threats, or with the surly brow
Of Power, that proudly sits on others' crimes ;
Charged with more crying sins than those he checks.
The storms of sad confusion that may grow
Up in the present for the coming times,
Appal not him ; that hath no side at all,
But of himself, and knows the worst can fall.

Although his heart (so near allied to earth)
Cannot but pity the perplexed state
Of troublous and distressed mortality,
That thus make way unto the ugly birth
Of their own sorrows, and do still beget
Affliction upon Imbecility :
Yet seeing thus the course of things must run,
He looks thereon not strange, but as fore-done.

And whilst distraught ambition compasses,
And is encompassed, while as craft deceives,
And is deceived : whilst man doth ransack man,
And builds on blood, and rises by distress ;
And th' Inheritance of desolation leaves
To great-expecting hopes : He looks thereon,
As from the shore of peace, with unwet eye,
And bears no venture in Impiety.

Thus, Lady, fares that man that hath prepared
A rest for his desires ; and sees all things
Beneath him ; and hath learned this book of man,
Full of the notes of frailty ; and compared
The best of glory with her sufferings :
By whom, I see, you labour all you can
To plant your heart ! and set your thoughts as near
His glorious mansion as your powers can bear.

Page 576.

*'Or rather, as we stand on holy earth
And have the dead around us.'*

Leo. You, Sir, could help me to the history
Of half these graves !

Priest. For eight-score winters past,
With what I've witnessed, and with what I've
heard,
Perhaps I might ; — — — — —
By turning o'er these hillocks one by one,

We two could travel, Sir, through a strange
round ;

Yet all in the broad highway of the world.

See the Brothers.

Page 580.

'And suffering Nature grieved that one should die.'

Southey's Retrospect.

Page 580.

'And whence that tribute ? wherefore these regards ?'

The sentiments and opinions here uttered are in unison with those expressed in the following Essay upon Epitaphs, which was furnished by me for Mr. Coleridge's periodical work, the *Friend* ; and as they are dictated by a spirit congenial to that which pervades this and the two succeeding books, the sympathising reader will not be displeased to see the Essay here annexed.

ESSAY UPON EPITAPHS.

It needs scarcely be said, that an Epitaph presupposes a Monument, upon which it is to be engraven. Almost all Nations have wished that certain external signs should point out the places where their dead are interred. Among savage tribes unacquainted with letters this has mostly been done either by rude stones placed near the graves, or by mounds of earth raised over them. This custom proceeded obviously from a twofold desire ; first, to guard the remains of the deceased from irreverent approach or from savage violation : and, secondly, to preserve their memory. 'Never any,' says Camden, 'neglected burial but some savage nations ; as the Bactrians, which cast their dead to the dogs ; some varlet philosophers, as Diogenes, who desired to be devoured of fishes ; some dissolute courtiers, as Mæcenus, who was wont to say, *Non tumulum curo ; sepelit natura relictos*.

I'm careless of a grave :—Nature her dead will save.'

As soon as nations had learned the use of letters, epitaphs were inscribed upon these monuments ; in order that their intention might be more surely and adequately fulfilled. I have derived monuments and epitaphs from two sources of feeling : but these do in fact resolve themselves into one. The invention of epitaphs, Weever, in his *Discourse of Funeral Monuments*, says rightly, 'proceeded from the presage or fore-feeling of immortality, implanted in all men naturally, and is referred to the scholars of Linus the Theban poet, who flourished about the year of the world two thousand seven hundred ; who first bewailed this Linus their Master, when he was slain, in doleful verses, then called of him *CElina*, afterwards *Epitaphia*, for that they were first sung at burials, after engraven upon the sepulchres.'

And, verily, without the consciousness of a principle of immortality in the human soul, Man could never have had awakened in him the desire to live in the remembrance of his fellows : mere love, or the yearning of kind towards kind, could not have produced it. The dog or horse perishes in the field, or in the stall, by the side of his companions, and is incapable of anticipating the sorrow with which his surrounding associates shall bemoan his death, or pine for his loss ; he cannot pre-conceive this regret, he can form no thought of it ; and therefore cannot possibly have a desire to leave such regret or remembrance behind him. Add to the principle of love which exists in the inferior animals, the faculty of reason which exists in Man alone ; will the conjunction of these account for the desire ! Doubtless it is a necessary consequence of this conjunction ; yet not I think as a direct result, but only to be come at

or any other irrational creature is endowed; who should ascribe it, in short, to blank ignorance in the child; to an inability arising from the imperfect state of his faculties to come, in any point of his being, into contact with a notion of death; or to an unreflecting acquiescence in what had been instilled into him! Has such an unfoldment of the mysteries of nature, though he may have forgotten his former self, ever noticed the early, obstinate, and unappeasable inquisitiveness of children upon the subject of origination? This single fact proves outwardly the monstrosity of these suppositions. For, if we had no direct external testimony that the minds of very young children meditate feelingly upon death and immortality, these inquiries, which we all know they are perpetually making concerning the whence, do necessarily include correspondent habits of interrogation concerning the whether. Origin and tendency are notions inseparably co-relative. Never did a child stand by the side of a running stream, pondering within himself what power was the feeder of the perpetual current, from what never-wearied sources the body of water was supplied, but he must have been inevitably propelled to follow this question by another: "Towards what abyss is it in progress? what receptacle can contain the mighty influx?" And the spirit of the answer must have been, though the word might be sea or ocean, accompanied perhaps with an image gathered from a map, or from the real object in nature—these might have been the letter, but the spirit of the answer must have been as inevitably,—a receptacle without bounds or dimensions;—nothing less than infinity. We may, then, be justified in asserting, that the sense of immortality, if not a co-existent and twin birth with Reason, is among the earliest of her offspring; and we may further assert, that from these conjoined, and under their countenance, the human affections are gradually formed and opened out. This is not the place to enter into the recesses of these investigations; but the subject requires me here to make a plain avowal, that, for my own part, it is to me inconceivable, that the sympathies of love towards each other, which grow with our growth, could ever attain any new strength, or even preserve the old, after we had received from the outward senses the impression of death, and were in the habit of having that impression daily renewed and its accompanying feeling brought home to ourselves, and to those we love; if the same were not counteracted by those communications with our internal Being, which are anterior to all these experiences, and with which imagination, as it were, and has

Simonides, it is related, upon country, found the corpse of an infant, buried by the sea-side; he buried it, and wrote an epitaph for the plecter of that Philosopher, chancing to fix his eye upon the same with alight, I say, "See the shell of the fowl to be supposed that the mortal animal was incapable of the lofty notion to which that other Sage gave way; his soul was intent only upon the corporeal, on the other hand, that he, as a human body was of no more value than the shell from which the living fowl is hatched, not, in a different mood of mind, those earthly considerations which the philosophic Poet to the performer. And with regard to this latter we may say, if he had been destitute of the ear with the more exalted thoughts of the immortal nature, he would have cared no more for the stranger than for the dead body which might have been cast up upon the beach, or the corporeal frame of Man. It is the habitation of a rational Soul. Each of these Sages was best feelings of our nature; feeling seem opposite to each other, have connection than that of contrast formed through the subtle progress of the natural and the moral world, sibly into their contraries, and thenceforth. As, in sailing upon the voyage towards the regions where gradually to the quarter where to behold it come forth at a certain manner, a voyage towards the east, our imagination of the morrow's quarter where the sun is last seen by our eyes; so the contemplative direction of mortality, advances to lasting life; and, in like manner, explore those cheerful tracts, till for her advantage and benefit, to things—of sorrow and of tears.

On a midway point, therefore, thoughts and feelings of the two represented in contrast, does the

of the survivors, and for the common benefit of the living : which record is to be accomplished, not in a general manner, but, where it can, in *close connection with the bodily remains of the deceased* : and these, it may be added, among the modern nations of Europe, are deposited within, or contiguous to, their places of worship. In ancient times, as is well known, it was the custom to bury the dead beyond the walls of towns and cities ; and among the Greeks and Romans they were frequently interred by the way-sides.

I could here pause with pleasure, and invite the Reader to indulge with me in contemplation of the advantages which must have attended such a practice. We might ruminate upon the beauty which the monuments, thus placed, must have borrowed from the surrounding images of nature—from the trees, the wild flowers, from a stream running perhaps within sight or hearing, from the beaten road stretching its weary length hard by. Many tender similitudes must these objects have presented to the mind of the traveller leaning upon one of the tombs, or reposing in the coolness of its shade, whether he had halted from weariness or in compliance with the invitation, 'Pause, Traveller!' so often found upon the monuments. And to its epitaph also must have been supplied strong appeals to visible appearances or immediate impressions, lively and affecting analogies of life as a journey—death as a sleep overcoming the tired wayfarer—of misfortune as a storm that falls suddenly upon him—of beauty as a flower that passeth away, or of innocent pleasure as one that may be gathered—of virtue that standeth firm as a rock against the beating waves ;—of hope 'undermined insensibly like the poplar by the side of the river that has fed it,' or blasted in a moment like a pine-tree by the stroke of lightning upon the mountain-top—of admonitions and heart-stirring remembrances, like a refreshing breeze that comes without warning, or the taste of the waters of an unexpected fountain. These, and similar suggestions, must have given, formerly, to the language of the senseless stone a voice enforced and endeared by the benignity of that nature with which it was in unison.—We, in modern times, have lost much of these advantages ; and they are but in a small degree counterbalanced to the inhabitants of large towns and cities, by the custom of depositing the dead within, or contiguous to, their places of worship ; however splendid or imposing may be the appearance of those edifices, or however interesting or salutary the recollections associated with them. Even were it not true that tombs lose their monitory virtue when thus obtruded upon the notice of men occupied with the cares of the world, and too often sullied and defiled by those cares, yet still, when death is in our thoughts, nothing can make amends for the want of the soothing influences of nature, and for the absence of those types of renovation and decay, which the fields and woods offer to the notice of the serious and contemplative mind. To feel the force of this sentiment, let a man only compare in imagination the unsightly manner in which our monuments are crowded together in the busy, noisy, unclean, and almost grassless church-yard of a large town, with the still seclusion of a Turkish cemetery, in some remote place ; and yet further sanctified by the grove of cypress in which it is embosomed. Thoughts in the same temper as these have already been expressed with true sensibility by an ingenuous Poet of the present day. The subject of his poem is "All Saints Church, Derby:" he has been deploring the forbidding and unseemly appearance of its burial-ground, and uttering a wish, that in past times the practice had been adopted of interring the inhabitants of large towns in the country.—

'Then in some rural, calm, sequestered spot,
Where healing Nature her benignant look
Ne'er changes, save at that lorn season, when,

With tresses drooping o'er her sable stole,
She yearly mourns the mortal doom of man,
Her noblest work, (so Israel's virgins erst,
With annual moan upon the mountains wept
Their fairest gone,) there in that rural scene,
So placid, so congenial to the wish
The Christian feels, of peaceful rest within
The silent grave, I would have stayed :

—wandered forth, where the cold dew of heaven
Lay on the humbler graves around, what time
The pale moon gazed upon the turfy mounds,
Pensive, as though like me, in lonely muse,
'Twere brooding on the dead inhumed beneath.
There while with him, the holy man of Uz,
O'er human destiny I sympathised,
Counting the long, long periods prophecy
Decrees to roll, ere the great day arrives
Of resurrection, oft the blue-eyed Spring
Had met me with her blossoms, as the Dove,
Of old, returned with olive leaf, to cheer
The Patriarch mourning o'er a world destroyed :
And I would bless her visit ; for to me
'Tis sweet to trace the consonance that links
As one, the works of Nature and the word
Of God.'—

JOHN EDWARDS.

A village church-yard, lying as it does in the lap of nature, may indeed be most favourably contrasted with that of a town of crowded population ; and sepulture therein combines many of the best tendencies which belong to the mode practised by the Ancients, with others peculiar to itself. The sensations of pious cheerfulness, which attend the celebration of the sabbath-day in rural places, are profitably chastised by the sight of the graves of kindred and friends, gathered together in that general home towards which the thoughtful yet happy spectators themselves are journeying. Hence a parish-church, in the stillness of the country, is a visible centre of a community of the living and the dead ; a point to which are habitually referred the nearest concerns of both.

As, then, both in cities and in villages, the dead are deposited in close connection with our places of worship, with us the composition of an epitaph naturally turns, still more than among the nations of antiquity, upon the most serious and solemn affections of the human mind ; upon departed worth—upon personal or social sorrow and admiration—upon religion, individual and social—upon time, and upon eternity. Accordingly, it suffices, in ordinary cases, to secure a composition of this kind from censure, that it contain nothing that shall shock or be inconsistent with this spirit. But, to entitle an epitaph to praise, more than this is necessary. It ought to contain some thought or feeling belonging to the mortal or immortal part of our nature touchingly expressed ; and if that be done, however general or even trite the sentiment may be, every man of pure mind will read the words with pleasure and gratitude. A husband bewails a wife ; a parent breathes a sigh of disappointed hope over a lost child ; a son utters a sentiment of filial reverence for a departed father or mother ; a friend perhaps inscribes an encomium recording the companionable qualities, or the solid virtues, of the tenant of the grave, whose departure has left a sadness upon his memory. This and a pious admonition to the living, and a humble expression of Christian confidence in immortality, is the language of a thousand church-yards ; and it does not often happen that anything, in a greater degree discriminate or appropriate to the dead or to the living, is to be found in them. This want of discrimination has been ascribed by Dr. Johnson, in his Essay upon the epitaphs of Pope, to two causes ; first, the scantiness of the objects of human praise ; and, secondly, the want

factory evidence that there is a body of worth in the minds of our friends or kindred, whence that light has proceeded. We shrink from the thought of placing their merits and defects to be weighed against each other in the nice balance of pure intellect; nor do we find much temptation to detect the shades by which a good quality or virtue is discriminated in them from an excellence known by the same general name as it exists in the mind of another; and, least of all, do we incline to these refinements when under the pressure of sorrow, admiration, or regret, or when actuated by any of those feelings which incite men to prolong the memory of their friends and kindred, by records placed in the bosom of the all-uniting and equalising receptacle of the dead.

The first requisite, then, in an Epitaph is, that it should speak, in a tone which shall sink into the heart, the general language of humanity as connected with the subject of death—the source from which an epitaph proceeds—of death, and of life. To be born and to die are the two points in which all men feel themselves to be in absolute coincidence. This general language may be uttered so strikingly as to entitle an epitaph to high praise; yet it cannot lay claim to the highest unless other excellencies be superadded. Passing through all intermediate steps, we will attempt to determine at once what these excellencies are, and wherein consists the perfection of this species of composition.—It will be found to lie in a due proportion of the common or universal feeling of humanity to sensations excited by a distinct and clear conception, conveyed to the reader's mind, of the individual, whose death is deplored and whose memory is to be preserved; at least of his character as, after death, it appeared to those who loved him and lament his loss. The general sympathy ought to be quickened, provoked, and diversified, by particular thoughts, actions, images,—circumstances of age, occupation, manner of life, prosperity which the deceased had known, or adversity to which he had been subject; and these ought to be bound together and solemnised into one harmony by the general sympathy. The two powers should temper, restrain, and exalt each other. The reader ought to know who and what the man was whom he is called upon to think of with interest. A distinct conception should be given (implicitly where it can, rather than explicitly) of the individual lamented.—But the writer of an epitaph is not an anatomist, who dissects the internal frame of the mind; he is not even a painter, who executes a portrait at leisure and in entire

through the influence of counsels love and beauty succeeds. His tombstone on which shall be inscribed adversary, composed in the spirit mended. Would he turn from it No;—the thoughtful look, the involuntary tear, would testify: generous, and good meaning; an mind had remained an impression abstract of the character of the d and graces were remembered in t they ought to be remembered. quality of the mind of a virtuous the side of the grave where his ought to appear, and he felt a between what he was on earth w living frailties, and what he may l Spirit in heaven.

It suffices, therefore, that the branches of the worth of the deceased affectedly represented. Any further scrupulously pursued, especially laborious and antithetic discrimination frustrate its own purpose; forcing to this conclusion,—either that the merits ascribed to him, or that a monument to his memory, and it posed to have been closely connected capable of perceiving those merit the act of composition had lost its understanding having been so busied, how could the heart of the cold? and in either of these cases on the part of the buried person memorial is unaffecting and profit.

Much better is it to fall short; to pursue it too far, or to labour in no place are we so much disposed points, of nature and condition, resemble each other, as in the temple Father is worshipped, or by the d gathers all human beings to his lofty and the low.' We suffer a same heart; we love and are anxious one spirit; our hopes look to the virtues by which we are all to be supported, as patience, meekness, generosity, and temperate desires, a

these intricacies of human nature, so can the tracing of them be interesting only to a few. But an epitaph is not a proud writing shut up for the studious: it is exposed to all—to the wise and the most ignorant; it is condescending, perspicuous, and lovingly solicits regard; its story and admonitions are brief, that the thoughtless, the busy, and indolent, may not be deterred, nor the impatient tired: the stooping old man cons the engraven record like a second horn-book;—the child is proud that he can read it;—and the stranger is introduced through its mediation to the company of a friend: it is concerning all, and for all:—in the church-yard it is open to the day; the sun looks down upon the stone, and the rains of heaven beat against it.

Yet, though the writer who would excite sympathy is bound in this case, more than in any other, to give proof that he himself has been moved, it is to be remembered, that to raise a monument is a sober and a reflective act; that the inscription which it bears is intended to be permanent, and for universal perusal; and that, for this reason, the thoughts and feelings expressed should be permanent also—liberated from that weakness and anguish of sorrow which is in nature transitory, and which with instinctive decency retires from notice. The passions should be subdued, the emotions controlled; strong, indeed, but nothing ungovernable or wholly involuntary. Seemliness requires this, and truth requires it also: for how can the narrator otherwise be trusted? Moreover, a grave is a tranquillising object: resignation in course of time springs up from it as naturally as the wild flowers, besprinkling the turf with which it may be covered, or gathering round the monument by which it is defended. The very form and substance of the monument which has received the inscription, and the appearance of the letters, testifying with what a slow and laborious hand they must have been engraven, might seem to reproach the author who had given way upon this occasion to transports of mind, or to quick turns of conflicting passion; though the same might constitute the life and beauty of a funeral oration or elegiac poem.

These sensations and judgments, acted upon perhaps unconsciously, have been one of the main causes why epitaphs so often personate the deceased, and represent him as speaking from his own tomb-stone. The departed Mortal is introduced telling you himself that his pains are gone; that a state of rest is come; and he conjures you to weep for him no longer. He admonishes with the voice of one experienced in the vanity of those affections which are confined to earthly objects, and gives a verdict like a superior Being, performing the office of a judge, who has no temptations to mislead him, and whose decision cannot but be dispassionate. Thus is death disarmed of its sting, and affliction unsubstantialised. By this tender fiction, the survivors bind themselves to a sedate sorrow, and employ the intervention of the imagination in order that the reason may speak her own language earlier than she would otherwise have been enabled to do. This shadowy interposition also harmoniously unites the two worlds of the living and the dead by their appropriate affections. And it may be observed, that here we have an additional proof of the propriety with which sepulchral inscriptions were referred to the consciousness of immortality as their primal source.

I do not speak with a wish to recommend that an epitaph should be cast in this mould preferably to the still more common one, in which what is said comes from the survivors directly; but rather to point out how natural those feelings are which have induced men, in all states and ranks of society, so frequently to adopt this mode. And this I have done chiefly in order that the laws, which ought to govern the composition of the other, may be better understood. This latter mode, namely, that in which the survivors speak in their own persons, seems to me upon the whole greatly preferable: as it

admits a wider range of notices; and, above all, because, excluding the fiction which is the groundwork of the other, it rests upon a more solid basis.

Enough has been said to convey our notion of a perfect epitaph; but it must be borne in mind that one is meant which will best answer the *general* ends of that species of composition. According to the course pointed out, the worth of private life, through all varieties of situation and character, will be most honourably and profitably preserved in memory. Nor would the model recommended less suit public men, in all instances save of those persons who by the greatness of their services in the employments of peace or war, or by the surpassing excellence of their works in art, literature, or science, have made themselves not only universally known, but have filled the heart of their country with everlasting gratitude. Yet I must here pause to correct myself. In describing the general tenour of thought which epitaphs ought to hold, I have omitted to say, that if it be the *actions* of a man, or even some *one* conspicuous or beneficial act of local or general utility, which have distinguished him, and excited a desire that he should be remembered, then, of course, ought the attention to be directed chiefly to those actions or that act: and such sentiments dwelt upon as naturally arise out of them or it. Having made this necessary distinction, I proceed.—The mighty benefactors of mankind, as they are not only known by the immediate survivors, but will continue to be known familiarly to latest posterity, do not stand in need of biographic sketches, in such a place; nor of delineations of character to individualise them. This is already done by their Works, in the memories of men. Their naked names, and a grand comprehensive sentiment of civic gratitude, patriotic love, or human admiration—or the utterance of some elementary principle most essential in the constitution of true virtue;—or a declaration touching that pious Humility and self-abasement, which are ever most profound as minds are most susceptible of genuine exaltation—or an intuition, communicated in adequate words, of the sublimity of intellectual power;—these are the only tribute which can here be paid—the only offering that upon such an altar would not be unworthy.

'What needs my Shakspeare for his honoured bones
The labour of an age in piled stones,
Or that his hallowed reliques should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid?
Dear Son of Memory, great Heir of Fame,
What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a livelong monument,
And so sepulchred, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.'

Page 580.

'And spires whose *'silent finger points to Heaven.'*

An instinctive taste teaches men to build their churches in flat countries with spire-steeple, which as they cannot be referred to any other object, point as with silent finger to the sky and stars, and sometimes, when they reflect the brazen light of a rich though rainy sunset, appear like a pyramid of flame burning heaven-ward. See "The Friend," by S. T. Coleridge, No. 14, p. 223.

Page 598.

'That Sycamore, which annually holds
Within its shade as in a stately tent.'

'This Sycamore oft musical with Bees;
Such Tents the Patriarchs loved.'

S. T. Coleridge.

Page 602.

** Perish the roses and the flowers of Kings.**

The 'Transit gloria mundi' is finely expressed in the Introduction to the Foundation-charters of some of the ancient Abbays. Some expressions here used are taken from that of the Abbey of St. Mary's, Furness, the translation of which is as follows:—

'Considering every day the uncertainty of life, that the roses and flowers of Kings, Emperors, and Dukes, and the crowns and palms of all the great, wither and decay; and that all things, with an uninterrupted course, tend to dissolution and death: I therefore,' &c.

Page 604.

** Earth has lent
Her waters, Air her breezes.**

In treating this subject, it was impossible not to recollect, with gratitude, the pleasing picture, which, in his

Poem of the Fleece, the excellent and amiable Dyer has given of the influences of manufacturing industry on the face of this Island. He wrote at a time when machinery was first beginning to be introduced, and his benevolent heart prompted him to augur from it nothing but good. Truth has compelled me to dwell upon the baneful effects arising out of an ill-regulated and excessive application of powers so admirable in themselves.

Page 612.

** Binding herself by Statute.**

The discovery of Dr. Bell affords marvellous facilities for carrying this into effect; and it is impossible to overrate the benefit which might accrue to humanity from the universal application of this simple engine under an enlightened and conscientious government.

APPENDIX, PREFACES,

ETC. ETC.

MUCH the greatest part of the foregoing Poems has been so long before the Public that no prefatory matter, explanatory of any portion of them, or of the arrangement which has been adopted, appears to be required; and had it not been for the observations contained in those Prefaces upon the principles of Poetry in general they would not have been reprinted even as an Appendix in this Edition.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION OF SEVERAL OF THE FOREGOING POEMS, PUBLISHED, WITH AN ADDITIONAL VOLUME, UNDER THE TITLE OF "LYRICAL BALLADS."

[*Note.*—In succeeding Editions, when the Collection was much enlarged and diversified, this Preface was transferred to the end of the Volumes as having little of a special application to their contents.]

THE first Volume of these Poems has already been submitted to general perusal. It was published, as an experiment, which, I hoped, might be of some use to ascertain, how far, by fitting to metrical arrangement a selection of the real language of men in a state of vivid sensation, that sort of pleasure and that quantity of pleasure may be imparted, which a Poet may rationally endeavour to impart.

I had formed no very inaccurate estimate of the probable effect of those Poems: I flattered myself that they who should be pleased with them would read them with more than common pleasure: and, on the other hand, I was well aware, that by those who should dislike them, they would be read with more than common dislike. The result has differed from my expectation in this only, that a greater number have been pleased than I ventured to hope I should please.

• • • • •

Several of my Friends are anxious for the success of these Poems, from a belief, that, if the views with which they were composed were indeed realised, a class of Poetry would be produced, well adapted to interest mankind permanently, and not unimportant in the quality, and in the multiplicity

of its moral relations: and on this account they have advised me to prefix a systematic defence of the theory upon which the Poems were written. But I was unwilling to undertake the task, knowing that on this occasion the Reader would look coldly upon my arguments, since I might be suspected of having been principally influenced by the selfish and foolish hope of *reasoning* him into an approbation of these particular Poems: and I was still more unwilling to undertake the task, because, adequately to display the opinions, and fully to enforce the arguments, would require a space wholly disproportionate to a preface. For, to treat the subject with the clearness and coherence of which it is susceptible, it would be necessary to give a full account of the present state of the public taste in this country, and to determine how far this taste is healthy or depraved; which, again, could not be determined, without pointing out in what manner language and the human mind act and re-act on each other, and without retracing the revolutions, not of literature alone, but likewise of society itself. I have therefore altogether declined to enter regularly upon this defence; yet I am sensible, that there would be something like impro-

This exponent or symbol held forth by metrical language must in different eras of literature have excited very different expectations: for example, in the age of Catullus, Terence, and Lucretius, and that of Statius or Claudian; and in our own country, in the age of Shakspeare and Beaumont and Fletcher, and that of Donne and Cowley, or Dryden, or Pope. I will not take upon me to determine the exact import of the promise which, by the act of writing in verse, an Author, in the present day makes to his reader: but it will undoubtedly appear to many persons that I have not fulfilled the terms of an engagement thus voluntarily contracted. They who have been accustomed to the gaudiness and inane phraseology of many modern writers, if they persist in reading this book to its conclusion, will, no doubt, frequently have to struggle with feelings of strangeness and awkwardness: they will look round for poetry, and will be induced to inquire by what species of courtesy these attempts can be permitted to assume that title. I hope therefore the reader will not censure me for attempting to state what I have proposed to myself to perform; and also (as far as the limits of a preface will permit) to explain some of the chief reasons which have determined me in the choice of my purpose: that at least he may be spared any unpleasant feeling of disappointment, and that I myself may be protected from one of the most dishonourable accusations which can be brought against an Author; namely, that of an indolence which prevents him from endeavouring to ascertain what is his duty, or, when his duty is ascertained, prevents him from performing it.

The principal object, then, proposed in these Poems was to choose incidents and situations from common life, and to relate or describe them, throughout, as far as was possible in a selection of language

sequently, may be more a and more forcibly common manners of rural life germantary feelings, and, from of rural occupations, are more and are more durable; and condition the passions of with the beautiful and pert The language, too, of these (purified indeed from what defects, from all lasting : dislike or disgust) because municate with the best object part of language is originally from their rank in society narrow circle of their interest the influence of social van feelings and notions in an expressions. Accordingly, out of repeated experience a more permanent, and a language, than that which is for it by Poets, who think to honour upon themselves and as they separate themselves of men, and indulge in an habits of expression, in one fickle tastes, and fickle a creation*.

I cannot, however, be in outery against the triviality thought and language, wh temporaries have occasionall metrical compositions; and this defect, where it exists, to the Writer's own charment or arbitrary innovat contend at the same time

d distinguished at least by one mark of difference, that each of them has a worthy *purpose*. that I always began to write with a distinct *purpose* formally conceived; but habits of meditation have, I trust, so prompted and regulated my feelings, that my descriptions of such objects as naturally excite those feelings, will be found to carry with them a *purpose*. If this opinion be erroneous, I can have little right to the name of a Poet. For all good poetry is the spontaneous flow of powerful feelings: and though this be true, Poems to which any value can be attached are never produced on any variety of subjects by a man who, being possessed of more than a natural organic sensibility, had also thought long and deeply. For our continued influxes of feeling are regulated and directed by our thoughts, which are the representatives of all our past feelings; and as by contemplating the relation of these natural representatives to each other, we discover that feeling is really important to men, so, by the repetition and continuance of this act, our feelings will be connected with important subjects, till at length, though we be originally possessed of much sensibility, the habits of mind will be produced, that, by following blindly and mechanically the impulses of these habits, we shall describe objects, and utter sentiments, of such a nature, and in such connection with each other, that the understanding of the Poet must necessarily be in some degree enfeebled, and his affections strengthened and enlivened.

It has been said that each of these poems has a *purpose*. Another circumstance must be mentioned which distinguishes these Poems from the popular poetry of the day; it is this, that the feeling there developed gives importance to the action and situation, and not the action and situation to the feeling.

A sense of false modesty shall not prevent me from asserting, that the Reader's attention is attracted to this mark of distinction, far less for the sake of these particular Poems than from the general importance of the subject. The subject is indeed important! For the human mind is capable of being excited without the application of gross and violent stimulants; and he must have a very faint conception of its beauty and dignity who does not feel this, and who does not further know, that feeling is elevated above another, in proportion to the power it possesses this capability. It has therefore occurred to me, that to endeavour to produce or to exercise this capability is one of the best services in which, at any period, a Writer can be engaged;

but this service, excellent at all times, is especially so at the present day. For a multitude of causes, unknown to former times, are now acting with a combined force to blunt the discriminating powers of the mind, and, unfitting it for all voluntary exertion, to reduce it to a state of almost savage torpor. The most effective of these causes are the great national events which are daily taking place, and the increasing accumulation of men in cities, where the uniformity of their occupations produces a craving for extraordinary incident, which the rapid communication of intelligence hourly gratifies. To this tendency of life and manners the literature and theatrical exhibitions of the country have conformed themselves. The invaluable works of our elder writers, I had almost said the works of Shakspeare and Milton, are driven into neglect by frantic novels, sickly and stupid German Tragedies, and deluges of idle and extravagant stories in verse.—When I think upon this degrading thirst after outrageous stimulation, I am almost ashamed to have spoken of the feeble endeavour made in these volumes to counteract it; and, reflecting upon the magnitude of the general evil, I should be oppressed with no dishonourable melancholy, had I not a deep impression of certain inherent and indestructible qualities of the human mind, and likewise of certain powers in the great and permanent objects that act upon it, which are equally inherent and indestructible; and were there not added to this impression a belief, that the time is approaching when the evil will be systematically opposed, by men of greater powers, and with far more distinguished success.

Having dwelt thus long on the subjects and aim of these Poems, I shall request the Reader's permission to apprise him of a few circumstances relating to their *style*, in order, among other reasons, that he may not censure me for not having performed what I never attempted. The Reader will find that personifications of abstract ideas rarely occur in these volumes; and are utterly rejected, as an ordinary device to elevate the style, and raise it above prose. My purpose was to imitate, and, as far as is possible, to adopt the very language of men; and assuredly such personifications do not make any natural or regular part of that language. They are, indeed, a figure of speech occasionally prompted by passion, and I have made use of them as such; but have endeavoured utterly to reject them as a mechanical device of style, or as a family language which Writers in metre seem to lay claim to by prescription. I have wished to keep the Reader in the company of flesh and blood,

Style

persuaded that by so doing I shall interest him. Others who pursue a different track will interest him likewise; I do not interfere with their claim, but wish to prefer a claim of my own. There will also be found in these volumes little of what is usually called poetic diction; as much pains has been taken to avoid it as is ordinarily taken to produce it; this has been done for the reason already alleged, to bring my language near to the language of men; and further, because the pleasure which I have proposed to myself to impart, is of a kind very different from that which is supposed by many persons to be the proper object of poetry. Without being culpably particular, I do not know how to give my Reader a more exact notion of the style in which it was my wish and intention to write, than by informing him that I have at all times endeavoured to look steadily at my subject; consequently, there is I hope in these Poems little falsehood of description, and my ideas are expressed in language fitted to their respective importance. Something must have been gained by this practice, as it is friendly to one property of all good poetry, namely, good sense; but it has necessarily cut me off from a large portion of phrases and figures of speech which from father to son have long been regarded as the common inheritance of Poets. I have also thought it expedient to restrict myself still further, having abstained from the use of many expressions, in themselves proper and beautiful, but which have been foolishly repeated by bad Poets, till such feelings of disgust are connected with them as it is scarcely possible by any art of association to overpower.

If in a poem there should be found a series of lines, or even a single line, in which the language, though naturally arranged, and according to the strict laws of metre, does not differ from that of prose, there is a numerous class of critics, who, when they stumble upon these prosaisms, as they call them, imagine that they have made a notable discovery, and exult over the Poet as over a man ignorant of his own profession. Now these men would establish a canon of criticism which the Reader will conclude he must utterly reject, if he wishes to be pleased with these volumes. And it would be a most easy task to prove to him, that not only the language of a large portion of every good poem, even of the most elevated character, must necessarily, except with reference to the metre, in no respect differ from that of good prose, but likewise that some of the most interesting parts of the best poems will be found to be strictly the language of prose when prose is well written. The

truth of this assertion might be demonstrated by innumerable passages from almost all writings, even of Milton himself. To this subject in a general manner, I will here add an short composition of Gray, who was of those who, by their reasonings, have widened the space of separation between Metrical composition, and was more than other man curiously elaborate in his own poetic diction.

* In vain to me the smiling mornings gleam,
And reddening Phœbus lifts his golden beam;
The birds in vain their amorous decors deck,
Or cheerful fields resume their green;
These care, alas! for other notes require;
A different object do these eyes require;
My lonely anguish melts no heart but mine;
And in my breast the imperfect joys decline;
Yet morning smiles the busy race to chase,
And new-born pleasure brings to haste;
The fields to all their wonted tribute lend,
To warm their little loves the birds extend;
I fruitless mourn to him that cannot see,
And weep the more because I weep alone.

It will easily be perceived, that this Sonnet which is of any value is that in Italics; it is equally obvious, that the rhyme, and in the use of the single word for fruitlessly, which is so far a defect of these lines does in no respect differ from prose.

By the foregoing quotation it has appeared that the language of Prose may be adapted to Poetry; and it was previous to that a large portion of the language of good poem can in no respect differ from good Prose. We will go further, and safely affirmed, that there neither is, nor can be any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition. Of tracing the resemblance between Painting, and, accordingly, we call it Poetry; but where shall we find bonds of sufficiently strict to typify the difference between metrical and prose composition? Can we speak by and to the same organs, in which both of them are clothed, and yet be of the same substance, their language kindred, and almost identical, not differing even in degree; Poetry •

* I here use the word 'Poetry' (though in judgment) as opposed to the word Prose, and not with metrical composition. But much has been introduced into criticism by this contrast between Poetry and Prose, instead of the more philosophical distinction between the two.

such as Angels weep.' but natural and human ears; she can boast of no celestial ichor that distinguishes her vital juices from those of prose; the same human blood circulates through the veins of them both.

If it be affirmed that rhyme and metrical arrangement of themselves constitute a distinction which overturns what has just been said of the strict affinity of metrical language with that of prose, and paves the way for other artificial distinctions which the mind voluntarily admits, I answer that the language of such poetry as is here recommended is, as far as is possible, a selection of the language really spoken by men; that this selection, wherever it meets with true taste and feeling, will of itself form a distinction far greater than would first be imagined, and will entirely separate the composition from the vulgarity and meanness of ordinary life; and, if metre be superadded thereto, I believe that a dissimilitude will be produced altogether sufficient for the gratification of a rational mind. What other distinction could we have! Whence is it to come! And where is it to exist! Not, surely, where the poet speaks through the mouths of his characters: cannot be necessary here, either for elevation of style, or any of its supposed ornaments: for, if the Poet's subject be judiciously chosen, it will naturally, and upon fit occasion, lead him to choose the language of which, if selected truly and judiciously, must necessarily be dignified and variegated, and alive with metaphors and similes. I forbear to speak of an incongruity which would shock the intelligent Reader, should the Poet interweave any foreign splendour of diction with that which the passion naturally suggests: it is sufficient to say that such addition is unnecessary. And, surely, it is more probable that those passages, which with propriety abound in metaphors and figures, will have their due effect, if, upon other occasions where the passions of a nobler character, the style also be subdued and temperate.

But, as the pleasure which I hope to give by the Poems now presented to the Reader must depend entirely on just notions upon this subject, and, as it is in itself of high importance to treat of taste and moral feelings, I cannot content

myself with a Matter of Fact, or Science. The only strict difference between Prose and Metre, nor is this, in truth, a strict difference, because uses and passages of metre so naturally occur in writing prose, that it would be scarcely possible to avoid them, even were it desired.

myself with these detached remarks. And if, in what I am about to say, it shall appear to some that my labour is unnecessary, and that I am like a man fighting a battle without enemies, such persons may be reminded, that, whatever be the language outwardly hidden by men, a practical faith in the opinions which I am wishing to establish is almost unknown. If my conclusions are admitted, and carried as far as they must be carried if admitted at all, our judgments concerning the works of the greatest Poets both ancient and modern will be far different from what they are at present, both when we praise, and when we censure: and our moral feelings influencing and influenced by these judgments will, I believe, be corrected and purified.

Taking up the subject, then, upon general grounds, let me ask, what is meant by the word Poet! What is a Poet! To whom does he address himself! And what language is to be expected from him!—He is a man speaking to men: a man, it is true, endowed with more lively sensibility, more enthusiasm and tenderness, who has a greater knowledge of human nature, and a more comprehensive soul, than are supposed to be common among mankind; a man pleased with his own passions and volitions, and who rejoices more than other men in the spirit of life that is in him; delighting to contemplate similar volitions and passions as manifested in the goings-on of the Universe, and habitually impelled to create them where he does not find them. To these qualities he has added a disposition to be affected more than other men by absent things as if they were present; an ability of conjuring up in himself passions, which are indeed far from being the same as those produced by real events, yet (especially in those parts of the general sympathy which are pleasing and delightful) do more nearly resemble the passions produced by real events, than any thing which, from the motions of their own minds merely, other men are accustomed to feel in themselves:—whence, and from practice, he has acquired a greater readiness and power in expressing what he thinks and feels, and especially those thoughts and feelings which, by his own choice, or from the structure of his own mind, arise in him without immediate external excitement.

But whatever portion of this faculty we may suppose even the greatest Poet to possess, there cannot be a doubt that the language which he will suggest to him, must often, in feeling as and truth, fall short of that which is uttered by persons in life, under the actual pressure of those passions,

only the language which is thus suggested to him by a consideration that he describes for a particular purpose, that of giving pleasure. Here, then, he will apply the principle of selection which has been already insisted upon. He will depend upon this for removing what would otherwise be painful or disgusting in the passion; he will feel that there is no necessity to trick out or to elevate nature: and, the more industriously he applies this principle, the deeper will be his faith that no words, which his fancy or imagination can suggest, will be to be compared with those which are the emanations of reality and truth.

But it may be said by those who do not object to the general spirit of these remarks, that, as it is impossible for the Poet to produce upon all occasions language as exquisitely fitted for the passion as that which the real passion itself suggests, it is proper that he should consider himself as in the situation of a translator, who does not scruple to substitute excellencies of another kind for those which are unattainable by him; and endeavours occasionally to surpass his original, in order to make some amends for the general inferiority to which he feels that he must submit. But this would be to encourage idleness and unmanly despair. Further, it is the language of men who speak of what they do not understand; who talk of Poetry as of a matter of amusement and idle pleasure; who will converse with us as gravely about a taste for Poetry, as they express it, as if it were a thing as indifferent as a taste for rope-dancing, or Frontinac or Sherry. Aristotle, I have been told, has said, that Poetry is the most

image of things; between this, and Historian, there are a thousand

Nor let this necessity of giving pleasure be considered as a Poet's art. It is far otherwise. The Poet's art is the acknowledgment of the beauty of the world, the more sincere, but indirect; it is a task light; it looks at the world in the spirit of a homage paid to the native of man, to the grand claim of pleasure, by which he knows, and moves. We have no sympathy propagated by pleasure: I was stoned; but wherever we sympathize will be found that the sympathy is carried on by subtle combinations. We have no knowledge, that is, no knowledge drawn from the contents of facts, but what has been built up by pleasure alone. It exists in us by pleasure alone. Science, the Chemist and Math difficulties and disgusts they struggle with, know and feel that it may be the objects with which knowledge is connected, he feels it is pleasure; and where he has no knowledge. What then does he consider man and the objects as acting and re-acting upon produces an infinite complexity of he considers man in his own ordinary life as contemplating quantity of immediate knowledge

To this knowledge which all men carry about with them, and to these sympathies in which, without any other discipline than that of our daily life, we are fitted to take delight, the Poet principally directs his attention. He considers man and nature as essentially adapted to each other, and the mind of man as naturally the mirror of the fairest and most interesting properties of nature. And thus the Poet, prompted by this feeling of pleasure, which accompanies him through the whole course of his wanderings, converses with general nature, with the common man to those, which, through labour and length of time, the Man of science has raised up in himself, by conversing with those particular parts of nature which are the objects of his studies. The knowledge both of the Poet and the Man of science is a treasure; but the knowledge of the one cleaves to us as a necessary part of our existence, our natural and unalienable inheritance; the other is a personal and individual acquisition, slow to come to us, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our fellow-beings. The Man of science seeks truth as a remote and unknown benefactor; he cherishes and loves it in his solitude. The Poet, singing a song in which all human beings join with him, rejoices in the presence of truth as our visible friend and hourly companion. Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is the countenance of all Science. Emphatically may it be said of the Poet, as Shakspeare hath said of man, 'that he looks before and after.' He is the rock of defence for human nature; an invader and preserver, carrying every where with him relationship and love. In spite of differences of soil and climate, of language and manners, of laws and customs: in spite of things silently gone out of mind, and things violently destroyed; the Poet binds together by passion and knowledge the vast empire of human society, as it is spread over the whole earth, and over all time. The objects of the Poet's thoughts are every where; through the eyes and senses of man are, it is true, the familiar guides, yet he will follow wheresoever he can find an atmosphere of sensation in which to lose his wings. Poetry is the first and last of all knowledge—it is as memorial as the heart of man. In the labours of Men of science should ever create a material revolution, direct or indirect, in our constitution, and in the impressions which we habitually receive, the Poet will sleep then no more than a giant; he will be ready to follow the steps of the Man of science, not only in those general indirect effects, but he will be at his side, carrying

sensation into the midst of the objects of the science itself. The remotest discoveries of the Chemist, the Botanist, or Mineralogist, will be as proper objects of the Poet's art as any upon which it can be employed, if the time should ever come when these things shall be familiar to us, and the relations under which they are contemplated by the followers of these respective sciences shall be manifestly and palpably material to us as enjoying and suffering beings. If the time should ever come when what is now called science, thus familiarised to men, shall be ready to put on, as it were, a form of flesh and blood, the Poet will lend his divine spirit to aid the transfiguration, and will welcome the Being thus produced, as a dear and genuine inmate of the household of man—it is not, then, to be supposed that any one, who holds that sublime notion of Poetry which I have attempted to convey, will break in upon the sanctity and truth of his pictures by transitory and accidental ornaments, and endeavour to excite admiration of himself by arts, the necessity of which must manifestly depend upon the assumed meanness of his subject.

What has been thus far said applies to Poetry in general; but especially to those parts of composition where the Poet speaks through the mouths of his characters; and upon this point it appears to authorise the conclusion that there are few persons of good sense, who would not allow that the dramatic parts of composition are defective, in proportion as they deviate from the real language of nature, and are coloured by a diction of the Poet's own, either peculiar to him as an individual Poet or belonging simply to Poets in general; to a body of men who, from the circumstance of their compositions being in metre, it is expected will employ a particular language.

It is not, then, in the dramatic parts of composition that we look for the distinction of language; but still it may be proper and necessary where the Poet speaks to us in his own person and character. To this I answer by referring the Reader to the description before given of a Poet. Among the qualities there enumerated as principally conducing to form a Poet, is implied nothing differing in kind from other men, but only in degree. The sum of what was said is, that the Poet is chiefly distinguished from other men by a greater power, first, to think and feel without immediate external excitement, and a greater power in expressing such thoughts and feelings as are produced in him in that manner. But these passions and feelings are the general passions and feelings of men. And with what are they

How, then, can his language differ in any material degree from that of all other men who feel vividly and see clearly? It might be proved that it is impossible. But supposing that this were not the case, the Poet might then be allowed to use a peculiar language when expressing his feelings for his own gratification, or that of men like himself. But Poets do not write for Poets alone, but for men. Unless therefore we are advocates for that admiration which subsists upon ignorance, and that pleasure which arises from hearing what we do not understand, the Poet must descend from this supposed height; and, in order to excite rational sympathy, he must express himself as other men express themselves. To this it may be added, that while he is only selecting from the real language of men, or, which amounts to the same thing, composing accurately in the spirit of such selection, he is treading upon safe ground, and we know what we are to expect from him. Our feelings are the same with respect to metre; for, as it may be proper to remind the Reader, the distinction of metre is regular and uniform, and not, like that which is produced by what is usually called poetic diction, arbitrary, and subject to infinite caprices upon which no calculation whatever can be made. In the one case, the Reader is utterly at the mercy of the Poet, respecting what imagery or diction he may choose to connect with the passion; whereas, in the other, the metre obeys certain laws, to which the Poet and Reader both willingly submit because they are certain, and because no interference is made by them with the passion but such as the concurring testimony of ages has shown to heighten and improve the pleasure which co-exists with it.

It will now be proper to answer an obvious question, namely, Why, professing these opinions, have I written in verse? To this, in addition to

very small part of the pleasure depends upon the metre, as to write in metre, unless the other artificial distinction of metre is usually accompanied by a deviation, more will be lost than thereby be given to the Reader. It will be counterbalanced by can derive from the general answer to those who still of accompanying metre with colours of style in order to its appropriate end, and will greatly under-rate the power might, perhaps, as far as we have been almost sufficient are extant, written upon me in a still more naked and a continued to give pleasant generation. Now, if naked defect, the fact here meant presumption that poems so simple are capable of affording present day; and, what I write at present, was to justify me under the impression of this

But various causes might when the style is manly, an importance, words metrical continue to impart such a balance as he who proves the extent a desirous to impart. The ex-
dence excitement in co-exi-
balance of pleasure; but, excitement is an unusual to the mind; ideas and feeling succeed each other in accords words, however, by which the

ounds. Now the co-presence of something regular, something to which the mind has been accustomed in various moods and in a less excited state, cannot but have great efficacy in tempering and restraining the passion by an intertexture of ordinary feeling, and of feeling not strictly and necessarily connected with the passion. This is unquestionably true; and hence, though the human will at first appear paradoxical, from the tendency of metre to divest language, in a certain degree, of its reality, and thus to throw a sort of *illusory* existence over the whole composition, there can be little doubt that more pathetic situations and sentiments, that is, those which have a greater proportion of the connected with them, may be endured in metrical composition, especially in rhyme, than in prose. The metre of the old ballads is very plain, yet they contain many passages which would illustrate this opinion; and, I hope, if the following Poems be attentively perused, similar instances will be found in them. This opinion may be further illustrated by appealing to the Reader's own experience of the reluctance with which he comes to the re-perusal of the distressful parts of *Clarissa Harlowe*, or the *Gamester*; while in *Shakespeare's* writings, in the most pathetic scenes, we are act upon us, as pathetic, beyond the bounds of pleasure—an effect which, in a much greater degree than might at first be imagined, is to be ascribed to small, but continual and regular impressions of pleasurable surprise from the metrical arrangement.—On the other hand (what it must be allowed will much more frequently happen) if the Poet's words should be incommensurate with the passion, and inadequate to raise the Reader to a height of desirable excitement, then, (unless the Poet's choice of his metre has been grossly judicious) in the feelings of pleasure which the Reader has been accustomed to connect with metre in general, and in the feeling, whether cheerful or melancholy, which he has been accustomed to connect with that particular movement of metre, there will be found something which will greatly contribute to impart passion to the words, and defeat the complex end which the Poet proposes himself.

If I had undertaken a systematic defence of the theory here maintained, it would have been my duty to develop the various causes upon which the pleasure received from metrical language depends. Among the chief of these causes is to be reckoned a principle which must be well known to those who have made any of the Arts

the object of accurate reflection; namely, the pleasure which the mind derives from the perception of similitude in dissimilitude. This principle is the great spring of the activity of our minds, and their chief feeder. From this principle the direction of the sexual appetite, and all the passions connected with it, take their origin: it is the life of our ordinary conversation; and upon the accuracy with which similitude in dissimilitude, and dissimilitude in similitude are perceived, depend our taste and our moral feelings. It would not be a useless employment to apply this principle to the consideration of metre, and to show that metre is hence enabled to afford much pleasure, and to point out in what manner that pleasure is produced. But my limits will not permit me to enter upon this subject, and I must content myself with a general summary.

I have said that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity: the emotion is contemplated till, by a species of re-action, the tranquillity gradually disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that which was before the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced, and does itself actually exist in the mind. In this mood successful composition generally begins, and in a mood similar to this it is carried on; but the emotion, of whatever kind, and in whatever degree, from various causes, is qualified by various pleasures, so that in describing any passion whatsoever, which are voluntarily described, the mind will, upon the whole, be in a state of enjoyment. If Nature be thus cautious to preserve in a state of enjoyment a being so employed, the Poet ought to profit by the lesson held forth to him, and ought especially to take care, that, whatever passions he communicates to his Reader, those passions, if his Reader's mind be sound and vigorous, should always be accompanied with an overbalance of pleasure. Now the music of harmonious metrical language, the sense of difficulty overcome, and the blind association of pleasure which has been previously received from works of rhyme or metre of the same or similar construction, an indistinct perception perpetually renewed of language closely resembling that of real life, and yet, in the circumstance of metre, differing from it so widely—all these imperceptibly make up a complex feeling of delight, which is of the most important use in tempering the painful feeling always found intermingled with powerful descriptions of the deeper passions. This effect is always produced in pathetic and unpassioned poetry; while, in lighter compo-

sitions, the ease and gracefulness with which the Poet manages his numbers are themselves confessedly a principal source of the gratification of the Reader. All that it is necessary to say, however, upon this subject, may be effected by affirming, what few persons will deny, that, of two descriptions, either of passions, manners, or characters, each of them equally well executed, the one in prose and the other in verse, the verse will be read a hundred times where the prose is read once.

Having thus explained a few of my reasons for writing in verse, and why I have chosen subjects from common life, and endeavoured to bring my language near to the real language of men, if I have been too minute in pleading my own cause, I have at the same time been treating a subject of general interest; and for this reason a few words shall be added with reference solely to these particular poems, and to some defects which will probably be found in them. I am sensible that my associations must have sometimes been particular instead of general, and that, consequently, giving to things a false importance, I may have sometimes written upon unworthy subjects; but I am less apprehensive on this account, than that my language may frequently have suffered from those arbitrary connections of feelings and ideas with particular words and phrases, from which no man can altogether protect himself. Hence I have no doubt, that, in some instances, feelings, even of the ludicrous, may be given to my Readers by expressions which appeared to me tender and pathetic. Such faulty expressions, were I convinced they were faulty at present, and that they must necessarily continue to be so, I would willingly take all reasonable pains to correct. But it is dangerous to make these alterations on the simple authority of a few individuals, or even of certain classes of men; for where the understanding of an Author is not convinced, or his feelings altered, this cannot be done without great injury to himself: for his own feelings are his stay and support; and, if he set them aside in one instance, he may be induced to repeat this act till his mind shall lose all confidence in itself, and become utterly debilitated. To this it may be added, that the critic ought never to forget that he is himself exposed to the same errors as the Poet, and, perhaps, in a much greater degree: for there can be no presumption in saying of most readers, that it is not probable they will be so well acquainted with the various stages of meaning through which words have passed, or with the fickleness or stability of the

relations of particular ideas to each other; and above all, since they are so much less interested in the subject, they may decide lightly and carelessly.

Long as the Reader has been detained, I hope he will permit me to caution him against a use of false criticism which has been applied to Poetry in which the language closely resembles that of life and nature. Such verses have been triumphed over in parodies, of which Dr. Johnson's stanza is a fair specimen:—

'I put my hat upon my head
And walked into the Strand,
And there I met another man
Whose hat was in his hand.'

Immediately under these lines let us place one of the most justly-admired stanzas of the "*Man in the Wood*."

'These pretty Babes with hand in hand
Went wandering up and down;
But never more they saw the Man
Approaching from the Town.'

In both these stanzas the words, and the order of the words, in no respect differ from the most unimpassioned conversation. There are words both, for example, 'the Strand,' and 'the Town' connected with nouns but the most familiar ideas yet the one stanza we admit as admirable, and the other as a fair example of the superlatively contemptible. Whence arises this difference? Not from the metre, not from the language, not from the order of the words; but the *manner* expressed in Dr. Johnson's stanza is contemptible. The proper method of treating trivial and simple verse to which Dr. Johnson's stanza would be a parallelism, is not to say, this is a bad and contemptible poetry, or, this is not poetry; but, this *is* sense; it is *neither* interesting in itself, nor *is* *lead* to any thing interesting; the images neither originate in that sane state of feeling which arise out of thought, nor can excite thought or focus in the Reader. This is the only sensible manner of dealing with such verses. Why trouble ourselves about the species till you have previously decided upon the genus? Why take pains to prove that an ape is not a Newton, when it is self-evident that he is not a man?

One request I must make of my reader, which is, that in judging these Poems he would decide by his own feelings genuinely, and not by reflection upon what will probably be the judgment of others. How common is it to hear a person say, I myself do not object to this style of composition, or this or that expression, but, to such and such classes of

will appear mean or ludicrous ! This mode, so destructive of all sound unadulterated, is almost universal : let the Reader then dependently, by his own feelings, and, if himself affected, let him not suffer such as to interfere with his pleasure.

Author, by any single composition, has im- s with respect for his talents, it is useful er this as affording a presumption, that occasions where we have been displeased, theless, may not have written ill or and further, to give him so much credit ne composition as may induce us to re- t has displeased us, with more care than otherwise have bestowed upon it. This y an act of justice, but, in our decisions try especially, may conduce, in a high the improvement of our own taste: for an aste in poetry, and in all the other arts, hua Reynolds has observed, is an *acquired* ich can only be produced by thought and tinued intercourse with the best models sition. This is mentioned, not with so a purpose as to prevent the most inex-

Reader from judging for himself, (I eady said that I wish him to judge lf;) but merely to temper the rashness n, and to suggest, that, if Poetry be a which much time has not been bestowed, nent may be erroneous; and that, in s, it necessarily will be so.

g would, I know, have so effectually con- o further the end which I have in view, shown of what kind the pleasure is, and pleasure is produced, which is confessedly by metrical composition essentially dif- m that which I have here endeavoured nend: for the Reader will say that he pleased by such composition; and what be done for him! The power of any ited; and he will suspect, that, if it be to furnish him with new friends, that

can be only upon condition of his abandoning his old friends. Besides, as I have said, the Reader is himself conscious of the pleasure which he has received from such composition, composition to which he has peculiarly attached the endearing name of Poetry; and all men feel an habitual gratitude, and something of an honourable bigotry, for the objects which have long continued to please them: we not only wish to be pleased, but to be pleased in that particular way in which we have been accustomed to be pleased. There is in these feelings enough to resist a host of arguments; and I should be the less able to combat them successfully, as I am willing to allow, that, in order entirely to enjoy the Poetry which I am recommending, it would be necessary to give up much of what is ordinarily enjoyed. But, would my limits have permitted me to point out how this pleasure is produced, many obstacles might have been removed, and the Reader assisted in perceiving that the powers of language are not so limited as he may suppose; and that it is possible for poetry to give other enjoyments, of a purer, more lasting, and more exquisite nature. This part of the subject has not been altogether neglected, but it has not been so much my present aim to prove, that the interest excited by some other kinds of poetry is less vivid, and less worthy of the nobler powers of the mind, as to offer reasons for presuming, that if my purpose were fulfilled, a species of poetry would be produced, which is genuine poetry; in its nature well adapted to interest mankind permanently, and likewise important in the multiplicity and quality of its moral relations.

From what has been said, and from a perusal of the Poems, the Reader will be able clearly to perceive the object which I had in view: he will determine how far it has been attained; and, what is a much more important question, whether it be worth attaining: and upon the decision of these two questions will rest my claim to the approbation of the Public.

APPENDIX.

See page 656.—¹ by what is usually called Poetic Diction.

PERHAPS, as I have no right to expect that attentive perusal, without which, confined, as I have been, to the narrow limits of a preface, my meaning cannot be thoroughly understood, I am anxious to give an exact notion of the sense in which the phrase poetic diction has been used; and for this purpose, a few words shall here be added, concerning the origin and characteristics of the phraseology, which I have condemned under that name.

The earliest poets of all nations generally wrote from passion excited by real events; they wrote naturally, and as men: feeling powerfully as they did, their language was daring, and figurative. In succeeding times, Poets, and Men ambitious of the fame of Poets, perceiving the influence of such language, and desirous of producing the same effect without being animated by the same passion, set themselves to a mechanical adoption of these figures of speech, and made use of them, sometimes with propriety, but much more frequently applied them to feelings and thoughts with which they had no natural connection whatsoever. A language was thus insensibly produced, differing materially from the real language of men in any situation. The Reader or Hearer of this distorted language found himself in a perturbed and unusual state of mind: when affected by the genuine language of passion he had been in a perturbed and unusual state of mind also: in both cases he was willing that his common judgment and understanding should be laid asleep, and he had no instinctive and infallible perception of the true to make him reject the false; the one served as a passport for the other. The emotion was in both cases delightful, and no wonder if he confounded the one with the other, and believed them both to be produced by the same, or similar causes. Besides, the Poet spake to him in the character of a man to be looked up to, a man of genius and authority. Thus, and from a variety of other causes, this distorted language was received with admiration; and Poets, it is probable, who had before contented themselves for the most part with misapplying only expressions which at first had been dictated by real passion,

carried the abuse still further, and introduced phrases composed apparently in the spirit of the original figurative language of passion, yet altogether their own invention, and characterised by various degrees of wanton deviation from good sense and taste.

It is indeed true, that the language of the earliest Poets was felt to differ materially from ordinary language, because it was the language of extraordinary occasions; but it was really spoken by men, language which the Poet himself uttered when he had been affected by the emotion which he described, or which he had heard uttered by those around him. To this language it is probable that metre of some sort or other was superadded. This separated the genuine language of Poetry still further from common life, so that whoever read or heard the poems of these early Poets felt himself moved in a way in which he had not been accustomed to be moved in real life, and by causes manifestly different from those which acted upon him in real life. This was the great temptation to all the corruptions which have followed: under the protection of this feeling succeeding Poets constructed a phraseology, which had one thing, it is true, in common with the genuine language of poetry, namely, that it was not heard in ordinary conversation; that it was unusual. But the first Poets, as I have said, spoke a language which, though unusual, was still the language of men. This circumstance, however, was disregarded by their successors; they found that they could please by easier means: they became proud of modes of expression which they themselves had invented, and which were uttered only by themselves. In process of time metre became a symbol or promise of this unusual language, and whoever took upon him to write a metre, according as he possessed more or less of true poetic genius, introduced less or more of the adulterated phraseology into his composition: and the true and the false were inseparably interwoven until, the taste of men becoming gradually perverted, this language was received as a natural language: and at length, by the in-

fluence of books upon men, did to a certain degree really become so. Abuses of this kind were imported from one nation to another, and with the progress of refinement this diction became daily more and more corrupt, thrusting out of sight the plain humanities of nature by a motley masquerade of tricks, quaintnesses, hieroglyphics, and enigmas.

It would not be uninteresting to point out the causes of the pleasure given by this extravagant and absurd diction. It depends upon a great variety of causes, but upon none, perhaps, more than its influence in impressing a notion of the peculiarity and exaltation of the Poet's character, and in flattering the Reader's self-love by bringing him nearer to a sympathy with that character; an effect which is accomplished by unsettling ordinary habits of thinking, and thus assisting the Reader to approach to that perturbed and dizzy state of mind in which if he does not find himself, he imagines that he is *lacked* of a peculiar enjoyment which poetry can and ought to bestow.

The sonnet quoted from Gray, in the Preface, except the lines printed in Italics, consists of little else but this diction, though not of the worst kind; and indeed, if one may be permitted to say so, it is far too common in the best writers both ancient and modern. Perhaps in no way, by positive example, could more easily be given a notion of what I mean by the phrase *poetic diction* than by referring to a comparison between the metrical paraphrases which we have of passages in the Old and New Testament, and those passages as they exist in our common Translation. See Pope's 'Messiah' throughout; Prior's 'Did sweeter sounds adorn my flowing tongue,' &c. &c. 'Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels,' &c. &c. 1st Corinthians, chap. xiii. By way of immediate example, take the following of Dr Johnson:

* Turn on the prudent Ant thy heedless eyes,
 Observe her labours, Sluggard, and be wise;
 No stern command, no military voice,
 Directs her duties, or directs her choice;
 Yet timely provident, she hastens away
 To catch the blessings of a plenteous day;
 When fruitful Summer loads the teeming plain,
 She reaps the harvest, and she stores the grain.
 How long shalt thou usurp thy useless hours,
 Unuse thy vigour, and enchain thy powers?
 While artful slanders thy downy couch enclose,
 And a Pacha's train courts repose,
 Amidst the drowsy charms of dall' delight,
 Year's thine year with unremitting flight,
 Till Want now following, fraudulent and slow,
 Shall spring to seize thee, like an ambush'd foe.*

From this hubbub of words pass to the original.
 'Go to the Ant, thou Sluggard, consider her ways,
 and be wise: which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest. How long wilt thou sleep, O Sluggard! when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep! Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep. So shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man.' Proverbs, chap. vi.

One more quotation, and I have done. It is from Cowper's Verses supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk. —

* Religion! what treasure untold
 Besides to that heavenly word!
 More precious than silver and gold,
 Or all that this earth can afford.
 But the sound of the church-going bell
 These valleys and rocks never heard,
 N'er sigh'd at the sound of a knell,
 Or smil'd when a sabbath appear'd.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport
 Convey to this desolate shore
 Some cordial endearing report
 Of a land I must visit no more.
 My Friends, do they now and then send
 A wish or a thought after me?
 O tell me I yet have a friend,
 Though a friend I am never to see.

This passage is quoted as an instance of three different styles of composition. The first four lines are poorly expressed; some Critics would call the language prosaic; the fact is, it would be had prose, so bad, that it is scarcely worse in metre. The epithet 'church-going' applied to a bell, and that by so chaste a writer as Cowper, is an instance of the strange abuses which Poets have introduced into their language, till they and their Readers take them as matters of course, if they do not single them out expressly as objects of admiration. The two lines 'N'er sigh'd at the sound of a knell,' &c., are, in my opinion, an instance of the language of passion wrested from its proper use, and, from the mere circumstance of the composition being in metre, applied upon an occasion that does not justify such violent expressions; and I should condemn the passage, though perhaps few Readers will agree with me, as vicious poetic diction. The last stanza is throughout admirably expressed: it would be equally good whether in prose or verse, except that the Reader has an exquisite pleasure in seeing such natural language so naturally connected with metre. The beauty of this stanza tempts me to conclude with a principle which ought never to be lost sight of, and which has been my chief

guide in all I have said,—namely, that in works of imagination and sentiment, for of these only have I been treating, in proportion as ideas and feelings are valuable, whether the composition be in prose or in verse, they require and exact one

and the same language. Metre is but adventitious to composition, and the phraseology for which that passport is necessary, even where it may be graceful at all, will be little valued by the judicious.

ESSAY, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PREFACE.

With the young of both sexes, Poetry is, like love, a passion; but, for much the greater part of those who have been proud of its power over their minds, a necessity soon arises of breaking the pleasing bondage; or it relaxes of itself;—the thoughts being occupied in domestic cares, or the time engrossed by business. Poetry then becomes only an occasional recreation; while to those whose existence passes away in a course of fashionable pleasure, it is a species of luxurious amusement. In middle and declining age, a scattered number of serious persons resort to poetry, as to religion, for a protection against the pressure of trivial employments, and as a consolation for the afflictions of life. And, lastly, there are many, who, having been enamoured of this art in their youth, have found leisure, after youth was spent, to cultivate general literature; in which poetry has continued to be comprehended as a study.

Into the above classes the Readers of poetry may be divided; Critics abound in them all; but from the last only can opinions be collected of absolute value, and worthy to be depended upon, as prophecies of the destiny of a new work. The young, who in nothing can escape delusion, are especially subject to it in their intercourse with Poetry. The cause, not so obvious as the fact is unquestionable, is the same as that from which erroneous judgments in this art, in the minds of men of all ages, chiefly proceed; but upon Youth it operates with peculiar force. The appropriate business of poetry, (which, nevertheless, if genuine, is as permanent as pure science,) her appropriate employment, her privilege and her duty, is to treat of things not as they are, but as they appear; not as they exist in themselves, but as they seem to exist to the senses, and to the passions. What a world of delusion does this acknowledged obligation prepare for the inexperienced! what temptations to go astray are here held forth for them whose thoughts have been little disciplined by the under-

standing, and whose feelings revolt from the want of reason!—When a juvenile Reader is in the height of his rapture with some vicious poem should experience throw in doubts, or common sense suggest suspicions, a lurking consciousness that the realities of the Muse are but shown, and that her liveliest excitements are raised by transient shocks of conflicting feeling and sacred assemblages of contradictory thoughts—*is ever* hard to justify extravagance, and to ward off absurdity. But, it may be asked, as these illusions are unavoidable, and, no doubt, eminently useful to the mind as a process, what good can be gained by making observations, the tendency of which is to diminish the confidence of youth in its feelings, and thus to abridge its innocent and even profitable pleasures? The reproach implied in this question could not be warded off, if Youth were incapable of being delighted with what is so excellent; or, if these errors always terminated themselves in due season. But, with the majority though their force be abated, they continue through life. Moreover, the fire of youth is too vivacious an element to be extinguished or damped by philosophical remark; and, while there is no danger that what has been said will be injurious or painful to the ardent and the confident, it may prove beneficial to those who, being enthusiasts, are, at the same time, modest and ingenuous. If intimation may unite with their own misgivings, to regulate their sensibility, and to bring in, sooner than it would otherwise have arrived, a more discreet and sound judgment.

If it should excite wonder that men of ability, in later life, whose understandings have been rendered acute by practice in affairs, should be so easily and so far imposed upon when they happen to take up a new work in verse, this appears to be the cause—that, having discontinued their attention to poetry whatever progress may have been made in other departments of knowledge, they have not, as it

this art, advanced in true discernment beyond the age of youth. If, then, a new poem fall in their way, whose attractions are of that kind which would have enraptured them during the heat of youth, the judgment not being improved to a degree that they shall be disgusted, they are dazzled; and prize and cherish the faults for having had power to make the present time vanish before them, and to throw the mind back, as by enchantment, into the happiest season of life. As they read, powers seem to be revived, passions are regenerated, and pleasures restored. The Book was probably taken up after an escape from the burden of business, and with a wish to forget the world, and all its vexations and anxieties. Having obtained this wish, and so much more, it is natural that they should make report as they have felt.

If Men of mature age, through want of practice, be thus easily beguiled into admiration of absurdities, extravagances, and misplaced ornaments, thinking it proper that their understandings should enjoy a holiday, while they are unbending their minds with verse, it may be expected that such Readers will resemble their former selves also in strength of prejudice, and an inaptitude to be moved by the unostentatious beauties of a pure style. In the higher poetry, an enlightened Critic chiefly looks for a reflection of the wisdom of the heart and the grandeur of the imagination. Wherever these appear, simplicity accompanies them; Magnificence herself, when legitimate, depending upon a simplicity of her own, to regulate her ornaments. But it is a well-known property of human nature, that our estimates are ever governed by comparisons, of which we are conscious with various degrees of distinctness. Is it not, then, inevitable (confining these observations to the effects of style merely) that an eye, accustomed to the glaring hues of diction by which such Readers are caught and excited, will for the most part be rather repelled than attracted by an original Work, the colouring of which is disposed according to a pure and refined scheme of harmony? It is in the fine arts as in the affairs of life, no man can serve (i. e. obey with zeal and fidelity) two Masters.

As Poetry is most just to its own divine origin when it administers the comforts and breathes the spirit of religion, they who have learned to perceive this truth, and who betake themselves to reading verse for sacred purposes, must be preserved from numerous illusions to which the two Classes of Readers, whom we have been considering, are liable. But, as the mind grows serious from the weight of life, the range of its passions is contracted

accordingly; and its sympathies become so exclusive, that many species of high excellence wholly escape, or but languidly excite, its notice. Besides, men who read from religious or moral inclinations, even when the subject is of that kind which they approve, are beset with misconceptions and mistakes peculiar to themselves. Attaching so much importance to the truths which interest them, they are prone to over-rate the Authors by whom those truths are expressed and enforced. They come prepared to impart so much passion to the Poet's language, that they remain unconscious how little, in fact, they receive from it. And, on the other hand, religious faith is to him who holds it so momentous a thing, and error appears to be attended with such tremendous consequences, that, if opinions touching upon religion occur which the Reader condemns, he not only cannot sympathise with them, however animated the expression, but there is, for the most part, an end put to all satisfaction and enjoyment. Love, if it before existed, is converted into dislike; and the heart of the Reader is set against the Author and his book.—To these excesses, they, who from their professions ought to be the most guarded against them, are perhaps the most liable; I mean those sects whose religion, being from the calculating understanding, is cold and formal. For when Christianity, the religion of humility, is founded upon the proudest faculty of our nature, what can be expected but contradictions? Accordingly, believers of this cast are at one time contemptuous; at another, being troubled, as they are and must be, with inward misgivings, they are jealous and suspicious;—and at all seasons, they are under temptation to supply by the heat with which they defend their tenets, the animation which is wanting to the constitution of the religion itself.

Faith was given to man that his affections, detached from the treasures of time, might be inclined to settle upon those of eternity:—the elevation of his nature, which this habit produces on earth, being to him a presumptive evidence of a future state of existence; and giving him a title to partake of its holiness. The religious man values what he sees chiefly as an 'imperfect shadowing forth' of what he is incapable of seeing. The concerns of religion refer to indefinite objects, and are too weighty for the mind to support them without relieving itself by resting a great part of the burthen upon words and symbols. The commerce between Man and his Maker cannot be carried on but by a process where much is represented in little, and the Infinite Being accommo-

...we shall find that no poetry has been more subject to distortion, than that species, the argument and scope of which is religious; and no species of the art have gone farther astray than the poems and the hymns.

But now what shall we turn for that union of qualifications which must necessarily exist before the possession of a work can be of absolute value? It is a mind at once practical and philosophical; for a man whose affections are as free and kindly as the spirit of poetry, and whose understanding is as sober as that of a moderate government! Where are we to look for that initiatory composure of mind which no selfishness can disturb! For a natural something that has been tutored into servitude without losing anything of its quickness, and its active faculties, capable of answering the demands which an Author of original imagination shall make upon them, associated with a religion that cannot be duped into a false piety, and that is unworthy of it!—
...and they only, who never having submitted the whole line of poetry to remit their views have applied to the consideration of the poets the best power of their minds. To the same time it must be remembered, that as this class comprehends the poets who are true-worthy, so does it comprehend the erroneous and perverse. For to be a poet is more than to be untaught; and a true poet is more than that which is supported by a traditionary tale, or a story so difficult to root out as the truth of a demand has pledged its credit. In this class are contained poets who are pleased with what is good, and who are pleased by imperfect glimpses, and who should they generalise their views, are sure to suffer for it.

two extremes of best and worst.

The observations presented series are of too ungracious made without reluctance; this account, I would invite by the test of comprehension number of judges who can upon be in reality so small, partial notice only, or neglected, or attention wholly merits—must have been the the higher departments of the other hand, numerous p into popularity, and have scarcely a trace behind the found, that when Authors sh themselves into general adm their ground, errors and pre concerning their genius and few who are conscious of the would deplore; if they were perceiving that there are a it is ordained that their world an existence like t owes its being to the strug vigour to the enemies whom cious quality, ever doomed t and still triumphing over it of its dominion, incapable o sad conclusion of Alexandre there were no more worlds.

Let us take a hasty retrospection of this Country for the last two centuries, and make these inferences.

Who is there that now : of Dubartas! Yet all Eu with his praise; he was ca

known beyond the limits of the British Isles. And if the value of his works is to be estimated from the attention now paid to them by his countrymen, compared with that which they bestow on those of some other writers, it must be pronounced small indeed.

'The laurel, meed of mighty conquerors
And poets eke'—

are his own words; but his wisdom has, in this particular, been his worst enemy: while its opposite, whether in the shape of folly or madness, has been *their* best friend. But he was a great power, and bears a high name: the laurel has been awarded to him.

A dramatic Author, if he write for the stage, must adapt himself to the taste of the audience, or they will not endure him; accordingly the mighty genius of Shakspeare was listened to. The people were delighted: but I am not sufficiently versed in stage antiquities to determine whether they did not flock as eagerly to the representation of many pieces of contemporary Authors, wholly undeserving to appear upon the same boards. Had there been a formal contest for superiority among dramatic writers, that Shakspeare, like his predecessors Sophocles and Euripides, would have often been subject to the mortification of seeing the prize adjudged to sorry competitors, becomes too probable, when we reflect that the admirers of Settle and Shadwell were, in a later age, as numerous, and reckoned as respectable in point of talent, as those of Dryden. At all events, that Shakspeare stooped to accommodate himself to the People, is sufficiently apparent; and one of the most striking proofs of his almost omnipotent genius, is, that he could turn to such glorious purpose those materials which the prepossessions of the age compelled him to make use of. Yet even this marvellous skill appears not to have been enough to prevent his rivals from having some advantage over him in public estimation; else how can we account for passages and scenes that exist in his works, unless upon a supposition that some of the greatest of them, a fact which in my own mind I have no doubt of, were foisted in by the Players, for the gratification of the many?

But that his Works, whatever might be their reception upon the stage, made but little impression upon the ruling Intellects of the time, may be inferred from the fact that Lord Bacon, in his multifarious writings, nowhere either quotes or alludes to him*.—His dramatic excellence enabled

him to resume possession of the stage after the Restoration; but Dryden tells us that in his time two of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher were acted for one of Shakspeare's. And so faint and limited was the perception of the poetic beauties of his dramas in the time of Pope, that, in his Edition of the Plays, with a view of rendering to the general reader a necessary service, he printed between inverted commas those passages which he thought most worthy of notice.

At this day, the French Critics have abated nothing of their aversion to this darling of our Nation: 'the English, with their bouffon de Shakspeare,' is as familiar an expression among them as in the time of Voltaire. Baron Grimm is the only French writer who seems to have perceived his infinite superiority to the first names of the French Theatre; an advantage which the Parisian critic owed to his German blood and German education. The most enlightened Italians, though well acquainted with our language, are wholly incompetent to measure the proportions of Shakspeare. The Germans only, of foreign nations, are approaching towards a knowledge and feeling of what he is. In some respects they have acquired a superiority over the fellow-countrymen of the Poet: for among us it is a current, I might say, an established opinion, that Shakspeare is justly praised when he is pronounced to be 'a wild irregular genius, in whom great faults are compensated by great beauties.' How long may it be before this misconception passes away, and it becomes universally acknowledged that the judgment of Shakspeare in the selection of his materials, and in the manner in which he has made them, heterogeneous as they often are, constitute a unity of their own, and contribute all to one great end, is not less admirable than his imagination, his invention, and his intuitive knowledge of human Nature!

There is extant a small Volume of miscellaneous poems, in which Shakspeare expresses his own feelings in his own person. It is not difficult to conceive that the Editor, George Steevens, should have been insensible to the beauties of one portion of that Volume, the Sonnets; though in no part of the writings of this Poet is found, in an equal compass, a greater number of exquisite feelings felicitously expressed. But, from regard to the

bears date 1635), writing to refute the error 'touching Nature's perpetual and universal decay,' cites triumphantly the names of Ariosto, Tasso, Barten, and Spenser, as instances that poetic genius had not degenerated; but he makes no mention of Shakspeare.

* The learned Hakewill (a third edition of whose book

several small poems, which, though on their first appearance they were praised by a few of the judicious, were afterwards neglected to that degree, that Pope in his youth could borrow from them without risk of its being known. Whether these poems are at this day justly appreciated, I will not undertake to decide: nor would it imply a severe reflection upon the mass of readers to suppose the contrary; seeing that a man of the acknowledged genius of Voë, the German poet, could suffer their spirit to evaporate; and could change their character, as is done in the translation made by him of the most popular of those pieces. At all events, it is certain that these Poems of Milton are now much read, and loudly praised; yet were they little heard of till more than 150 years after their publication; and of the Sonnets, Dr. Johnson, as appears from Boswell's *Life* of him, was in the habit of thinking and speaking as contemptuously as Steevens wrote upon those of Shakspeare.

About the time when the Pindaric odes of Cowley and his imitators, and the productions of that class of curious thinkers whom Dr. Johnson has strangely styled metaphysical Poets, were beginning to lose something of that extravagant admiration which they had excited, the *Paradise Lost* made its appearance. 'Fit audience find though few,' was the petition addressed by the Poet to his inspiring Muse. I have said elsewhere that he gained more than he asked; this I believe to be true; but Dr. Johnson has fallen into a gross mistake when he attempts to prove, by the sale of

they would be proud of praise, number of purchasers, persons also those who wished to purchase religious work, and but few who sought for it on account of the demand did not immediately says Dr. Johnson, 'many more persons in the habit of reading supplied at first the Nation; careless must a writer be who writes in the face of so many objections!' Turning to my own folio of Cowley, seventh edition, near it is Flatman's Poems, Waller, fifth edition, same; Norris of Bamerton not long through nine editions. Were there might be for these works but I well remember, that, at the booksellers' stalls in London the folios of Cowley. This disparagement of that able man; but merely to show that they were not more read, it was did not exist at the time. The *Paradise Lost* were printed allowed them to be sold at three-thousand copies of the eleven years; and the Nation had been satisfied from 1640 forty-one years, with only Works of Shakspeare; which together make one-thousand (by the critic to prove the 'po

neous*.—How amusing to shape to one's self such a critique as a Wit of Charles's days, or a Lord of the Miscellanies or trading Journalist of King William's time, would have brought forth, if he had set his faculties industriously to work upon this Poem, every where impregnated with *original* excellence.

So strange indeed are the obliquities of admiration, that they whose opinions are much influenced by authority will often be tempted to think that there are no fixed principles† in human nature for this art to rest upon. I have been honoured by being permitted to peruse in MS. a tract composed between the period of the Revolution and the close of that century. It is the Work of an English Peer of high accomplishments, its object to form the character and direct the studies of his son. Perhaps nowhere does a more beautiful treatise of the kind exist. The good sense and wisdom of the thoughts, the delicacy of the feelings, and the charm of the style, are, throughout, equally conspicuous. Yet the Author, selecting among the Poets of his own country those whom he deems most worthy of his son's perusal, particularises only Lord Rochester, Sir John Denham, and Cowley. Writing about the same time, Shaftesbury, an author at present unjustly depreciated, describes the English Muses as only yet lisping in their cradles.

The arts by which Pope, soon afterwards, contrived to procure to himself a more general and a higher reputation than perhaps any English Poet ever attained during his life-time, are known to the judicious. And as well known is it to them, that the undue exertion of those arts is the cause why Pope has for some time held a rank in literature, to which, if he had not been seduced by an over-love of immediate popularity, and had confided more in his native genius, he never could have descended. He bewitched the nation by his melody, and dazzled it by his polished style, and was himself blinded by his own success. Having wandered from humanity in his Eclogues with boyish inexperience, the praise, which these compositions obtained, tempted him into a belief that

Nature was not to be trusted, at least in pastoral Poetry. To prove this by example, he put his friend Gay upon writing those Eclogues which their author intended to be burlesque. The instigator of the work, and his admirers, could perceive in them nothing but what was ridiculous. Nevertheless, though these Poems contain some detestable passages, the effect, as Dr. Johnson well observes, 'of reality and truth became conspicuous even when the intention was to show them grovelling and degraded.' The Pastorals, ludicrous to such as prided themselves upon their refinement, in spite of those disgusting passages, 'became popular, and were read with delight, as just representations of rural manners and occupations.'

Something less than sixty years after the publication of the *Paradise Lost* appeared Thomson's *Winter*; which was speedily followed by his other *Seasons*. It is a work of inspiration; much of it is written from himself, and nobly from himself. How was it received? 'It was no sooner read,' says one of his contemporary biographers, 'than universally admired: those only excepted who had not been used to feel, or to look for any thing in poetry, beyond a *point* of satirical or epigrammatic wit, a smart *antithesis* richly trimmed with rhyme, or the softness of an *elegiac* complaint. To such his manly classical spirit could not readily commend itself; till, after a more attentive perusal, they had got the better of their prejudices, and either acquired or affected a truer taste. A few others stood aloof, merely because they had long before fixed the articles of their poetical creed, and resigned themselves to an absolute despair of ever seeing any thing new and original. These were somewhat mortified to find their notions disturbed by the appearance of a poet, who seemed to owe nothing but to nature and his own genius. But, in a short time, the applause became unanimous; every one wondering how so many pictures, and pictures so familiar, should have moved them but faintly to what they felt in his descriptions. His digressions too, the overflowings of a tender benevolent heart, charmed the reader no less; leaving him in doubt, whether he should more admire the Poet or love the Man.'

This case appears to bear strongly against us:—but we must distinguish between wonder and legitimate admiration. The subject of the work is the changes produced in the appearances of nature by the revolution of the year: and, by undertaking to write in verse, Thomson pledged himself to treat his subject as became a Poet. Now it is remarkable that, excepting the noctur-

* Hughes is express upon this subject: in his dedication of *Spenser's Works* to Lord Somers, he writes thus. 'It was your Lordship's encouraging a beautiful Edition of *Paradise Lost* that first brought that incomparable Poem to be generally known and esteemed.'

† This opinion seems actually to have been entertained by Adam Smith, the worst critic, David Hume not excepted, that Scotland, a soil to which this sort of weed seems natural, has produced.

nal Reverie of Lady Winchilsea, and a passage or two in the Windsor Forest of Pope, the poetry of the period intervening between the publication of the *Paradise Lost* and the *Seasons* does not contain a single new image of external nature; and scarcely presents a familiar one from which it can be inferred that the eye of the Poet had been steadily fixed upon his object, much less that his feelings had urged him to work upon it in the spirit of genuine imagination. To what a low state knowledge of the most obvious and important phenomena had sunk, is evident from the style in which Dryden has executed a description of Night in one of his Tragedies, and Pope his translation of the celebrated moonlight scene in the *Iliad*. A blind man, in the habit of attending accurately to descriptions casually dropped from the lips of those around him, might easily depict these appearances with more truth. Dryden's lines are vague, bombastic, and senseless*; those of Pope, though he had Homer to guide him, are throughout false and contradictory. The verses of Dryden, once highly celebrated, are forgotten; those of Pope still retain their hold upon public estimation,—nay, there is not a passage of descriptive poetry, which at this day finds so many and such ardent admirers. Strange to think of an enthusiast, as may have been the case with thousands, reciting those verses under the cope of a moonlight sky, without having his raptures in the least disturbed by a suspicion of their absurdity! —If these two distinguished writers could habitually think that the visible universe was of so little consequence to a poet, that it was scarcely necessary for him to cast his eyes upon it, we may be assured that those passages of the elder poets which faithfully and poetically describe the phenomena of nature, were not at that time held in much estimation, and that there was little accurate attention paid to those appearances.

Wonder is the natural product of Ignorance; and as the soil was in *such good condition* at the time of the publication of the *Seasons*, the crop was doubtless abundant. Neither individuals nor nations become corrupt all at once, nor are they enlightened in a moment. Thomson was an in-

spired poet, but he could not work miracles; in cases where the art of seeing had in some degree been learned, the teacher would further the proficiency of his pupils, but he could do little more, though so far does vanity assist men in acts of self-deception, that many would often fancy they recognised a likeness when they knew nothing of the original. Having shown that much of what his biographer deemed genuine admiration was in fact have been blind wonderment—how is the rest to be accounted for!—Thomson was fortunate in the very title of his poem, which seemed to bring it home to the prepared sympathies of every one: in the next place, notwithstanding his high powers, he writes a vicious style; and his ornaments are exactly of that kind which would be most likely to strike the undiscerning. He likewise abounds with sentimental common-places that, from the manner in which they were brought forward, bore an imposing air of novelty. Is my well-used copy of the *Seasons* the book graciously opens of itself with the rhapsody on love, or with one of the stories (perhaps *Damon and Musidorus*); these also are prominent in our collections of Extracts, and are the parts of his Work, which, after all, were probably most efficient in first recommending the author to general notice. Praise repaying praises which he had received, and wishing to extol him to the highest, only styles him 'an elegant and philosophical Poet'; nor are we able to collect any unquestionable proofs that the true characteristics of Thomson's genius as an imaginative poet* were perceived, till the elder Warton, almost forty years after the publication of the *Seasons*, pointed them out by a note in his *Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope*. In the *Canto of Indolence* (of which Gray speaks so truly) these characteristics were almost as conspicuously displayed, and in verse more harmonious, and diction more pure. Yet that fine poem was neglected on its appearance, and is at this day the delight only of a few!

When Thomson died, Collins breathed forth his regrets in an Elegiac Poem, in which he pronounced a poetical curse upon him who should regard with insensibility the place where the Poet's remains were deposited. The Poems of the mourner himself have now passed through

* *Cortez alone in a night-gown.*

All things are hush'd as Nature's self lay dead;
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head.
The little Birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping Flowers beneath the Night-dew sweat:
Even Lust and Envy sleep, yet Love denies
Rest to my soul, and slumber to my eyes.

DRYDEN'S *Indian Emperor*.

* Since these observations upon Thomson were written, I have perused the second edition of his *Seasons*, and find that even that does not contain the most striking passages which Warton points out for admiration, these, with other improvements, throughout the whole work, must have been added at a later period.

innumerable editions, and are universally known ; but if, when Collins died, the same kind of imprecation had been pronounced by a surviving admirer, small is the number whom it would not have comprehended. The notice which his poems attained during his life-time was so small, and of course the sale so insignificant, that not long before his death he deemed it right to repay to the bookseller the sum which he had advanced for them, and threw the edition into the fire.

Next in importance to the Seasons of Thomson, though at considerable distance from that work in order of time, come the Reliques of Ancient English Poetry ; collected, new-modelled, and in many instances (if such a contradiction in terms may be used) composed by the Editor, Dr. Percy. This work did not steal silently into the world, as is evident from the number of legendary tales, that appeared not long after its publication ; and had been modelled, as the authors persuaded themselves, after the old Ballad. The Compilation was however ill suited to the then existing taste of city society ; and Dr. Johnson, 'mid the little senate to which he gave laws, was not sparing in his exertions to make it an object of contempt. The critic triumphed, the legendary imitators were deservedly disregarded, and, as undeservedly, their ill-imitated models sank, in this country, into temporary neglect ; while Bürger, and other able writers of Germany, were translating, or imitating these Reliques, and composing, with the aid of inspiration thence derived, poems which are the delight of the German nation. Dr. Percy was so abashed by the ridicule flung upon his labours from the ignorance and insensibility of the persons with whom he lived, that, though while he was writing under a mask he had not wanted resolution to follow his genius into the regions of true simplicity and genuine pathos (as is evinced by the exquisite ballad of Sir Cauline and by many other pieces), yet when he appeared in his own person and character as a poetical writer, he adopted, as in the tale of the Hermit of Warkworth, a diction scarcely in any one of its features distinguishable from the vague, the glossy, and unfeeling language of his day. I mention this remarkable fact* with regret,

* Shenstone, in his *Schoolmistress*, gives a still more remarkable instance of this timidity. On its first appearance, (See D'Israeli's 2d Series of the *Curiosities of Literature*) the Poem was accompanied with an absurd prose commentary, showing, as indeed some incongruous expressions in the text imply, that the whole was intended for burlesque. In subsequent editions, the commentary was dropped, and the People have since continued to read in

esteeming the genius of Dr. Percy in this kind of writing superior to that of any other man by whom in modern times it has been cultivated. That even Bürger (to whom Klopstock gave, in my hearing, a commendation which he denied to Goethe and Schiller, pronouncing him to be a genuine poet, and one of the few among the Germans whose works would last) had not the fine sensibility of Percy, might be shown from many passages, in which he has deserted his original only to go astray. For example,

Now daye was gone, and night was come,
And all were fast asleepe,
All save the Lady Emeline,
Who sate in her bowre to weepe :

And soone she heard her true Love's voice
Low whispering at the walle,
Awake, awake, my dear Ladye,
'Tis I thy true-love call.

Which is thus tricked out and dilated :

Als nun die Nacht Gebirg' und Thal
Vermummt in Rabenschatten,
Und Hochburgs Lampen überall
Schon ausgeflimmert hatten,
Und alles tief entschlafen war ;
Doch nur das Fräulein immerdar,
Voll Fieberangst, noch wachte,
Und seinen Ritter dachte :
Da horch ! Ein süsser Liebeston
Kam leis' empor geflogen.
"Ho, Trudchen, ho ! Da bin ich schon !
Frisch auf ! Dich angerogen !"

But from humble ballads we must ascend to heroics.

All hail, Macpherson ! hail to thee, Sire of Ossian ! The Phantom was begotten by the snug embrace of an impudent Highlander upon a cloud of tradition—it travelled southward, where it was greeted with acclamation, and the thin Consistence took its course through Europe, upon the breath of popular applause. The Editor of the "Reliques" had indirectly preferred a claim to the praise of invention, by not concealing that his supplementary labours were considerable ! how selfish his conduct, contrasted with that of the disinterested Gael, who, like Lear, gives his kingdom away, and is content to become a pensioner upon his own issue for a beggarly pittance !—Open this far-famed Book !—I have done so at random, and the beginning of the "Epic Poem Temora," in eight Books, presents itself. 'The blue waves of Ullin roll in light. The green hills are covered with day. Trees shake

seriousness, doing for the Author what he had not courage openly to venture upon for himself.

their dusky heads in the breeze. Grey torrents pour their noisy streams. Two green hills with aged oaks surround a narrow plain. The blue course of a stream is there. On its banks stood Cairbar of Atha. His spear supports the king; the red eyes of his fear are sad. Cormac rises on his soul with all his ghastly wounds.' Precious memorandums from the pocket-book of the blind Ossian!

If it be unbecoming, . . . I acknowledge that for the most part it is, to speak disrespectfully of Works that have enjoyed for a length of time a widely-spread reputation, without at the same time producing irrefragable proofs of their unworthiness, let me be forgiven upon this occasion.—Having had the good fortune to be born and reared in a mountainous country, from my very childhood I have felt the falsehood that pervades the volumes imposed upon the world under the name of Ossian. From what I saw with my own eyes, I knew that the imagery was spurious. In nature every thing is distinct, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness. In Macpherson's work, it is exactly the reverse; every thing (that is not stolen) is in this manner defined, insulated, dislocated, deadened,—yet nothing distinct. It will always be so when words are substituted for things. To say that the characters never could exist, that the manners are impossible, and that a dream has more substance than the whole state of society, as there depicted, is doing nothing more than pronouncing a censure which Macpherson defied; when, with the steps of Morven before his eyes, he could talk so familiarly of his Car-borne heroes;

of Morven, which, if one may judge from its appearance at the distance of a few miles, contains scarcely an acre of ground sufficiently accommodating for a sledge to be trailed along its surface.—Mr. Malcolm Laing has ably shown that the diction of this pretended translation is a motley assemblage from all quarters; but he is so fond of making out parallel passages as to call poor Macpherson to account for his 'owls' and his 'buc.' and he has weakened his argument by conducting it as if he thought that every striking resemblance was a conscious plagiarism. It is enough that the coincidences are too remarkable for its being probable or possible that they could arise in different minds without communication between them. Now as the Translators of the Bible, and Shakspeare, Milton, and Pope, could not be indebted to Macpherson, it follows that he must have owed his fine feathers to them; unless we are prepared gravely to assert, with Madame de Staël, that many of the

characteristic beauties of our most celebrated English Poets are derived from the ancient Gallian; in which case the modern translator would have been but giving back to Ossian his own; is consistent that Lucien Buonaparte, who censured Milton for having surrounded Satan in infernal regions with courtly and regal splendour, should pronounce the modern Ossian to be the glory of Scotland;—a country that has produced Dunbar, a Buchanan, a Thomson, and a Burns. These opinions are of ill omen for the Epic nation of him who has given them to the world.

Yet, much as those pretended treasures of antiquity have been admired, they have been wholly unimportant upon the literature of our Country. No succeeding writer appears to have caught from them a ray of inspiration; no man in the least distinguished, has ventured forth to imitate them—except the boy, Chatterton, at their first appearance. He had perceived, in the successful trials which he himself had made in literary forgery, how few critics were able to distinguish between a real ancient medal and the counterfeit of modern manufacture; and he applied himself to the work of filling a magazine with *Saxon Poems*,—counterparts of those of Ossian, as like his as one of his misty stars is to another. This incapability to amalgamate with the literature of the Island, is, in my estimation, a decisive proof that the book is essentially unnatural; should I require any other to demonstrate it to be a forgery, audacious as worthless.—Contrary in this respect, the effort of Macpherson's publication with the *Reliques of Percy*, so unassuming so modest in their pretensions!—I have already stated how much Germany is indebted to the latter work; and for our own country, its poet has been absolutely redeemed by it. I do not think that there is an able writer in verse of the present day who would not be proud to acknowledge his obligations to the *Reliques*; I know that it is so with my friends; and, for myself, I am happy in this occasion to make a public avowal of my own.

Dr. Johnson, more fortunate in his contempt of the labours of Macpherson than those of his model, was solicited not long after to furnish Prefaces biographical and critical for the works of some of the most eminent English Poets. The booksellers took upon themselves to make the collection; they referred probably to the most popular miscellanies, and, unquestionably, to their books of accounts; and decided upon the claim of antiquity to be admitted into a body of the most eminent

from the familiarity of their names with the readers of that day, and by the profits, which, from the sale of his works, each had brought and was bringing to the Trade. The Editor was allowed a limited exercise of discretion, and the Authors whom he recommended are scarcely to be mentioned without a smile. We open the volume of Prefatory Lives, and to our astonishment the *first* name we find is that of Cowley!—What is become of the morning-star of English Poetry? Where is the bright Elizabethan constellation? Or, if names be more acceptable than images, where is the ever-to-be-honoured Chaucer? where is Spenser? where Sidney? and, lastly, where he, whose rights as a poet, contradistinguished from those which he is universally allowed to possess as a dramatist, we have vindicated,—where Shakspeare?—These, and a multitude of others not unworthy to be placed near them, their contemporaries and successors, we have *not*. But in their stead, we have (could better be expected when precedence was to be settled by an abstract of reputation at any given period made, as in this case before us!) Roscommon, and Stepney, and Phillips, and Walsh, and Smith, and Duke, and King, and Spratt—Halifax, Granville, Sheffield, Congreve, Broome, and other reputed Magnates—metrical writers utterly worthless and useless, except for occasions like the present, when their productions are referred to as evidence what a small quantity of brain is necessary to procure a considerable stock of admiration, provided the aspirant will accommodate himself to the likings and fashions of his day.

As I do not mean to bring down this retrospect to our own times, it may with propriety be closed at the era of this distinguished event. From the literature of other ages and countries, proofs equally cogent might have been adduced, that the opinions announced in the former part of this Essay are founded upon truth. It was not an agreeable office, nor a prudent undertaking, to declare them; but their importance seemed to render it a duty. It may still be asked, where lies the particular relation of what has been said to these Volumes?—The question will be easily answered by the discerning Reader who is old enough to remember the taste that prevailed when some of these poems were first published, seventeen years ago; who has also observed to what degree the poetry of this Island has since that period been coloured by them; and who is further aware of the unremitting hostility with which, upon some principle or other, they have each and all been

opposed. A sketch of my own notion of the constitution of Fame has been given; and, as far as concerns myself, I have cause to be satisfied. The love, the admiration, the indifference, the slight, the aversion, and even the contempt, with which these Poems have been received, knowing, as I do, the source within my own mind, from which they have proceeded, and the labour and pains, which, when labour and pains appeared needful, have been bestowed upon them, must all, if I think consistently, be received as pledges and tokens, bearing the same general impression, though widely different in value;—they are all proofs that for the present time I have not laboured in vain; and afford assurances, more or less authentic, that the products of my industry will endure.

If there be one conclusion more forcibly pressed upon us than another by the review which has been given of the fortunes and fate of poetical Works, it is this,—that every author, as far as he is great and at the same time *original*, has had the task of *creating* the taste by which he is to be enjoyed: so has it been, so will it continue to be. This remark was long since made to me by the philosophical Friend for the separation of whose poems from my own I have previously expressed my regret. The predecessors of an original Genius of a high order will have smoothed the way for all that he has in common with them;—and much he will have in common; but, for what is peculiarly his own, he will be called upon to clear and often to shape his own road:—he will be in the condition of Hannibal among the Alps.

And where lies the real difficulty of creating that taste by which a truly original poet is to be relished? Is it in breaking the bonds of custom, in overcoming the prejudices of false refinement, and displacing the aversions of inexperience? Or, if he labour for an object which here and elsewhere I have proposed to myself, does it consist in divesting the reader of the pride that induces him to dwell upon those points wherein men differ from each other, to the exclusion of those in which all men are alike, or the same; and in making him ashamed of the vanity that renders him insensible of the appropriate excellence which civil arrangements, less unjust than might appear, and Nature illimitable in her bounty, have conferred on men who may stand below him in the scale of society? Finally, does it lie in establishing that dominion over the spirits of readers by which they are to be humbled and humanised, in order that they may be purified and exalted?

the process has been reversed; and from the prevalence of dispositions at once injurious and discreditable, being no other than that selfishness which is the child of apathy,—which, as Nations decline in productive and creative power, makes them value themselves upon a presumed refinement of judging. Poverty of language is the primary cause of the use which we make of the word, Imagination; but the word, Taste, has been stretched to the sense which it bears in modern Europe by habits of self-conceit, inducing that inversion in the order of things whereby a passive faculty is made paramount among the faculties conversant with the fine arts. Proportion and congruity, the requisite knowledge being supposed, are subjects upon which taste may be trusted; it is competent to this office;—for in its intercourse with these the mind is *passive*, and is affected painfully or pleasurably as by an instinct. But the profound and the exquisite in feeling, the lofty and universal in thought and imagination; or, in ordinary language, the pathetic and the sublime;—are neither of them, accurately speaking, objects of a faculty which could ever without a sinking in the spirit of Nations have been designated by the metaphor—*Taste*. And why? Because without the exertion of a co-operating power in the mind of the Reader, there can be no adequate sympathy with either of these emotions: without this auxiliary impulse, elevated or profound passion cannot exist.

Passion, it must be observed, is derived from a word which signifies *suffering*; but the connection which suffering has with effort, with exertion, and *action*, is immediate and inseparable. How strikingly is this property of human nature exhib-

genius the only proof is, the is worthy to be done, and before: Of genius, in the fine sign is the widening the sphere for the delight, honour, as nature. Genius is the instrument into the intellectual is not allowed, it is the applicable objects on which they had: cised, or the employment of it as to produce effects hitherto all this but an advance, or the soul of the poet! Is it the reader can make progress an Indian prince or general palanquin, and borne by his invigorated and inspirited that he may exert himself; ceed in quiescence, he can dead weight. Therefore to call forth and bestow power is the effect; and *there* lies the

As the pathetic participation, it might seem—that, if emotion were genuine, all competent knowledge of the fact would be instantaneously at least, in the works of even found passages of that species which is proved by effects verbal. But there are some that are simple and direct, complex and revolutionary; heart yields with gentleness; it struggles with pride: these

his purpose; but they retain their shape and quality to him who is not capable of exerting, within his own mind, a corresponding energy. There is also a meditative, as well as a human, pathos; an enthusiastic, as well as an ordinary, sorrow; a sadness that has its seat in the depths of reason, to which the mind cannot sink gently of itself—but to which it must descend by treading the steps of thought. And for the sublime,—if we consider what are the cares that occupy the passing day, and how remote is the practice and the course of life from the sources of sublimity in the soul of Man, can it be wondered that there is little existing preparation for a poet charged with a new mission to extend its kingdom, and to augment and spread its enjoyments?

Away, then, with the senseless iteration of the word *popular*, applied to new works in poetry, as if there were no test of excellence in this first of the fine arts but that all men should run after its productions, as if urged by an appetite, or constrained by a spell!—The qualities of writing best fitted for eager reception are either such as startle the world into attention by their audacity and extravagance; or they are chiefly of a superficial kind lying upon the surfaces of manners; or arising out of a selection and arrangement of incidents, by which the mind is kept upon the stretch of curiosity and the fancy amused without the trouble of thought. But in every thing which is to send the soul into herself, to be admonished of her weakness, or to be made conscious of her power;—wherever life and nature are described as operated upon by the creative or abstracting virtue of the imagination; wherever the instinctive wisdom of antiquity and her heroic passions uniting, in the heart of the poet, with the meditative wisdom of later ages, have produced that accord of sublimated humanity, which is at once a history of the remote past and a prophetic enunciation of the remotest future, *there*, the poet must reconcile himself for a season to few and scattered hearers. —Grand thoughts (and Shakspeare must often have sighed over this truth), as they are most naturally and most fitly conceived in solitude, so can they not be brought forth in the midst of plaudits, without some violation of their sanctity. Go to a silent exhibition of the productions of the Sister Art, and be convinced that the qualities which dazzle at first sight, and kindle the admiration of the multitude, are essentially different from those by which permanent influence is secured. Let us not shrink from following up these principles as far as they will carry us, and conclude with observing—that there never has

been a period, and perhaps never will be, in which vicious poetry, of some kind or other, has not excited more zealous admiration, and been far more generally read, than good; but this advantage attends the good, that the *individual*, as well as the species, survives from age to age; whereas, of the depraved, though the species be immortal, the individual quickly *perishes*; the object of present admiration vanishes, being supplanted by some other as easily produced; which, though no better, brings with it at least the irritation of novelty,—with adaptation, more or less skilful, to the changing humours of the majority of those who are most at leisure to regard poetical works when they first solicit their attention.

Is it the result of the whole, that, in the opinion of the Writer, the judgment of the People is not to be respected? The thought is most injurious; and, could the charge be brought against him, he would repel it with indignation. The People have already been justified, and their eulogium pronounced by implication, when it was said, above—that, of *good* poetry, the *individual*, as well as the species, *survives*. And how does it survive but through the People? What preserves it but their intellect and their wisdom?

‘—Past and future, are the wings
On whose support, harmoniously conjoined,
Moves the great Spirit of human knowledge—’
MS.

The voice that issues from this Spirit, is that Vox Populi which the Deity inspires. Foolish must he be who can mistake for this a local acclamation, or a transitory outcry—transitory though it be for years, local though from a Nation. Still more lamentable is his error who can believe that there is any thing of divine infallibility in the clamour of that small though loud portion of the community, ever governed by factitious influence, which, under the name of the PUBLIC, passes itself, upon the unthinking, for the PEOPLE. Towards the Public, the Writer hopes that he feels as much deference as it is entitled to: but to the People, philosophically characterised, and to the embodied spirit of their knowledge, so far as it exists and moves, at the present, faithfully supported by its two wings, the past and the future, his devout respect, his reverence, is due. He offers it willingly and readily; and, this done, takes leave of his Readers, by assuring them—that, if he were not persuaded that the contents of these Volumes, and the Work to which they are subsidiary, evince something of the ‘Vision and the Faculty divine;’ and that, both in words and things, they will operate in their degree,

to extend the domain of sensibility for the delight, the honour, and the benefit of human nature, notwithstanding the many happy hours which he has employed in their composition, and the manifold comforts and enjoyments they have procured to

him, he would not, if a wish could do it, save the from immediate destruction;—from becoming this moment, to the world, as a thing that has never been.

2014

DEDICATION.

PREFIXED TO THE EDITION OF 1818.

TO

SIR GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT, BART.

MY DEAR SIR GEORGE,

Accept my thanks for the permission given me to dedicate these Volumes to you. In addition to a lively pleasure derived from general considerations, I feel a particular satisfaction; for, by inscribing these Poems with your Name, I seem to myself in some degree to repay, by an appropriate honour, the great obligation which I owe to one part of the Collection—as having been the means of first making us personally known to each other. Upon much of the remainder, also, you have a peculiar claim,—for some of the best pieces were composed under the shade of your own groves, upon the classic ground of Coleorton; where I was animated by the recollection of those illustrious Poets of your name and family, who were born in that neighbourhood; and, we may be assured, did not wander with indifference by the dashing stream of Grace Dieu, and among the rocks that diversify the forest of Charnwood.—Nor is there

any one to whom such parts of this Collection have been inspired or coloured by the beauties of the Country from which I now address you, could be presented with more propriety than to yourself to whom it has suggested so many admirable pictures. Early in life, the sublimity and beauty of this region excited your admiration; and I trust that you are bound to it in mind by a still strengthening attachment.

Wishing and hoping that this Work, with the embellishments it has received from your pencil may survive as a lasting memorial of a friendship which I reckon among the blessings of my life,

I have the honour to be,

My dear Sir George,

Yours most affectionately and faithfully.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Rydal Mount, Westmoreland,

February 1, 1815.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1815.

THE powers requisite for the production of poetry are: first, those of Observation and Description,—i. e., the ability to observe with accuracy things as they are in themselves, and with fidelity to describe them, unmodified by any passion or feeling existing in the mind of the describer: whether the things depicted be actually present to the senses, or have a place only in the memory.

This power, though indispensable to a Poet, is one which he employs only in submission to necessity, and never for a continuance of time as its exercise supposes all the higher qualities of the mind to be passive, and in a state of sub

* The state of the plates has, for some time, not allowed them to be repeated.

jection to external objects, much in the same way as a translator or engraver ought to be to his original. 2ndly, Sensibility,—which, the more exquisite it is, the wider will be the range of a poet's perceptions; and the more will he be incited to observe objects, both as they exist in themselves and as re-acted upon by his own mind. (The distinction between poetic and human sensibility has been marked in the character of the Poet delineated in the original preface.) 3dly, Reflection,—which makes the Poet acquainted with the value of actions, images, thoughts, and feelings; and assists the sensibility in perceiving their connection with each other. 4thly, Imagination and Fancy,—to modify, to create, and to associate. 5thly, Invention,—by which characters are composed out of materials supplied by observation; whether of the Poet's own heart and mind, or of external life and nature; and such incidents and situations produced as are most impressive to the imagination, and most fitted to do justice to the characters, sentiments, and passions, which the Poet undertakes to illustrate. And, lastly, Judgment,—to decide now and where, and in what degree, each of these faculties ought to be exerted; so that the less shall not be sacrificed to the greater; nor the greater, slighting the less, arrogate, to its own injury, more than its due. By judgment, also, is determined what are the laws and appropriate graces of every species of composition*.

The materials of Poetry, by these powers collected and produced, are cast, by means of various moulds, into divers forms. The moulds may be enumerated, and the forms specified, in the following order. 1st, The Narrative,—including the Epopœia, the Historic Poem, the Tale, the Romance, the Mock-heroic, and, if the spirit of Homer will tolerate such neighbourhood, that dear production of our days, the metrical Novel. Of this Class, the distinguishing mark is, that the Narrator, however liberally his speaking agents be introduced, is himself the source from which every thing primarily flows. Epic Poets, in order that their mode of composition may accord with the elevation of their subject, represent themselves as *singing* from the inspiration of the Muse, '*Arma virumque cano*;' but this is a fiction, in modern times, of slight value: the Iliad or the Paradise

Lost would gain little in our estimation by being chanted. The other poets who belong to this class are commonly content to *tell* their tale;—so that of the whole it may be affirmed that they neither require nor reject the accompaniment of music.

2ndly, The Dramatic,—consisting of Tragedy, Historic Drama, Comedy, and Masque, in which the poet does not appear at all in his own person, and where the whole action is carried on by speech and dialogue of the agents; music being admitted only incidentally and rarely. The Opera may be placed here, inasmuch as it proceeds by dialogue; though depending, to the degree that it does, upon music, it has a strong claim to be ranked with the lyrical. The characteristic and impassioned Epistle, of which Ovid and Pope have given examples, considered as a species of monodrama, may, without impropriety, be placed in this class.

3rdly, The Lyrical,—containing the Hymn, the Ode, the Elegy, the Song, and the Ballad; in all which, for the production of their *full* effect, an accompaniment of music is indispensable.

4thly, The Idyllium,—descriptive chiefly either of the processes and appearances of external nature, as the Seasons of Thomson; or of characters, manners, and sentiments, as are Shenstone's Schoolmistress, The Cotter's Saturday Night of Burns, The Twa Dogs of the same Author; or of these in conjunction with the appearances of Nature, as most of the pieces of Theocritus, the Allegro and Penseroso of Milton, Beattie's Minstrel, Goldsmith's Deserted Village. The Epitaph, the Inscription, the Sonnet, most of the epistles of poets writing in their own persons, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class.

5thly, Didactic,—the principal object of which is direct instruction; as the Poem of Lucretius, the Georgics of Virgil, The Fleece of Dyer, Mason's English Garden, &c.

And, lastly, philosophical Satire, like that of Horace and Juvenal; personal and occasional Satire rarely comprehending sufficient of the general in the individual to be dignified with the name of poetry.

Out of the three last has been constructed a composite order, of which Young's Night Thoughts, and Cowper's Task, are excellent examples.

It is deducible from the above, that poems, apparently miscellaneous, may with propriety be arranged either with reference to the powers of mind *predominant* in the production of them; or to the mould in which they are cast; or, lastly, to the subjects to which they relate. From each

* As sensibility to harmony of numbers, and the power of producing it, are invariably attendants upon the faculties above specified, nothing has been said upon those requisites.

of these considerations, the following Poems have been divided into classes; which, that the work may more obviously correspond with the course of human life, and for the sake of exhibiting in it the three requisites of a legitimate whole, a beginning, a middle, and an end, have been also arranged, as far as it was possible, according to an order of time, commencing with Childhood, and terminating with Old Age, Death, and Immortality. My guiding wish was, that the small pieces of which these volumes consist, thus discriminated, might be regarded under a two-fold view; as composing an entire work within themselves, and as adjuncts to the philosophical Poem, "The Recluse." This arrangement has long presented itself habitually to my own mind. Nevertheless, I should have preferred to scatter the contents of these volumes at random, if I had been persuaded that, by the plan adopted, any thing material would be taken from the natural effect of the pieces, individually, on the mind of the unreflecting Reader. I trust there is a sufficient variety in each class to prevent this; while, for him who reads with reflection, the arrangement will serve as a commentary unostentatiously directing his attention to my purposes, both particular and general. But, as I wish to guard against the possibility of misleading by this classification, it is proper first to remind the Reader, that certain poems are placed according to the powers of mind, in the Author's conception, predominant in the production of them; *predominant*, which implies the exertion of other faculties in less degree. Where there is more imagination than fancy in a poem, it is placed under the head of imagination, and *vice versa*. Both the above classes might without impropriety have been enlarged from that consisting of "Poems founded on the Affections;" as might this latter from those, and from the class "proceeding from Sentiment and Reflection." The most striking characteristics of each piece, mutual illustration, variety, and proportion, have governed me throughout.

None of the other Classes, except those of Fancy and Imagination, require any particular notice. But a remark of general application may be made. All Poets, except the dramatic, have been in the practice of feigning that their works were composed to the music of the harp or lyre; with what degree of affectation this has been done in modern times, I leave to the judicious to determine. For my own part, I have not been disposed to violate probability so far, or to make such a large demand upon the Reader's charity.

Some of these pieces are essentially lyrical; and, therefore, cannot have their due force without a supposed musical accompaniment; but, in much the greatest part, as a substitute for the classic lyre or romantic harp, I require nothing more than an animated or impassioned recitation, adapted to the subject. Poems, however humble in their kind, if they be good in that kind, cannot read themselves; the law of long syllable and short must not be so inflexible,—the letter of metre must not be so impassive to the spirit of versification,—as to deprive the Reader of all voluntary power to modulate, in subordination to the sense, the music of the poem;—in the same manner as his mind is left at liberty, and even summoned, to act upon its thoughts and images. But, though the accompaniment of a musical instrument be frequently dispensed with, the true Poet does not therefore abandon his privilege distinct from that of the mere Proseman;

'No murmurs near the running brooks
A music sweeter than their own.'

Let us come now to the consideration of the words Fancy and Imagination, as employed in the classification of the following Poems. 'A man,' says an intelligent author, 'has imagination in proportion as he can distinctly copy in ideas the impressions of sense: it is the faculty which *images* within the mind the phenomena of sensation. A man has fancy in proportion as he can call up, connect, or associate, at pleasure, those internal images (*quasi-fur* is to cause to appear) so as to complete ideal representations of absent objects. Imagination is the power of depicting, and fancy of evoking and combining. The imagination is formed by patient observation; the fancy by a voluntary activity in shifting the scenery of the mind. The more accurate the imagination, the more safely may a painter, or a poet, undertake a delineation, or a description, without the presence of the objects to be characterised. The more versatile the fancy, the more original and striking will be the decorations produced.'—*British Synonyms discriminated*, by W. Taylor.

Is not this as if a man should undertake to supply an account of a building, and be so intent upon what he had discovered of the foundation, as to conclude his task without once looking up at the superstructure? Here, as in other instances throughout the volume, the judicious Author's mind is enthralled by Etymology; he takes up the original word as his guide and escort, and too often does not perceive how soon he becomes its prisoner.

without liberty to tread in any path but that to which it confines him. It is not easy to find out how imagination, thus explained, differs from distinct remembrance of images; or fancy from quick and vivid recollection of them: each is nothing more than a mode of memory. If the two words bear the above meaning, and no other, what term is left to designate that faculty of which the Poet is 'all compact;' he whose eye glances from earth to heaven, whose spiritual attributes body forth what his pen is prompt in turning to shape; or what is left to characterise Fancy, as insinuating herself into the heart of objects with creative activity!—Imagination, in the sense of the word as giving title to a class of the following Poems, has no reference to images that are merely a faithful copy, existing in the mind, of absent external objects; but is a word of higher import, denoting operations of the mind upon those objects, and processes of creation or of composition, governed by certain fixed laws. I proceed to illustrate my meaning by instances. A parrot *hangs* from the wires of his cage by his beak or by his claws; or a monkey from the bough of a tree by his paws or his tail. Each creature does so literally and actually. In the first Eclogue of Virgil, the shepherd, thinking of the time when he is to take leave of his farm, thus addresses his goats:—

'Non ego vos posthac viridi projectus in antro
Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo.'

————— 'half way down
Hangs one who gathers samphire,'

is the well-known expression of Shakspeare, delineating an ordinary image upon the cliffs of Dover. In these two instances is a slight exertion of the faculty which I denominate imagination, in the use of one word: neither the goats nor the samphire-gatherer do literally hang, as does the parrot or the monkey; but, presenting to the senses something of such an appearance, the mind in its activity, for its own gratification, contemplates them as hanging.

'As when far off at sea a fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate or Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy drugs; they on the trading flood
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply, stemming nightly toward the Pole; so seemed
Far off the flying Fiend.'

Here is the full strength of the imagination involved in the word *hangs*, and exerted upon the whole image: First, the fleet, an aggregate of

many ships, is represented as one mighty person, whose track, we know and feel, is upon the waters; but, taking advantage of its appearance to the senses, the Poet dares to represent it as *hanging in the clouds*, both for the gratification of the mind in contemplating the image itself, and in reference to the motion and appearance of the sublime objects to which it is compared.

From impressions of sight we will pass to those of sound; which, as they must necessarily be of a less definite character, shall be selected from these volumes:

'Over his own sweet voice the Stock-dove broods;'
of the same bird,

'His voice was buried among trees,
Yet to be come at by the breeze;'

'O, Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird,
Or but a wandering Voice?'

The stock-dove is said to *coo*, a sound well imitating the note of the bird; but, by the intervention of the metaphor *broods*, the affections are called in by the imagination to assist in marking the manner in which the bird reiterates and prolongs her soft note, as if herself delighting to listen to it, and participating of a still and quiet satisfaction, like that which may be supposed inseparable from the continuous process of incubation. 'His voice was buried among trees,' a metaphor expressing the love of *seclusion* by which this Bird is marked; and characterising its note as not partaking of the shrill and the piercing, and therefore more easily deadened by the intervening shade; yet a note so peculiar and withal so pleasing, that the breeze, gifted with that love of the sound which the Poet feels, penetrates the shades in which it is entombed, and conveys it to the ear of the listener.

'Shall I call thee Bird,
Or but a wandering Voice?'

This concise interrogation characterises the seeming ubiquity of the voice of the cuckoo, and dispossesses the creature almost of a corporeal existence; the Imagination being tempted to this exertion of her power by a consciousness in the memory that the cuckoo is almost perpetually heard throughout the season of spring, but seldom becomes an object of sight.

Thus far of images independent of each other, and immediately endowed by the mind with properties that do not inhere in them, upon an incitement from properties and qualities the existence of which is inherent and obvious. These processes of

Imagination are carried on either by conferring additional properties upon an object, or abstracting from it some of those which it actually possesses, and thus enabling it to re-act upon the mind which hath performed the process, like a new existence.

I pass from the Imagination acting upon an individual image to a consideration of the same faculty employed upon images in a conjunction by which they modify each other. The Reader has already had a fine instance before him in the passage quoted from Virgil, where the apparently perilous situation of the goat, hanging upon the shaggy precipice, is contrasted with that of the shepherd contemplating it from the seclusion of the cavern in which he lies stretched at ease and in security. Take these images separately, and how unaffecting the picture compared with that produced by their being thus connected with, and opposed to, each other!

'As a huge stone is sometimes seen to lie
Couched on the bald top of an eminence,
Wonder to all who do the same survey
By what means it could thither come, and whence,
So that it seems a thing endued with sense,
Like a sea-beast crawled forth, which on a shelf
Of rock or sand reposes, there to sun himself.

Such seemed this Man; not all alive or dead
Nor all asleep. In his extreme old age.

Written as a cloud the old Man stood,
That heark'nt not the loud winds when they call,
And moveth altogether if it move at all.'

In these images, the conferring, the abstracting, and the modifying powers of the Imagination, immediately and mediately acting, are all brought into conjunction. The stone is endowed with something of the power of life to approximate it to the sea-beast; and the sea-beast stripped of some of its vital qualities to assimilate it to the stone; which intermediate image is thus treated for the purpose of bringing the original image, that of the stone, to a nearer resemblance to the figure and condition of the aged Man; who is divested of so much of the indications of life and motion as to bring him to the point where the two objects unite and coalesce in just comparison. After what has been said, the image of the cloud need not be commented upon.

Thus far of an endowing or modifying power: but the Imagination also shapes and creates; and how! By innumerable processes; and in none does it more delight than in that of consolidating numbers into unity, and dissolving and separating unity into number,—alternations proceeding from,

and governed by, a sublime consciousness of soul in her own mighty and almost divine power. Recur to the passage already cited from *MH*. When the compact Fleet, as one Person, has introduced 'Sailing from Bengala.' 'They,' the 'merchants,' representing the fleet run into a multitude of ships, 'ply' their way towards the extremities of the earth: 'So' (referring to the word 'As' in the commencement) 'seemed the flying Fiend;' the image of Person acting to recombine the multitudinous ships into one body,—the point from which comparison set out. 'So seemed,' and so it seemed! To the heavenly Muse who did the poem, to the eye of the Poet's mind, to that of the Reader, present at one moment in the wide Ethiopian, and the next in the *Indes*, then first broken in upon, of the *Indes* regions!

'*Modo me Thebæ, modo possit Athens.*'

Hear again this mighty Poet,—speaking of Messiah going forth to expel from heaven rebellious angels,

'Attended by ten thousand thousand Saints
He onward came: far off his coming shone;—

the retinue of Saints, and the Person of Messiah himself, lost almost and merged in splendour of that indefinite abstraction 'coming!'

As I do not mean here to treat this and further than to throw some light upon the present Volume, and especially upon one division of it, I shall spare myself and the Reader trouble of considering the Imagination as it deals with thoughts and sentiments, as it regulates composition of characters, and determines course of actions: I will not consider it (as I have already done by implication) as power which, in the language of one of my esteemed Friends, 'draws all things to one; it makes things animate or inanimate, beings and their attributes, subjects with their accessories take one colour and serve to one effect*.' grand store-houses of enthusiastic and meditative Imagination, of poetical, as contradistinguished from human and dramatic Imagination, are prophetic and lyrical parts of the Holy Scriptures and the works of Milton; to which I cannot forbear to add those of Spenser. I select these writers in preference to those of ancient Greece and Rome.

* Charles Lamb upon the genius of Hogarth.

because the anthropomorphism of the Pagan religion subjected the minds of the greatest poets in those countries too much to the bondage of definite form; from which the Hebrews were preserved by their abhorrence of idolatry. This abhorrence was almost as strong in our great epic Poet, both from circumstances of his life, and from the constitution of his mind. However imbued the surface might be with classical literature, he was a Hebrew in soul; and all things tended in him towards the sublime. Spenser, of a gentler nature, maintained his freedom by aid of his allegorical spirit, at one time inciting him to create persons out of abstractions; and, at another, by a superior effort of genius, to give the universality and permanence of abstractions to his human beings, by means of attributes and emblems that belong to the highest moral truths and the purest sensations,—of which his character of Una is a glorious example. Of the human and dramatic Imagination the works of Shakspeare are an inexhaustible source.

*'I tax not you, ye Elements, with unkindness,
I never gave you kingdoms, call'd you Daughters!'*

And if, bearing in mind the many Poets distinguished by this prime quality, whose names I omit to mention; yet justified by recollection of the insults which the ignorant, the incapable, and the presumptuous, have heaped upon these and my other writings, I may be permitted to anticipate the judgment of posterity upon myself, I shall declare (censurable, I grant, if the notoriety of the fact above stated does not justify me) that I have given in these unfavourable times, evidence of exertions of this faculty upon its worthiest objects, the external universe, the moral and religious sentiments of Man, his natural affections, and his acquired passions; which have the same ennobling tendency as the productions of men, in this kind, worthy to be holden in undying remembrance.

To the mode in which Fancy has already been characterised as the power of evoking and combining, or, as my friend Mr. Coleridge has styled it, 'the aggregative and associative power,' my objection is only that the definition is too general. To aggregate and to associate, to evoke and to combine, belong as well to the Imagination as to the Fancy; but either the materials evoked and combined are different; or they are brought together under a different law, and for a different purpose. Fancy does not require that the materials which she makes use of should be susceptible of change in their constitution, from her touch;

and, where they admit of modification, it is enough for her purpose if it be slight, limited, and evanescent. Directly the reverse of these, are the desires and demands of the Imagination. She recoils from every thing but the plastic, the pliant, and the indefinite. She leaves it to Fancy to describe Queen Mab as coming,

*'In shape no bigger than an agate-stone
On the fore-finger of an alderman.'*

Having to speak of stature, she does not tell you that her gigantic Angel was as tall as Pompey's Pillar; much less that he was twelve cubits, or twelve hundred cubits high; or that his dimensions equalled those of Teneriffe or Atlas;—because these, and if they were a million times as high it would be the same, are bounded: The expression is, 'His stature reached the sky!' the illimitable firmament!—When the Imagination frames a comparison, if it does not strike on the first presentation, a sense of the truth of the likeness, from the moment that it is perceived, grows—and continues to grow—upon the mind; the resemblance depending less upon outline of form and feature, than upon expression and effect; less upon casual and outstanding, than upon inherent and internal, properties: moreover, the images invariably modify each other.—The law under which the processes of Fancy are carried on is as capricious as the accidents of things, and the effects are surprising, playful, ludicrous, amusing, tender, or pathetic, as the objects happen to be appositely produced or fortunately combined. Fancy depends upon the rapidity and profusion with which she scatters her thoughts and images; trusting that their number, and the felicity with which they are linked together, will make amends for the want of individual value: or she prides herself upon the curious subtilty and the successful elaboration with which she can detect their lurking affinities. If she can win you over to her purpose, and impart to you her feelings, she cares not how unstable or transitory may be her influence, knowing that it will not be out of her power to resume it upon an apt occasion. But the Imagination is conscious of an indestructible dominion;—the Soul may fall away from it, not being able to sustain its grandeur; but, if once felt and acknowledged, by no act of any other faculty of the mind can it be relaxed, impaired, or diminished.—Fancy is given to quicken and to beguile the temporal part of our nature, Imagination to incite and to support the eternal.—Yet is it not the less true that Fancy, as she is an

active, is also, under her own laws and in her own spirit, a creative faculty. In what manner Fancy ambitionly aims at a rivalry with Imagination, and Imagination stoops to work with the materials of fancy, might be illustrated from the compositions of all eloquent writers, whether in prose or verse; and chiefly from those of our own Country. Scarcely a page of the impassioned parts of Bishop Taylor's Works can be opened that shall not afford examples.—Referring the Reader to those inestimable volumes, I will content myself with placing a conceit (ascribed to Lord Chamberfeld) in contrast with a passage from the *Paradise Lost* :—

'The drops of the evening mist carefully shew,
They are the tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.

After the transgression of Adam, Milton, with other appearances of sympathizing Nature, thus marks the immediate consequence,

'Sky lowered, and masting thunder, came and drops
Wept at our plucking of the mortal sin.'

The associating link is the same in each instance: Dews and rain, not distinguishable from the liquid substance of tears, are employed as indications of sorrow. A flash of surprise is the effect in the former case; a flash of surprise, and nothing more; for the nature of things does not sustain the continuation. In the latter, the effects from the act, of which there is this immediate consequence and visible sign, are so momentous, that the mind acknowledges the justice and reasonableness of the sympathy in nature so manifested; and the sky weeps drops of water as if with human eyes, as 'Earth had before trembled from her entrails, and Nature given a second groan.'

Finally, I will refer to Cotton's "Ode upon Winter," an admirable composition, though stained with some peculiarities of the age in which he lived, for a general illustration of the characteristics of Fancy. The middle part of this ode contains a most lively description of the entrance of Winter, with his retinue, as 'A palsied king,' and yet a military monarch, advancing for conquest with his army; the several bodies of which, and their arms and equipments, are described with a rapidity of detail, and a profusion of fanciful comparisons, which indicate on the part of the poet extreme activity of intellect, and a correspondent hurry of delightful feeling. Winter retires from the foe into his fortress, where

——— 'a magazine
Of sovereign juice is cellared in;
Liquor that will the siege maintain
Should Phœbus ne'er return again.'

Though myself a water-drinker, I cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing what follows, as an instance still more happy of Fancy employed in the treatment of feeling than, in its preceding passages, the Poem supplies of her transmutations of forms.

'Tis that, that gives the poet rage,
And thaws the gilly'd blood of age;
Matures the young, restores the old,
And wakes the fainting coward bold.

It lays the careless head to rest,
Calms palpitations in the breast,
Renders our lives' misfortune sweet ;
* * * * *

Then let the chill Stroces blow,
And gild us round with hills of snow,
Or else go whither to the shore,
And make the hollow mountains roar,

Whilst we together jovial sit
Careless, and crowned with mirth and wit,
Where, though bleak winds confine us home,
Our fancies round the world shall roam.

We'll think of all the Friends we know,
And drink to all worth drinking to;
When having drunk all thine and mine,
We rather shall want healths than wine.

But where Friends fall us, we'll supply
Our friendships with our charity;
Men that remote in sorrows live,
Shall by our lusty brimsters thrive.

We'll drink the wanting into wealth,
And those that languish into health,
The afflicted into joy; th'oppress'd
Into security and rest.

The worthy in disgrace shall find
Favour return again more kind,
And in restraint who stifled lie,
Shall taste the air of liberty.

The brave shall triumph in success,
The lovers shall have mistresses,
Poor unregarded Virtue, praise,
And the neglected Poet, bays.

Thus shall our healths do others good,
Whilst we ourselves do all we would;
For, freed from envy and from care,
What would we be but what we are?'

When I sat down to write this Preface, it was my intention to have made it more comprehensive but, thinking that I ought rather to apologise for detaining the reader so long, I will here conclude

POSTSCRIPT.

1835.

IN the present volume, as in those that have preceded it, the reader will have found occasionally opinions expressed upon the course of public affairs, and feelings given vent to as national interests excited them. Since nothing, I trust, has been uttered but in the spirit of reflective patriotism, those notices are left to produce their own effect; but, among the many objects of general concern, and the changes going forward, which I have glanced at in verse, are some especially affecting the lower orders of society: in reference to these, I wish here to add a few words in plain prose.

Were I conscious of being able to do justice to those important topics, I might avail myself of the periodical press for offering anonymously my thoughts, such as they are, to the world; but I feel that, in procuring attention, they may derive some advantage, however small, from my name, in addition to that of being presented in a less fugitive shape. It is also not impossible that the state of mind which some of the foregoing poems may have produced in the reader, will dispose him to receive more readily the impression which I desire to make, and to admit the conclusions I would establish.

I. The first thing that presses upon my attention is the Poor-Law Amendment Act. I am aware of the magnitude and complexity of the subject, and the unwearied attention which it has received from men of far wider experience than my own; yet I cannot forbear touching upon one point of it, and to this I will confine myself, though not insensible to the objection which may reasonably be brought against treating a portion of this, or any other, great scheme of civil polity separately from the whole. The point to which I wish to draw the reader's attention is, that *all* persons who cannot find employment, or procure wages sufficient to support the body in health and strength, are entitled to a maintenance by law.

This dictate of humanity is acknowledged in the Report of the Commissioners: but is there not room for apprehension that some of the regulations of the new act have a tendency to render the prin-

ciple nugatory by difficulties thrown in the way of applying it? If this be so, persons will not be wanting to show it, by examining the provisions of the act in detail,—an attempt which would be quite out of place here; but it will not, therefore, be deemed unbecoming in one who fears that the prudence of the head may, in framing some of those provisions, have supplanted the wisdom of the heart, to enforce a principle which cannot be violated without infringing upon one of the most precious rights of the English people, and opposing one of the most sacred claims of civilised humanity.

There can be no greater error, in this department of legislation, than the belief that this principle does by necessity operate for the degradation of those who claim, or are so circumstanced as to make it likely they may claim, through laws founded upon it, relief or assistance. The direct contrary is the truth: it may be unanswerably maintained that its tendency is to raise, not to depress; by stamping a value upon life, which can belong to it only where the laws have placed men who are willing to work, and yet cannot find employment, above the necessity of looking for protection against hunger and other natural evils, either to individual and casual charity, to despair and death, or to the breach of law by theft, or violence.

And here, as in the Report of the Commissioners, the fundamental principle has been recognised, I am not at issue with them any farther than I am compelled to believe that their 'remedial measures' obstruct the application of it more than the interests of society require.

And, calling to mind the doctrines of political economy which are now prevalent, I cannot forbear to enforce the justice of the principle, and to insist upon its salutary operation.

And first for its justice: If self-preservation be the first law of our nature, would not every one in a state of nature be morally justified in taking to himself that which is indispensable to such preservation, where, by so doing, he would not rob another of that which might be equally

Let us now consider the salutary and benign operation of this principle. Here we must have recourse to elementary feelings of human nature, and to truths which from their very obviousness are apt to be slighted, till they are forced upon our notice by our own sufferings or those of others. In the *Paradise Lost*, Milton represents Adam, after the Fall, as exclaiming, in the anguish of his soul—

' Did I request Thee, Maker, from my clay
 To mould me man ; did I solicit Thee
 From darkness to promote me ?
 My will
 Concurred not to my being.'

Under how many various pressures of misery have men been driven thus, in a strain touching upon impiety, to expostulate with the Creator! and under few so afflictive as when the source and origin of earthly existence have been brought back to the mind by its immediate view in the

Such is the view of the case present itself to a reflective : vain to show, by appeals to exp with this view, that provisions principle have promoted profi dispositions the reverse of spreading idleness, selfishness for these evils have arisen, in consequence of the principle, judgment in framing laws be above all, from faults in the mo the law. The mischief that a height from granting relief in vigilance would have shown that or in bestowing it in undue mea by no truly enlightened statesman reason for banishing the pri legislation.

There is a story told, by a female who, by a sudden calamity, was driven out of her country, after looking up incessantly to the fellow-creatures could derive relief. Can there be English good end in view, would, upon their brother Englishmen to look upwards only; or down after it shall contain no spot we can demand, by civil right, which they are entitled to?

Suppose the objects of our

by his rule-gun, may be made the means of keeping him and his companions alive. As miserable is that of some savage Islander, who, when the land has ceased to afford him sustenance, watches for food which the waves may cast up, or in vain endeavours to extract it from the inexplorable deep. But neither of these is in a state of wretchedness comparable to that, which is so often endured in civilized society: multitudes, in all ages, have known it, of whom may be said:—

'Homeless, near a thousand homes they stood,
And near a thousand tables pined, and wanted food.'

Justly might I be accused of wasting time in an uncalled-for attempt to excite the feelings of the reader, if systems of political economy, widely spread, did not impugn the principle, and if the safeguards against such extremities were left unimpaired. It is broadly asserted by many, that every man who endeavours to find work, may find it: were this assertion capable of being verified, there still would remain a question, what kind of work, and how far may the labourer be fit for it! For if sedentary work is to be exchanged for standing; and some light and nice exercise of the fingers, to which an artisan has been accustomed all his life, for severe labour of the arms, the best efforts would turn to little account, and occasion would be given for the muttering and the unfeeling unwarrantably to reproach those who are put upon such employment, as idle, forward, and unworthy of relief, either by law or in any other way! Were this statement correct, there would indeed be an end of the argument, the principle here maintained would be superseded. But, alas! it is far otherwise. That principle, applicable to the benefit of all countries, is indispensable for England, upon whose coast families are perpetually deprived of their support by shipwreck, and where large masses of men are so liable to be thrown out of their ordinary means of gaining bread, by changes in commercial intercourse, subject mainly or solely to the will of foreign powers; by new discoveries in arts and manufactures; and by reckless laws, in conformity with theories of political economy, which, whether right or wrong in the abstract, have proved a scourge to tens of thousands, by the abruptness with which they have been carried into practice.

But it is urged,—refuse altogether compulsory relief to the able-bodied, and the number of those who stand in need of relief will steadily diminish through a conviction of an absolute necessity for

greater forethought, and more prudent care of a man's earnings. Undoubtedly it would, but so also would it, and in a much greater degree, if the legislative provisions were retained, and parochial relief administered under the care of the upper classes, as it ought to be. For it has been invariably found, that wherever the funds have been raised and applied under the superintendence of gentlemen and substantial proprietors, acting in vestries, and as overseers, pauperism has diminished accordingly. Proper care in that quarter would effectually check what is felt in some districts to be one of the worst evils in the poor law system, viz. the readiness of small and needy proprietors to join in imposing rates that seemingly subject them to great hardships, while, in fact, this is done with a mutual understanding, that the relief each is ready to bestow upon his still poorer neighbours will be granted to himself, or his relatives, should it hereafter be applied for.

But let us look to inner sentiments of a nobler quality, in order to know what we have to build upon. Affecting proofs occur in every one's experience, who is acquainted with the unfortunate and the indigent, of their unwillingness to derive their subsistence from sought but their own funds or labour, or to be indebted to parochial assistance for the attainment of any object, however dear to them. A case was reported, the other day, from a coroner's inquest, of a pair who, through the space of four years, had carried about their dead infant from house to house, and from lodging to lodging, as their necessities drove them, rather than ask the parish to bear the expense of its interment:—the poor creatures lived in the hope of one day being able to bury their child at their own cost. It must have been heart-rending to see and hear the mother, who had been called upon to account for the state in which the body was found, make this deposition. By some, judging coldly, if not harshly, this conduct might be imputed to an unwarrantable pride, as she and her husband had, it is true, been once in prosperity. But examples, where the spirit of independence works with equal strength, though not with like miserable accompaniments, are frequently to be found even yet among the humblest peasantry and mechanics. There is not, then, sufficient cause for doubting that a like sense of honour may be revived among the people, and their ancient habits of independence restored, without resorting to those severities which the new Poor Law Act has introduced.

But even if the surfaces of things only are to be examined, we have a right to expect that language

wretchedness. He who feels that he is abandoned by his fellow-men will be almost irresistibly driven to care little for himself; will lose his self-respect accordingly, and with that loss what remains to him of virtue?

With all due deference to the particular experience, and general intelligence of the individuals who framed the Act, and of those who in and out of parliament have approved of and supported it; it may be said, that it proceeds too much upon the presumption that it is a labouring man's own fault if he be not, as the phrase is, beforehand with the world. But the most prudent are liable to be thrown back by sickness, cutting them off from labour, and causing to them expense: and who but has observed how distress creeps upon multitudes without misconduct of their own; and merely from a gradual fall in the price of labour, without a correspondent one in the price of provisions; so that men who may have ventured upon the marriage state with a fair prospect of maintaining their families in comfort and happiness, see them reduced to a pittance which no effort of theirs can increase? Let it be remembered, also, that there are thousands with whom vicious habits of expense are not the cause why they do not store up their gains; but they are generous and kind-hearted, and ready to help their kindred and friends; moreover, they have a faith in Providence that those who have been prompt to assist others, will not be left destitute, should they themselves come to need. By acting from these blended feelings, numbers have rendered themselves incapable of standing up against a sudden reverse. Nevertheless, these men, in common with all who have the misfortune

is better for the interests of the people at large, that ten undress of the funds provided, than the man, through want of relief, his principles corrupted, or his than that such a one should do wrong, or be cast to the earth? In France, the English maxim of prudence is reversed; there, that ten innocent men should escape: in France, there is no for the poor; and we may value set upon human life in the country, by merely noticing which, after death, the body is thoughtless vulgar, but in a presided over by men allowed art and in physical science, enlightened in the world. In countries are overrun with weeds, infinitely more respect remains of the deceased; and it is it, that this insensibility about civil polity is so busy in vain ostentatiously careful to gratify propensities, whether social or multitude! Irreligion is, no doubt with this offensive disrespect, of the dead in France; but it is in the state in which so many of the absence of compulsory provisions so humanely established by the Sights of abject misery, they harden the heart of the common of history, and of works of

that the power to relieve is utterly inadequate to the demand, the eye shrinks from communication with wretchedness, and pity and compassion languish, like any other qualities that are deprived of their natural aliment. Let these considerations be duly weighed by those who trust to the hope that an increase of private charity, with all its advantages of superior discrimination, would more than compensate for the abandonment of those principles, the wisdom of which has been here insisted upon. How discouraging, also, would be the sense of injustice, which could not fail to arise in the minds of the well-disposed, if the burden of supporting the poor, a burden of which the nation have hitherto by compulsion borne a share, should now, or hereafter, be thrown exclusively upon the benevolent.

By having put an end to the Slave Trade and Slavery, the British people are exalted in the scale of humanity; and they cannot but feel so, if they look into themselves, and duly consider their relation to God and their fellow-creatures. That was a noble advance; but a retrograde movement will assuredly be made, if ever the principle, which has been here defended, should be either avowedly abandoned or but ostensibly retained.

But after all, there may be a little reason to apprehend permanent injury from any experiment that may be tried. On the one side will be human nature rising up in her own defence, and on the other prudential selfishness acting to the same purpose, from a conviction that, without a compulsory provision for the exigencies of the labouring multitude, that degree of ability to regulate the price of labour, which is indispensable for the reasonable interest of arts and manufactures, cannot, in Great Britain, be upheld.

II. In a poem of the foregoing collection, allusion is made to the state of the workmen congregated in manufactories. In order to relieve many of the evils to which that class of society are subject and to establish a better harmony between them and their employers, it would be well to repeal such laws as prevent the formation of joint-stock companies. There are, no doubt, many and great obstacles to the formation and salutary working of these societies, inherent in the mind of those whom they would obviously benefit. But the combinations of masters to keep down, unjustly, the price of labour would be fairly checked by them, as far as they were practicable; they would encourage economy, inasmuch as they would enable a man to

draw profit from his savings, by investing them in buildings or machinery for processes of manufacture with which he was habitually connected. His little capital would then be working for him while he was at rest or asleep; he would more clearly perceive the necessity of capital for carrying on great works; he would better learn to request the larger portions of it in the hands of others; he would be less tempted to join in unjust combinations; and, for the sake of his own property, if not for higher reasons, he would be slow to promote local disturbances, or endanger public tranquillity; he would, at least, be loth to act in that way knowingly: for it is not to be denied that such societies might be nurseries of opinions unfavourable to a mixed constitution of government, like that of Great Britain. The democratic and republican spirit which they might be apt to foster would not, however, be dangerous in itself, but only as it might act without being sufficiently counterbalanced, either by landed proprietorship, or by a Church extending itself so as to embrace an ever-growing and ever-shifting population of mechanics and artisans. But if the tendencies of such societies would be to make the men prosper who might belong to them, rulers and legislators should rejoice in the result, and do their duty to the state by upholding and extending the influence of that Church to which it owes, in so great a measure, its safety, its prosperity, and its glory.

This, in the temper of the present times, may be difficult, but it is become indispensable, since large towns in great numbers have sprung up, and others have increased tenfold, with little or no dependence upon the gentry and the landed proprietors; and apart from those instigated feudal institutions, which, till of late, have acted so powerfully upon the composition of the House of Commons. Now it may be affirmed that, in quarters where there is not an attachment to the Church, or the landed aristocracy, and a pride in supporting them, *there* the people will shake both, and be ready, upon such incitements as are perpetually recurring, to join in attempts to overthrow them. There is no neutral ground here: from want of due attention to the state of society in large towns and manufacturing districts, and ignorance or disregard of these obvious truths, innumerable well-meaning persons became zealous supporters of a Reform Bill, the qualities and powers of which, whether destructive or constructive, they would otherwise have been afraid of, and even the leaders of that bill, swayed as they might be by party resentments and personal animosity,

could not have gone so far, had not they too been lamentably ignorant or neglectful of the same truths both of fact and philosophy.

But let that pass; and let no opponent of the bill be tempted to compliment his own foresight, by exaggerating the mischiefs and dangers that have sprung from it: let not time be wasted in fruitless regrets; and let those party distinctions vanish to their very names that have separated men who, whatever course they may have pursued, have ever had a bond of union in the wish to save the limited monarchy, and those other institutions that have, under Providence, rendered for so long a period of time this country the happiest and worthiest of which there is any record since the foundation of civil society.

III. A philosophic mind is best pleased when looking at religion in its spiritual bearing; as a guide of conduct, a solace under affliction, and a support amid the instabilities of mortal life: but the Church having been forcibly brought by political considerations to my notice, while treating of the labouring classes, I cannot forbear saying a few words upon that momentous topic.

There is a loud clamour for extensive change in that department. The clamour would be entitled to more respect if they who are the most eager to swell it with their voices were not generally the most ignorant of the real state of the Church, and the service it renders to the community. *Reform* is the word employed. Let us pause and consider what sense it is apt to carry, and how things are confounded by a lax use of it. The great religious Reformation, in the sixteenth century, did not profess to be a new construction, but a restoration of something fallen into decay, or put out of sight. That familiar and justifiable use of the word seems to have paved the way for fallacies with respect to the term reform, which it is difficult to escape from. Were we to speak of improvement, and the correction of abuses, we should run less risk of being deceived ourselves, or of misleading others. We should be less likely to fall blindly into the belief, that the change demanded is a renewal of something that has existed before, and that, therefore, we have experience on our side; nor should we be equally tempted to beg the question, that the change for which we are eager must be advantageous. From generation to generation, men are the dupes of words; and it is painful to observe, that so many of our species are most tenacious of those opinions which they have formed with the least consideration. They who are the readiest to

meddle with public affairs, whether in church or state, fly to generalities, that they may be eased from the trouble of thinking about particulars; and thus is deputed to mechanical instrumentality the work which vital knowledge only can do well.

"Abolish pluralities, have a resident incumbent in every parish," is a favourite cry; but, without adverting to other obstacles in the way of this specious scheme, it may be asked what benefit would accrue from its indiscriminate adoption to counterbalance the harm it would introduce, by nearly extinguishing the order of curates, unless the revenues of the church should grow with the population, and be greatly increased in many thinly peopled districts, especially among the parishes of the North.

The order of curates is so beneficial, that some particular notice of it seems to be required in this place. For a church poor as, relatively to the numbers of people, that of England is, and probably will continue to be, it is no small advantage to have youthful servants, who will work upon the wages of hope and expectation. Still more advantageous is it to have, by means of this order, young men scattered over the country, who being more detached from the temporal concerns of the benefice, have more leisure for improvement and study, and are less subject to be brought into secular collision with those who are under their spiritual guardianship. The curate, if he reside at a distance from the incumbent, undertakes the requisite responsibilities of a temporal kind, in that modified way which prevents him, as a new-comer, from being charged with selfishness: while it prepares him for entering upon a benefice of his own, with something of a suitable experience. If he should act under and in co-operation with a resident incumbent, the gain is mutual. His studies will probably be assisted; and his training, managed by a superior, will not be liable to relapse in matters of prudence, seamliness, or in any of the highest cares of his functions; and by way of return for these benefits to the pupil, it will often happen that the zeal of a middle-aged or declining incumbent will be revived, by being in near communion with the ardour of youth, when his own efforts may have languished through a melancholy consciousness that they have not produced as much good among his flock as, when he first entered upon the charge, he fondly hoped.

Let one remark, and that not the least important, be added. A curate, entering for the first time upon his office, comes from college after a course of expense, and with such inexperience is

the use of money, that, in his new situation, he is apt to fall unawares into pecuniary difficulties. If this happens to him, much more likely is it to happen to the youthful incumbent; whose relations, to his parishioners and to society, are more complicated; and, his income being larger and independent of another, a costlier style of living is required of him by public opinion. If embarrassment should ensue, and with that unavoidably some loss of respectability, his future usefulness will be proportionably impaired: not so with the curate, for he can easily remove and start afresh with a stock of experience and an unblemished reputation; whereas the early indiscretions of an incumbent being rarely forgotten, may be impediments to the efficacy of his ministry for the remainder of his life. The same observations would apply with equal force to doctrine. A young minister is liable to errors, from his notions being either too lax or overstrained. In both cases it would prove injurious that the error should be remembered, after study and reflection, with advancing years, shall have brought him to a clearer discernment of the truth, and better judgment in the application of it.

It must be acknowledged that, among the regulations of ecclesiastical polity, none at first view are more attractive than that which prescribes for every parish a resident incumbent. How agreeable to picture to one's self, as has been done by poets and romance-writers, from Chaucer down to Goldsmith, a man devoted to his ministerial office, with not a wish or a thought ranging beyond the circuit of its cares! Nor is it in poetry and fiction only that such characters are found; they are scattered, it is hoped not sparingly, over real life, especially in sequestered and rural districts, where there is but small influx of new inhabitants, and little change of occupation. The spirit of the Gospel, unaided by acquisitions of profane learning and experience in the world,—that spirit, and the obligations of the sacred office may, in such situations, suffice to effect most of what is needful. But for the complex state of society that prevails in England, much more is required, both in large towns, and in many extensive districts of the country. A minister there should not only be irreproachable in manners and morals, but accomplished in learning, as far as is possible without sacrifice of the least of his pastoral duties. As necessary, perhaps more so, is it that he should be a citizen as well as a scholar; thoroughly acquainted with the structure of society, and the constitution of civil government, and able to reason upon both with the most expert; all ultimately in order to

support the truths of Christianity, and to diffuse its blessings.

A young man coming fresh from the place of his education, cannot have brought with him these accomplishments; and if the scheme of equalising church incomes, which many advisers are much bent upon, be realised, so that there should be little or no secular inducement for a clergyman to desire a removal from the spot where he may chance to have been first set down; surely not only opportunities for obtaining the requisite qualifications would be diminished, but the motives for desiring to obtain them would be proportionably weakened. And yet these qualifications are indispensable for the diffusion of that knowledge, by which alone the political philosophy of the New Testament can be rightly expounded, and its precepts adequately enforced. In these times, when the press is daily exercising so great a power over the minds of the people, for wrong or for right as may happen, *that* preacher ranks among the first of benefactors who, without stooping to the direct treatment of current politics and passing events, can furnish infallible guidance through the delusions that surround them; and who, appealing to the sanctions of Scripture, may place the grounds of its injunctions in so clear a light, that disaffection shall cease to be cultivated as a laudable propensity, and loyalty cleansed from the dishonour of a blind and prostrate obedience.

It is not, however, in regard to civic duties alone, that this knowledge in a minister of the Gospel is important; it is still more so for softening and subduing private and personal discontents. In all places, and at all times, men have gratuitously troubled themselves, because their survey of the dispensations of Providence has been partial and narrow; but now that readers are so greatly multiplied, men judge as they are *taught*, and repinings are engendered every where, by imputations being cast upon the government; and are prolonged or aggravated by being ascribed to misconduct or injustice in rulers, when the individual himself only is in fault. If a Christian pastor be competent to deal with these humours, as they may be dealt with, and by no members of society so successfully, both from more frequent and more favourable opportunities of intercourse, and by aid of the authority with which he speaks; he will be a teacher of moderation, a dispenser of the wisdom that blunts approaching distress by submission to God's will, and lightens, by patience, grievances which cannot be removed.

We live in times when nothing, of public good

earth; and the relations of impure and conflicting things to each other must be understood, or we shall be perpetually going wrong, in all but goodness of intention; and goodness of intention will itself relax through frequent disappointment. How desirable, then, is it, that a minister of the Gospel should be versed in the knowledge of existing facts, and be accustomed to a wide range of social experience! Nor is it less desirable for the purpose of counterbalancing and tempering in his own mind that ambition with which spiritual power is as apt to be tainted as any other species of power which men covet or possess.

It must be obvious that the scope of the argument is to discourage an attempt which would introduce into the Church of England an equality of income, and station, upon the model of that of Scotland. The sounder part of the Scottish nation know what good their ancestors derived from their church, and feel how deeply the living generation is indebted to it. They respect and love it, as accommodated in so great a measure to a comparatively poor country, through the far greater portion of which prevails a uniformity of employment; but the acknowledged deficiency of theological learning among the clergy of that church is easily accounted for by this very equality. What else may be wanting there, it would be unpleasant to inquire, and might prove invidious to determine: one thing, however, is clear; that in all countries the temporalities of the Church Establishment should bear an analogy to the state of society, otherwise it cannot diffuse its influence through the whole community. In a country so rich and

he is both led and compelled by the Scriptures. He becomes more and more aware of the truth. Devotion grows more and more intense. He begins to see the temporal consequences of his spiritual-mindedness not unwelcome lessons of which he is to be made to feel the force. Not here repeated an observation of great importance, and frequently made, viz. that the inferior clergy, and bringing their income to a level, would not cause the worldly-minded: the emulations, would be as eagerly sought from lower classes in society; manners, habits, abilities, and of their attainments, would be fitted for their station, and discharge its duties.

Visionary notions have in a upon the subject of best provisions which have been since good men, with a view to the order, and eagerly caught at as designing, for its degradation. Some are beguiled by what the system, not seeing (what starts the very threshold) that they need of religious instruction the want, and therefore expected to make any sacrifices it. Will the licentious, the profligate, take from the means of

would it be to expect that a knot of boys should draw upon the pittance of their pocket-money to build schools, or out of the abundance of their discretion be able to select fit masters to teach and keep them in order! Some, who clearly perceive the incompetence and folly of such a scheme for the agricultural part of the people, nevertheless think it feasible in large towns, where the rich might subscribe for the religious instruction of the poor. Alas! they know little of the thick darkness that spreads over the streets and alleys of our large towns. The parish of Lambeth, a few years since, contained not more than one church and three or four small proprietary chapels, while dissenting chapels, of every denomination were still more scantily found there; yet the inhabitants of the parish amounted at that time to upwards of 50,000. Were the parish church and the chapels of the Establishment existing there, an *impediment* to the spread of the Gospel among that mass of people? Who shall dare to say so? But if any one, in the face of the fact which has just been stated, and in opposition to authentic reports to the same effect from various other quarters, should still contend, ~~that~~ a voluntary system is sufficient for the spread and maintenance of religion, we would ask, what kind of religion? wherein would it differ, among the many, from deplorable fanaticism?

For the preservation of the Church Establishment, all men, whether they belong to it or not, could they perceive their true interest, would be strenuous: but how inadequate are its provisions for the needs of the country! and how much is it to be regretted that, while its zealous friends yield to alarms on account of the hostility of dissent, they should so much over-rate the danger to be apprehended from that quarter, and almost overlook the fact that hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen, though formally and nominally of the Church of England, never enter her places of worship, neither have they communication with her ministers! This deplorable state of things was partly produced by a decay of zeal among the rich and influential, and partly by a want of due expansive power in the constitution of the Establishment as regulated by law. Private benefactors, in their efforts to build and endow churches, have been frustrated, or too much impeded by legal obstacles: these, where they are unreasonable or unfitted for the times, ought to be removed; and, keeping clear of intolerance and injustice, means should be used to render the presence and powers of the church commensurate with the wants of a shifting and still-increasing population.

This cannot be effected, unless the English Government vindicate the truth, that, as her church exists for the benefit of all (though not in equal degree), whether of her communion or not, all should be made to contribute to its support. If this ground be abandoned, cause will be given to fear that a moral wound may be inflicted upon the heart of the English people, for which a remedy cannot be speedily provided by the utmost efforts which the members of the Church will themselves be able to make.

But let the friends of the church be of good courage. Powers are at work, by which, under Divine Providence, she may be strengthened and the sphere of her usefulness extended; not by alterations in her Liturgy, accommodated to this or that demand of finical taste, nor by cutting off this or that from her articles or Canons, to which the scrupulous or the overweening may object. Covert schism, and open nonconformity, would survive after alterations, however promising in the eyes of those whose subtilty had been exercised in making them. Latitudinarianism is the perhelion of liberty of conscience, and will ever successfully lay claim to a divided worship. Among Presbyterians, Socinians, Baptists, and Independents, there will always be found numbers who will tire of their several creeds, and some will come over to the Church. Conventicles may disappear, congregations in each denomination may fall into decay or be broken up, but the conquests which the National Church ought chiefly to aim at, lie among the thousands and tens of thousands of the unhappy outcasts who grow up with no religion at all. The wants of these cannot but be feelingly remembered. Whatever may be the disposition of the new constituencies under the reformed parliament, and the course which the men of their choice may be inclined or compelled to follow, it may be confidently hoped that individuals acting in their private capacities, will endeavour to make up for the deficiencies of the legislature. Is it too much to expect that proprietors of large estates, where the inhabitants are without religious instruction, or where it is sparingly supplied, will deem it their duty to take part in this good work; and that thriving manufacturers and merchants will, in their several neighbourhoods, be sensible of the like obligation, and act upon it with generous rivalry!

Moreover, the force of public opinion is rapidly increasing: and some may bend to it, who are not so happy as to be swayed by a higher motive; especially they who derive large incomes from

lay-impropriations, in tracts of country where ministers are few and meagrely provided for. A claim still stronger may be acknowledged by those who, round their superb habitations, or elsewhere, walk over vast estates which were lavished upon their ancestors by royal favouritism or purchased at insignificant prices after church-spoliation; such proprietors, though not conscience-stricken (there is no call for that) may be prompted to make a return for which their tenantry and dependents will learn to bless their names. An impulse has been given; an accession of means from these several sources, co-operating with a well-considered change in the distribution of some parts of the property at present possessed by the church, a change scrupulously founded upon due respect to law and justice, will, we trust, bring about so much of what her friends desire, that the rest may be calmly waited for, with thankfulness for what shall have been obtained.

Let it not be thought unbecoming in a layman, to have treated at length a subject with which the clergy are more intimately conversant. All may, without impropriety, speak of what deeply concerns all; nor need an apology be offered for going over ground which has been trod before so ably and so often: without pretending, however, to any thing of novelty, either in matter or manner, something may have been offered to view, which will save the writer from the imputation of having little to recommend his labour, but goodness of intention.

It was with reference to thoughts and feelings expressed in verse, that I entered upon the above notices, and with verse I will conclude. The passage is extracted from my MSS. written above thirty years ago: it turns upon the individual dignity which humbleness of social condition does not preclude, but frequently promotes. It has no direct bearing upon clubs for the discussion of public affairs, nor upon political or trade unions; but if a single workman—who, being a member of one of those clubs, runs the risk of becoming an agitator, or who, being enrolled in a union, must be left without a will of his own, and therefore a slave—should read these lines, and be touched by them, I should indeed rejoice, and little would I care for losing credit as a poet with intemperate critics, who think differently from me upon political philosophy or public measures, if the

sober-minded admit that, in general views, my affections have been moved, and my imaginations exercised, under and for the guidance of reason.

‘Here might I pause, and bend in reverence
To Nature, and the power of human minds;
To men as they are men within themselves.
How oft high service is performed within,
When all the external man is rude in show;
Not like a temple rich with pomp and gold,
But a mere mountain chapel that protects
Its simple worshippers from sun and shower!
Of these, said I, shall be my song, of these,
If future years mature me for the task,
Will I record the praises, making verse
Deal boldly with substantial things—in truth
And sanctity of passion, speak of these,
That justice may be done, obedience paid
Where it is due. Thus haply shall I teach
Inspire, through unadulterated ears
Pour rapture, tenderness, and hope; my theme
No other than the very heart of man,
As found among the best of those who live,
Not unexalted by religious faith,
Nor uninformed by books, good books, though few.
In Nature’s presence: thence may I select
Borrow that is not sorrow, but delight,
And miserable love that is not pain
To bear of, for the glory that redounds
Therefrom to human kind, and what we are.
Be mine to follow with no timid step
Where knowledge leads me; it shall be my pride
That I have dared to tread this holy ground,
Speaking no dream, but things oracular,
Matter not lightly to be heard by those
Who to the letter of the outward promise
Do read the invisible soul; by men adroit
In speech, and for communion with the world
Accomplished, minds whose faculties are then
Most active when they are most eloquent,
And elevated most when most admired.
Men may be found of other mould than these;
Who are their own upholders, to themselves
Encouragement and energy, and will;
Expressing sweetest thoughts in lively words
As nature passion dictates. Others, too,
There are, among the walks of homely life,
Still higher, men for contemplation framed,
Shy, and unpractised in the strife of phrase,
Meek men, whose very soul’s perhaps would sink
Beneath them, summoned to such intercourse.
Their’s is the language of the heavens, the power,
The thought, the image, and the sentiment;
Words are but under agents in their souls,
When they are grasping with their greatest strength
They do not breathe among them; this I speak
In gratitude to God, who feeds our hearts
For his own service, knoweth, loveth us,
When we are disregarded by the world.’

ADDITIONAL POEMS.

GIORDANO, verily thy Pencil's skill
Hath here portrayed with Nature's happiest grace
The fair Endymion couched on Latmos-hill;
And Dian gazing on the Shepherd's face
In rapture,—yet suspending her embrace,
As not unconscious with what power the thrill
Of her most timid touch his sleep would chase,
And, with his sleep, that beauty calm and still.
O may this work have found its last retreat
Here in a mountain-Bard's secure abode,
One to whom, yet a School-boy, Cynthia showed
A face of love which he in love would greet,
Fixed, by her smile, upon some rocky seat;
Or lured along where green-wood paths he trod.

RYDAL MOUNT, 1846.

Who but is pleased to watch the moon on high
Travelling where she from time to time enshrouds
Her head, and nothing loth her Majesty
Renounces, till among the scattered clouds
One with its kindling edge declares that soon
Will reappear before the uplifted eye
A Form as bright, as beautiful a Moon,
To glide in open prospect through clear sky.
Pity that such a promise e'er should prove
False in the issue, that yon seeming space
Of sky, should be in truth the steadfast face
Of a cloud flat and dense, through which must
move,
(By transit not unlike man's frequent doom)
The wanderer lost in more determined gloom!

1846.

Where lies the truth? has Man, in wisdom's
creed
A pitiable doom; for respite brief
A care more anxious, or a heavier grief?
Is he ungrateful, and doth little heed
God's bounty, soon forgotten; or indeed,
Must Man, with labour born, awake to sorrow
When flowers rejoice and Larks with rival speed
Spring from their nests to bid the Sun good
morrow?

They mount for rapture as their songs proclaim
Warbled in hearing both of earth and sky;
Be o'er the contrast wherefore heave a sigh?
Like those aspirants let us soar—our aim,
Through life's worst trials, whether shocks or
snarles,
A happier, brighter, purer Heaven than theirs.

1846.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

DISCOURSE was deemed Man's noblest attribute,
And written words the glory of his hand
Then followed Printing with enlarged command
For thought—dominion vast and absolute
For spreading truth, and making love expand.
Now prose and verse sunk in to disrepute
Must lacquey a dumb Art that best can suit
The taste of this once-intellectual Land.
A backward movement surely have we here,
From manhood—back to childhood for the age—
Back towards caverned life's first rude career.
Avaunt this vile abuse of pictured page!
Must eyes be all in all, the tongue and ear
Nothing! Heaven keep us from a lower stage!

1846.

THE unremitting voice of nightly streams
That waste so oft, we think, its tuneful powers,
If neither soothing to the worm that gleams
Through dewy grass, nor small birds hushed in
bowers,
Nor unto silent leaves and drowsy flowers,—
That voice of unpretending harmony
(For who what is shall measure by what seems
To be, or not to be,
Or tax high Heaven with prodigality?)
Once not a healing influence that can creep
Into the human breast, and mix with sleep
To regulate the motion of our dreams
For kindly issues—as through every clime
Was felt near murmuring brooks in earliest time;
As at this day, the rudest swains who dwell
Where torrents roar, or hear the tinkling knell
Of water-breaks, with grateful heart could tell.

1846.

I know an aged Man constrained to dwell
In a large house of public charity,
Where he abides, as in a Prisoner's cell,
With numbers near, alas ! no company.

When he could creep about, at will, though poor
And forced to live on alms, this old Man fed
A Redbreast, one that to his cottage door
Came not, but in a lane partook his bread.

There, at the foot of one particular tree,
An easy seat this worn-out Labourer found
While Robin pecked the crumbs upon his knee
Laid one by one, or scattered on the ground.

Dear intercourse was theirs, day after day ;
What signs of mutual gladness when they met !
Think of their common peace, their simple play.
The parting moment and its fond regret.

Months passed in love that failed not to fulfil,
In spite of season's change, its own demand,
By fluttering pinions here and busy bill ;
There by carresses from a tremulous hand.

Thus in the chosen spot a tie so strong
Was formed between the solitary pair,
That when his fate had housed him mid a throng
The Captive shunned all converse proffered there.

Wife, children, kindred, they were dead and gone ;
But, if no evil hap his wishes crossed,
One living Stay was left, and on that one
Some recompense for all that he had lost.

O that the good old Man had power to prove,
By message sent through air or visible token,
That still he loves the Bird, and still must love,
That friendship lasts though fellowship is broken !

1846.

TO AN OCTOGENARIAN.

AFFECTIONS lose their objects ; Time brings
No successors ; and, lodged in memory,
If love exist no longer, it must die,—
Wanting accustomed food must pass from us
Or never hope to reach a second birth.
This sad belief, the happiest that is left
To thousands, share not thou ; how'er bereft
Scorned, or neglected, fear not such a dearth
Though poor and destitute of friends thou art
Perhaps the sole survivor of thy race,
One to whom Heaven assigns that mournful
The utmost solitude of age to face,
Still shall be left some corner of the heart
Where Love for living Thing can find a place

How beautiful the Queen of Night, on high
Her way pursuing among scattered clouds,
Where, ever and anon, her head she shrouds
Hidden from view in dense obscurity.
But look, and to the watchful eye
A brightening edge will indicate that soon
We shall behold the struggling Moon
Break forth,—again to walk the clear blue sky

Why should we weep or mourn,—Angelica
For such thou wert ere from our sight removed
Holy, and ever dutiful—beloved
From day to day with never-ceasing joy,
And hopes as dear as could the heart employ
In aught to earth pertaining ? Death has part
His might, nor less his mercy, as behoved—
Death conscious that he only could destroy
The bodily frame. That beauty is laid low
To moulder in a far-off field of Rome ;
But Heaven is now, blest Child, thy Spirit's home
When such choice communion which we know
Is felt, thy Roman-burial place will be
Surely a sweet remembrancer of Thee.

INDEX TO THE POEMS.

ACQUITTAL of the Bishops, 32
Address to a Child during a boisterous Winter's Evening, 55
 — to my Infant Daughter, 130
 — to the Scholars of the Village School of —, 433
 — from the Spirit of Cocker-mouth Castle, 349
Admonition, 197
Affections. Poems founded on the, 68
Affliction of Margaret —. The, 84
Afflictions of England, 326
After-thought, 258
 — (another poem), 292
Airey-Force Valley, 142
Aix-la-Chapelle, 236
Albano. At, 275
Alfred (King), 316
 — His Descendants, 317
Alice Fell, or Poverty, 56
American Episcopacy, 329
 — Tradition, 289
Anecdote for Fathers, 60
Animal Tranquillity and Decay, 429
Anticipation, October 1803, 240
 — of leaving School. Conclusion of a poem in, 1
Apology (Eccles. Sonnets), 315
 — (another poem), 323
 — (Punishment of Death), 391
 — (Tour in Scotland), 341
Applethwaite. At, 198
Aquapendente. Musings near, 270
Armenian Lady's Love. The, 101
Artegal and Elidure, 72
Aspects of Christianity in America, 328
Author's Portrait. To the, 213
Avon. The, 340

BANKS of the Bran. Effusion on the, 233
 — of the Nith, &c. Thoughts, 219
 — of a Rocky Stream. Composed on the, 208
 — — — On the, 415
Baptism, 330
Beaumont. Epistle to Sir George H. 392
 — Upon perusing the foregoing, &c., 395
 — To Lady, 206

Beautiful Picture. Upon the sight of a, &c., 199
Beggars, 147
 — Sequel to the foregoing, 148
Benefits. Other (Eccles. Sonnets), 320
Bible. Translation of the, 323
Bird of Paradise. Picture of the, 180
 — — Upon seeing a Drawing of the, 385
Black Comb. On the side of, 412
 — View on the top of, 170
Blind Highland Boy, 227
Bologna. At; The late Insurrections 1837, 387
Books, 467
BORDERERS. The; A Tragedy, 24
Bothwell Castle, 240
Boulogne. On being Stranded near, 268
Breadalbane's, The Earl of, Ruined Mansion, &c., 338
BROTHERS. The, 68
Brougham Castle. Song at the Feast of, 158
Brownie. The, 340
Brownie's Cell. The, 231
Bruges, 255
 — Incident at, 255
Burns. At the Grave of, 218
 — To the Sons of, 220
Butterfly. To a, 54
 — (another poem), 75

CALAIS. Composed by the Sea-side near, 236
 — (another poem), 236
 — (another), 236
 — (another), 237
 — Fishwomen at, 255
Cambridge and the Alps, 474
Canute, 317
Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-shore, 375
Captivity; Mary Queen of Scots, 208
Casual Incitements, 314
Catechising, 330
Cathedrals, &c., 333
Catholic Cantons. Composed in one of the, 258
Cave of Staffa, 355
 — — Flowers, &c., 355
Celandine. To the Small, 119

Celandine. To the same Flower, 120
 — (another poem), 428
Celebrated Event in Ancient History. On a, 241
 — — On the same subject, 241
Cenotaph. Frances Fermor, 432
Character. A, 362
Character of the Happy Warrior, 371
Characteristics of a Child, 55
Charles I. To the close of the Troubles, &c., 319
 — Troubles of, 326
Charles II., 327
Chaucer. Selections from; modernised, 416
Chicheley, Archbishop, to Hen. V., 321
Child. To a; written in her Album, 404
Childhood. Poems referring to, 54
 — and School-Time, 445
Childless Father. The, 86
Church, to be erected, 333
Churchyard among the Mountains. The, 580
Cistercian Monastery, 319
Clarkson, Thomas. To, 242
Clerical Integrity, 327
Clouds. To the, 179
Cockermouth. In sight of the Town of, 349
Coleorton. Inscription in the Grounds of, 411
 — In a Garden of the same, 411
 — For a Seat in the Groves of, 411
 — In the Grounds of, 438
Cologne. Cathedral of, 256
Communion Service. The, 331
Complaint. A, 79
 — of a Forsaken Indian Woman. The, 81
Conclusion (Eccles. Sonnets), 334
 — (Miscell. Sonnets), 209
 — (River Duddon), 291
 — (Prelude), 521
Confirmation, 330
Congratulation, 332
Conjectures (Eccles. Sonnets), 312
Contrast. The; Parrot and the Wren, 124
Convent in the Apennines. Ruins of a, 279

Convent of Camaldoli. At the, 276
 — another poem, 276
 Convention of Cintra, 242
 — On the same occasion, 242
 Conversion, 313
 Cora Linn. Composed at, 332
 Cordelia M. — To, 360
 Corruption of the Higher Clergy, 323
 Cottager to her Infant. The, 83
 Council of Clermont. The, 318
 Countess' Pillar, 341
 Crapner, 324
 Crusades, 318
 Crusaders, 320
 Cuckoo. To the, 141
 — (another poem), 212
 — At Laverna, 276
 Cuckoo and the Nightingale, 419
 Cuckoo Clock. The, 178
 Cumberland. Coast of, 342

DAINTY. To the, 117
 — (another poem), 118
 — (another), 303
 — (another), 434

Daniel in the Lion's Den. Picture of, 340

Danish Boy. The; A Fragment, 124
 Danish Conquests, 317
 Danube. The Source of the, 357
 Decay of Power, 201
 Dedication (Miscell. Sonnets), 107
 — (White Doe of Rylstone), 292

Derwent. To the River, 349
 — To a Friend, on the Banks of the, 349

Dependency, 347
 Descent into a Cemetery, 557
 Descriptive Stanza, &c., 208
 Detraction. On the, which followed the publication of a certain poem, 206

Devotional Incitements, 177
 Dion, 163
 Discourse of the Wanderer, &c., 609
 Dimensions, 314
 Distractions, 325
 Dog. Characteristic of a Favourite, 369
 — To the Memory of the same, 369

Dover. At, 268
 — Near, 238
 — Valley of, 268
 — Valley near, 237

Druidical Excommunications, 313
 Dunoon. The River, A Series of Sonnets, 285
 Dunrobin Castle. On Visiting, 354
 Dyer, John. To the Poet, 200

EAGLE. The Dunolly, 354
 Eagles, 33
 Early Spring. Lines written in, 362
 Early Youth. Written in very, 1
 Earth. Invocation to the, 436
 Easter Sunday. On, 201
 Ecclesiastical Sonnets, 312
 Echo upon the Gemma, 265
 Eclipse of the Sun, 1820. The, 263
 Eden. The River, 337

Edward VI., 324
 — Signing the Warrant for the Execution of Joan of Kent, 324
 Egyptian Ma d. The, or The Romance of the Water Lily, 281
 Ejaculation, 334
 Elegiac Musings in the Grounds of Coleridge Hall, 438
 — Stanza, Frederick Wm. Goddard, 268
 — — to Sir G. H. B. upon the Death of his Sister-in-Law, 437
 — Verses. John Wordsworth, 433
 Elizabeth, 325
 Ellen Irwin, or the Braes of Kirtle, 231
 Emigrant French Clergy, 333
 Emigrant Mother. The, 37
 Emma's Dell, 108
 Engberg, the Hill of the Angels, 259
 English Reformers in Exile, 329
 Enterprise. To, 167
 Epitaph and Elegiac Poem, 430
 Epitaph in the Chapel-yard of Langdale, 432
 Epitaphs, from Chisbrea, 430
 Evening of Extraordinary Splendour. Upon an, 345
 — Sailing in a Boat at, 8
 — Voluntary, 342
 — Walk. An Evening; Addressed to a Young Lady, 3
 Excursion. The, 326
 Expected Invasion. On the, 240
 Expostulation and Reply, 361

FACT, A, and an Imagination, 273
 Fairy Chasm. The, 288
 Fal of the Aar, II piece, 237
 Fancy. Poems of the, 113
 — and Tradition, 341

Farewell. A, 75
 — Lines, 104
 Farmer of Salisbury Vale. The, 427
 Fidelis, 370
 Fidelity, 2, 3
 Fenwomen, on landing at Calais, 255
 Fleming To the Lady, on the Foundation of Rural Chapel, 399
 — On the same occasion, 400

Floating Island, 398
 Florence. At, 2, 8
 — At, before the Picture of the Baptist by Raphael, 278
 — At, from Michael Angelo, 279
 — At; from the same, 279

Flower Garden. A, 113
 — At Coleridge Hall, 113

Flowers, 237
 — Cave of Staffa, 355
 Force of Prayer. The, 372
 Forenoon, 54
 Forms of Prayer at Sea, 331
 Forsaken. The, 78
 Fort Hercules, 260
 Fountain. The, 366
 Fox. Mr. Lines on the expected Death of, 386

French Army in Russia, 247
 — same subject, 247
 French Revolution, 161

French Revolution. In allusion to recent Histories, &c., 746
 French Royalist. Feelings of a, 158
 — and Spanish Guerillas, 346
 Frith of Clyde, Ailsa Craig. In the, 353
 — On the, 354

Funeral Service, 331
 Furness Abbey. At, 217
 — Same subject, 217

GENERAL FACT. On the late, 395
 General Thanksgiving, 1816. Ode, 253

George III. On the Death of, 219
 Germans on the Heights of Heidehelm, 243

Germany. Written in, 344
 Gipsies, 148
 Glad Tidings, 314
 Gleamer. The, 398
 Glen-Almain, or the Narrow Glen, 222
 — of Loch-Etive. Composed in the, 337

Gold and Silver Fishes in a Year, 173
 — Liberty; Sequel to the above, 174
 Goody Blake and Harry Gill, 461
 Gordale, 209
 Grace Darling, 405

Grassmere. Inscription to the Island of, 412
 — Lake, 242
 — Vale of; Departure from the, 318

Grave-stone in Worcester Cathedral, 213

Greenock, 356
 Green Linnet. The, 118
 Greta. To the River, 249
 Grimsby. On the, or Incidents upon the Embury Plain, 15

Gunpowder Plot, 326

H. C. To, Six years on, 62
 Hambleton-Hills. After a Journey across the, 204
 Hart-leap Well, 156
 Harts-horn Tree, near Fenrith, 343
 Haunted Tree. The, 170
 Haydon. To B. R., 264
 — To, On seeing his Picture of Napoleon, &c., 314

Henry VIII. Recollection of the Portrait of, &c., 210
 Her Foes are Wild, 1
 Hermitage. Inscription near the Spring of the, 414
 Hermit's Cell. Inscription &c., 415

Highland Broach. The, 3, 8
 — Girl. To a, 221
 — Hut, 339

Hint from the Mountains, 122
 Hints for the Fancy, 288
 Hoffer, 243
 Hogk, James. Upon the Death of 440
 Horn of Egremont Castle. The, 411
 Howard. Monument to Mrs., 337
 — Suggested by the foregoing, 337

Humanity, 377
 Hymn for the Boatmen at Heidelberg, 257

Iones Bov. The, 91
 Idle Shepherd-boys. The, 50
 Illustrations; The Jung-Frau, &c., 336
 Imagination. Poems of the, 141
 and Taste, how im-
 paired and Restored, 514
 Imaginative Regrets, 323
 Incident at Bruges, 255
 Indignation of a Spaniard, 246
 Infant M. M. The, 212
 Influence Abundant, 317
 — of Natural Objects, 62
 Influence. Other (Eccles. Sonnets),
 315
 Inglewood Forest. View from, &c.,
 340
 Inscription at the request of Sir
 George Beaumont, 411
 — for a Monument in Cros-
 thwaite Church, 440
 Inscriptions, 411
 Intimations of Immortality; Ode, 441
 Interdict. An, 316
 Introduction (Eccles. Sonnets), 312
 — (Preface), 445
 Invocation to the Earth, 426
 Ions, 354
 — The Black Slaves of, 354
 Isle of Man (various poems), 352
 At Bala-Sain, 353
 Italian Itinerary and the Swiss Gen-
 tlerd, 361
 Italy. After leaving, 379

 Jewish Family. A, 100
 Joanna. To, 100
 Journey Resolved, 291

 Kernal and Windermere Railway.
 On the projected, 21
 Kilbrann Castle. Address to, 323
 King of Sweden. The, 237
 King's College Chapel, Cambridge, 325
 — The same; continued, 324
 Kitten and Falling Leaves. The, 129

 LABOUCHERE'S Noon-day Hymn, 361
 Lady. To A, upon Drawings she had
 made of Flowers in Madeira, 123
 Lady E. B. and the Hon. Miss P. To
 the, 211
 Lake of Briente. Scene on the, 250
 — There. The Outlet of the, 156
 Lamb. Charles, After the Death of,
 423
 Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots, 60
 Lancaster Castle. Suggested by the
 View of, 349
 Langdale. Epitaph in the Chapel-
 yard of, 453
 Leedsdale, 145
 Lost of the Flock. The, 63
 Lost Supper. The; by Leonardo da
 Vinci, at Milan, 242
 Latimer and Ridley, 324
 Lattitudinarianism, 327
 Lead, 326
 Leatherstocking. The Dutch-lack of,
 257

Liberty, 396
 Liberty and Order. Sonnets to, 326
 Liturgy. The, 329
 Lombardy. In, 379
 London. Written in Sept. 1662, 336
 Longest Day. The, 63
 Long Meg and her Daughters. The
 Monument called, 357
 Lonsdale, Countess of. Written in
 the Arms of the, 445
 Lonsdale. To the Earl of, 356
 — To William, Earl of, 446
 Lotion. To; after accompanying her
 on a Mountain Excursion, 77
 Lowther, 353
 Lowther. To the Lady Mary, 306
 Love Lies Bleeding, 123
 — companion to the above, 126
 Loving and Liking, 104
 Lucy Gray, or Solitude, 57
 Lycoria. Ode to, 374
 — To the same, 374

 M. H. To, 110
 "Mephistopheles's Ode." In a blank
 leaf of, 334
 Melburn Cove, 200
 Men in Scotland. On the sight of
 a, 237
 March. Written in; at the foot of
 Brother's Water, 146
 Marriage Ceremony. The, 331
 of a Friend. On the Eve
 of the, 301
 Mary, Queen of Scots, 60
 — 350
 Maternal Grief, 45
 Matron of Jedburgh and her Hus-
 band, 226
 Matthew, 345
 May. To, 362
 May Morning. At Rydal, on, 379
 — Ode, composed on, 361
 — On a, 214
 Memorial; Lake of Thun, 256
 Memory, 376
 — of Rainsley Calvert. To the,
 263
 Men of Kent. To the, 340
 Michael; A Pastoral Poem, 96
 Michael Angelo. From the Italian,
 of, 291
 — To the Supreme
 Being, 261
 Miscellaneous Poems, 302
 — Sonnets, 197
 Missions and Travels, 316
 Monasteries. Dissolution of the, 322
 — Same subject, 322
 Monastery of Old Bangor, 314
 Monastic Power. Abuse of, 321
 — Voluptuousness, 322
 Monks and Schoolmen, 319
 Moon. To the; Cumberland, 346
 — To the; Rydal, 347
 Morning Exercise. A, 113
 Mother's Return. The, 55
 Metaphor, 332

 NAMES of Places. Poems on the, 106
 Names and Liege. Between, 256

National Independence and Liberty:
 Poems to, 236
 Needham in the form of a Mary, 123
 New Churches, 334
 Church-yard, 333
 Night Piece. A, 161
 Night Thought. A, 340
 Norman Bay. The, 64
 — Conquest. The, 317
 Nursery, 257
 Nun's Well, Brigham, 340
 Netting, 142

 Oak and the Room. The; A Pan-
 egyric, 115
 Oak of Gormston. The, 243
 Obligations of Civil, to Religious,
 Liberty, 328
 Ode, 240
 — 1814, 246
 — 1815, 250
 — January, 1816
 — to Duty, 370
 — to Lycoria, 374
 Old Abbeys, 332
 — Age. Poems referring to, 425
 — Cumberland Beggar. The, 425
 Open Prospect, 245
 Our Lady of the Snow, 250
 Oxford, May 30, 1850, 210
 — (another poem), 210

 PAVEN. To a, 315
 — Same subject, 215
 Papal Abuse, 310
 Papal Dominion, 319
 Parrot and the Wren. The, 124
 Partridge. The, 603
 — A, in Oxfordshire, 211
 Pass of Killbuck, 226
 Pass of Kirkstoun, 166
 Pastor. The, 570
 Pastoral Character, 325
 Patriotic Sympathies, 327
 Pauline, 313
 Peble Castle, in a Storm, &c., 634
 Penitence, To the, 337
 Penitence, 318
 Penitence. TALK, 347
 Penitence, 313
 Peter Bell; A Tale, 154
 Pet Lamb. The, 61
 Placid Father. The, 320
 Pilgrim's Dream. The, 126
 Pilgrimage of Tryst. The, 240
 Place of Burial. A in Scotland, 236
 Place of Worship, 320
 Place of Dunsdale. The, 239
 Planet Venus. To the, 216
 — (another poem), 210
 Plea for Authors. A, 216
 the Historian, 274
 Post and the aged Tartan-dress. The,
 127
 Post's Dream. The, 65
 — Epitaph. A, 344
 Point at Issue. The, 324
 Poor Robin (Wid. Gervase), 297
 Popery. Revival of, 326
 Power of Name, 145
 — Sound. On the, 161

Pasture. The, 444
— to the Vol. "Poematically
of Early and Late Years," 403
Pentecosts, 113
Primitive Mason Clergy, 316
Prophecy A, 242
Procreants in the Vale of Chamouny,
265
Printer of the Rock. The, 176
Priores' Tale. The, 416
Punishment of Death. Sonnets upon
the, 359

Rainbow in the Sky, 34
"Rains des Vaches." On hearing the,
280

Recovery, 313
Redbreast. The, 103
In distress chasing the Butterfly. The,
121

Reflections, 323
Reformation. General View of the
Troubles of the, 325

Refrimera. Eminent, 323
— The same subject, 325

Regrets (Ecclies. Sonnets), 322
Remembrance of Collins, 6

Repentance. A Pastoral Ballad, 33
Retreat, 314

Residence at Cambridge, 486
— in London, 483
— in France, 497

Revolution and Independence, 131
"Rest and be Thankful," Glencree, 335

Resting Place. The, 280
Restoration. From the, &c., 326

Retired Mariner. By a, 353
Retirement, 264

Retrospect.—Love of Nature leading
to Love of Man, 490

Return, 289
Reverie of Poor Susan, 145

Rhine. Banks of the, 257
Richard I, 313

Robinson. Henry Crabbe, To, 270
Rob Roy's Grave, 224

Rock. Inscribed upon a, 414
Rogers. Samuel, To; Yarrow Re-
visited, 335

Roman Antiquities, at Bishopstone,
213
— — at Old Penrith,
341

Rome. At, 274
— (another poem), 275

Roslin Chapel. In, during a Storm, 337
Rotha Q.—. To, 212

Runs of a Castle, in N. Wales, 211
Rural Architecture, 60

— Ceremony, 332
— Illusions, 123

Romanian Fugitive. The, 406
Ruth, 146

Rydal. At; on May Morning, 279
— In the Woods at, 211

— Upon one of the Islands of, 412
Rydal Mere. By the Side of, 343

SACREMENTS, 326

Sacrament, 330

Sailor's Mother. The, 86

Saints, 323

St. Mary's Head. Off, 336
— Catherine of Ledbury, 208

— Herbert's Island, 413
San Salvador. Church of, 361

Saxon Conqueror, 314
— Monasteries, &c., 316

Schwyts. The Town of, 360
Scott. Sir Walter. On the Departure of, &c., 338

Scottish Government, 327
Seashore. By the, 346

Sea-side. By the, 343
Seathwaite Chapel, 389

Seclusion, 316

Sentiment and Reflection. Poems of,
361

Seven Sisters. The, 120
Sexton. To a, 116

S. H. To (Sonnet), 300
Sheep-washing, 296

Siege of Vienna, raised by John
Sobieski, 350

Simon Lee, the Old Huntsman, 363
Stimpson Farm. The, 268

Sister. To my, 362
Sky-lark. To a, 162

— (another poem), 119
Sky Prospect. Plain of France, 267

Sleep. To, 199
Snow-drop. To a, 306

Solitary. The, 339
Solitary Reaper. The, 333

Wonnambulst. The, 356
Sonnet, composed after reading a

Newspaper of the day, 336
Sonnets, &c. (distinguished by date
only):—

— June, 1820, 310
— November, 265

— November, 1866, 240
— November, 1813, 248

— November, 1836, 267
— October, 1803, 239

— September, 1802, 237
— September, 1802, 239

— September, 1815, 265
— September, 1819, 375

Sound of Moul. In the, 335
Spade of a Friend. To the, 368

Spanish Guerilla, 246
Sparrow's Nest. The, 54

Spinning Wheel. Song for the, 122
Spirit of Paradise, 121

Sponsors, 336
Stanzas. Written in my pocket copy

of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," 76

Star and the Glow-worm. The, 126
Star-gazers, 146

Steam-boats, Viaducts, and Railways,
357

Stepping-Stones. The, 287
— Same subject, 287

Stepping Westward, 222
Stone. F. Lines suggested by a

Portrait from the Pencil of, 383
— The foregoing subject re-

sumed, 384
Storm. Composed during a, 306

Stray Pleasures, 125
Struggle of the Britons, 314

Summer Vacation, 463
Switzerland. On the Subjugation of,

238

Tambs Turned. The, 361
Tell. Tower of, at Aitort, 289

Temptations from Human Be-
ings, 313

Thanksgiving after Childbirth, 37
"The Complete Angler." Upon
blank leaf in, 260

There was a Boy, 141
Thorn. The, 153

Thought on the Seasons, 373
Thraywene. Near the Lake of,

— Near the same La-
276

Three Cottage-Girls. The, 364
To —. In her seventieth year,

To —. (Miscell. Sonnets), 712
To —. On her first ascent of B

vellyn, 169
To —. (Poems founded on

Affections), 73
To —. (The same), 79

To —. (The same), 89
To —. Upon the Birth of

First-born Child, 376
— Sequel to the foregoing,

Torrent at the Devil's Bridge,
the, 211

Tour among the Alps, 6
— on the Continent, 256

— in Italy, 270
— in Scotland, 331

— in the Summer of 1833, 366
Toussaint L'Ouverture. To, 251

Tradition, 290
— of Oaker Hill. A, 243

Translation of the Bible, 323
Transubstantiation, 326

Trepidation of the Druids, 513
Trial. The, 171

Tributary Stream, 289
Triumphal Column in Milan, &c., 3

Troilus and Cressida, 423
Trombs. The, 337

Two April Mornings. The, 366
Two Thieves. The, 428

Tyndrum, in a Storm. Suggested
338

Trnwald Hill, 333
Tyrol. Feelings of the, 248

— Their final Subjugation
243

UNCERTAINTY, 313

VALENTINOY Sonnet, 216
Vallombrosa. At, 276

Vaudais. The, 321
Vaudracour and Julia, 88

Venetian Republic. Extinction
the, 237

Venice. Scene in, 315
Vernal Ode, 176

Vicar of Kendal. Upon hearing
the Death of the, 437

Virgin. The, 323
Visitation of the Sick, 331

WAGGON. The, 131
Waldence, 221

Walton's "Book of Lives," 327	Westall's Caves of Yorkshire, 209	Wordsworth. To the Rev. Dr., 285
Wanderer. The, 528	Westminster Bridge. Composed upon, 209	Wren's Nest. A., 127
Wandering Jew. Song for the, 125	Westmoreland Girl. The, 66	Wye. On the Banks of the, 160
Warning. The, 379	WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE. The, 292	
Wars of York and Lancaster, 321	Wicliffe, 321	YARROW Visited, 234
Waterfall and the Eglantine. The, 114	Widow on Windermere Side. The, 101	— Revisited, 335
Water-Fowl, 169	Wild-Duck's Nest. The, 200	— Unvisited, 225
Waterloo. Occasioned by the Battle of, 250	William III., 328	Yew-Tree. Left upon a Seat, &c., 14
— (another poem), 250	Wishing-Gate. The, 173	Yew-Trees, 142
— After visiting the Field of, 256	Wishing-Gate Destroyed. The, 174	Young Lady. To a; Taking long Walks, &c., 169
We are Seven, 58	Wordsworth. John; Elegiac Verses in Memory of, 435	Youth. Poems written in, 1
Wellington. On a Portrait of the Duke of, 214	— To the Rev. Christopher 216	

A hawking sound the shepherd hears, 370
 A Book came forth of late, called Peter Bell, 909
 A bright-haired company of youthful slaves, 314
 Abruptly passed the strife,—the field throughout, 348
 A dark plume fetch me from yon blasted yew, 289
 Adieu, Rydalian Laurels! that have grown, 348
 Advance—come forth from thy Tyrolean ground, 343
 Aerial Rock—whose solitary brow, 199
 A famous man is Robin Hood, 234
 A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by, 190
 A genial hearth a hospitable board, 329
 Age's twine thy brows with fresh spring flowers, 238
 Ah, think how one compelled for life to abide, 390
 Ah, when the body, round which in love we clung, 318
 Ah! where is Palafox? Nor tongue nor pen, 245
 Ah why deceive ourselves! by no mere fit, 367
 Aid, glorious Martyrs, from your fields of light, 325
 Alas! what boots the long laborious quest, 343
 A little onward lend thy guiding hand, 373
 All praise the Likeness by thy skill portrayed, 316
 A love-worn Maid, at some far-distant time, 290
 Ambition—following down this far-famed slope, 264
 Amid a fertile region green with wood, 340
 Amid the smoke of cities did you pass, 108
 Amid this dance of objects andness steals, 257
 Among a grave fraternity of Monks, 384
 Among the dwellers in the silent fields, 408
 Among the dwellings framed by birds, 197
 Among the mountains were we nursed, loved Stream, 349
 A month, sweet Little-ones, is past, 65
 An age hath been when earth was proud, 374
 A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags, 109
 And is it among rude untutored Dales, 243
 And is this—Yarrow?—This the Stream, 234
 And, not in vain embodied to the sight, 390
 And shall, the Pontiff asks, profaneness flow, 318
 And what is Tenance with her knotted thong, 322
 And what melodious sounds at times prevail, 320
 An Orpheus' an Orpheus! yes, Faith may grow bold, 146
 Another year!—another deadly blow, 349
 A son of a son—A son of a son

Art thou the bird whom May has lov
 —A simple child, 88
 As faith thou sanctified the war
 As indignation mastered grief, 22
 As leaves are to the tree whence
 A slumber did my spirit seal, 144
 As often as I murmur here, 137
 As star that shines dependent up
 As the cold aspect of a sunless w
 A stream, to mingle with your fa
 A sudden conflict flew from the
 As, when a storm hath ceased, th
 As with the Stream our voyage
 At early dawn, or rather when t
 A Traveller on the skirt of Barren
 A trouble, not of clouds, or weep
 At the corner of Wood Street, w
 A vaunt all specious piliacy of m
 A voice, from long-expecting the
 A volant Tribe of Bards on earth
 Avon—a precious, an immortal m
 A weight of awe not may to be b
 A whirl-blast from behind the hi
 A winged Goddess—clothed in ve
 A Youth too certain of his power

 Bard of the Pierce, whose skilful
 Beaumont! it was thy wish that
 Before I see another day, 81
 Before the world had past her tin
 Begone, thou fond presumptuous
 Beguiled into forgetfulness of ear
 Behold a pupil of the monkish gu
 Behold her, single in the field, 22
 Behold, within the leafy shade, 8
 Beloved Vale! I said, when I sh
 Beneath the concave of an April
 Beneath these fruit-tree boughs t
 Beneath yon eastern ridge, the ci
 Be this the chosen site, the virgin
 Between two sister moorland rili

But here no cannon thunders to the gale, 291
 But liberty, and triumphs on the Main, 333
 But, to outweigh all harm, the sacred Book, 323
 But, to remote Northumbria's royal Hall, 315
 But what if One, through grove or flowery mead, 316
 But whence came they who for the Saviour Lord, 321
 By a blest Husband guided, Mary came, 432
 By antique Fancy trimmed—though lowly, bred, 260
 By Art's bold privilege Warrior and War-horse stand, 214
 By chain yet stronger must the Soul be tied, 330
 By Moscow self-devoted to a blaze, 247
 By playful smiles, (alas, too oft, 432
 By such examples moved to unbought pains, 316
 By their floating mill, 125
 By vain affections unenthralled, 432

Call not the royal Swede unfortunate, 244
 Calm as an under-current, strong to draw, 328
 Calm is all nature as a resting wheel, 1
 Calm is the fragrant air, and loth to lose, 342
 Calvert! it must not be unheard by them, 203
 Change me, some god, into that breathing rose, 287
 Chatsworth! thy stately mansion, and the pride, 213
 Child of loud-throated War! the mountain Stream, 223
 Child of the clouds! remote from every taint, 286
 Clarkson! it was an obstinate hill to climb, 242
 Closing the sacred Book which long has fed, 332
 Clouds, lingering yet, extend in solid bars, 242
 Coldly we spake. The Saxons, overpowered, 317
 Come ye—who, if (which Heaven avert!) the Land, 240
 Companion! by whose buoyant Spirit cheered, 270
 Complacent Fictions were they, yet the same, 274

Dark and more dark the shades of evening fell, 205
 Darkness surrounds us; seeking, we are lost, 313
 Days passed—and Monte Calvo would not clear, 275
 Days undefiled by luxury or sloth, 387
 Dear be the Church, that, watching o'er the needs, 330
 Dear Child of Nature, let them rail, 169
 Dear fellow-travellers! think not that the Muse, 255
 Dear native regions, I foretell, 1
 Dear Reliques! from a pit of vilest mould, 250
 Dear to the Loves, and to the Graces vowed, 380
 Deep is the lamentation! not alone, 323
 Degenerate Douglas! oh, the unworthy Lord, 225
 Departed Child! I could forget thee once, 85
 Departing summer hath assumed, 375
 Deplorable his lot who tills the ground, 319
 Desire we past illusions to recal, 352
 Desponding Father! mark this altered bough, 207
 Despond who will—I heard a voice exclaim, 353
 Destined to war from very infancy, 431
 Did pangs of grief for lenient time too keen, 353
 Dishonoured Rock and Ruin! that, by law, 337
 Dogmatic Teachers, of the snow-white fur, 208
 Doomed as we are our native dust, 258
 Doubling and doubling with laborious walk, 338
 Down a swift Stream, thus far, a bold design, 328
 Dread hour! when, upheaved by war's sulphurous blast, 260
 Driven in by Autumn's sharpening air, 105

Earth has not anything to show more fair, 209
 Eden! till now thy beauty had I viewed, 357
 Emperors and Kings, how oft have temples rung, 250
 England! the time is come when thou shouldst wean, 239
 Enlightened Teacher, gladly from thy hand, 216
 Enough! for see, with dim association, 320

Enough of climbing toil!—Ambition treads, 374
 Enough of garlands, of the Arcadian crook, 338
 Enough of rose-bud lips and eyes, 406
 Ere the Brothers through the gateway, 401
 Ere with cold beads of midnight dew, 78
 Ere yet our course was graced with social trees, 287
 Eternal Lord! eased of a cumbrous load, 279
 Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky, 162
 Even as a dragon's eye that feels the stress, 207
 Even so for me a Vision sanctified, 202
 Even such the contrast that, where'er we move, 326
 Even while I speak, the sacred roofs of France, 332
 Excuse is needless when with love sincere, 200

Failing impartial measure to dispense, 216
 Fair Ellen Irwin, when she sate, 221
 Fair Lady! can I sing of flowers, 123
 Fair Land! Thee all men greet with joy; how few, 279
 Fair Prime of life! were it enough to gild, 204
 Fair Star of evening, Suspendour of the west, 236
 Fallen, and diffused into a shapeless heap, 290
 Fame tells of groves—from England far away, 210
 Fancy, who leads the pastimes of the glad, 113
 Farewell, thou little nook of mountain-ground, 75
 Far from my dearest friend, 'tis mine to rove, 2
 Far from our home by Grassmere's quiet lake, 392
 Father! to God himself we cannot give, 330
 Fear hath a hundred eyes, that all agree, 326
 Feel for the wrongs to universal ken, 388
 Festivals have I seen that were not names, 237
 Fit retribution, by the moral code, 390
 Five years have past; five summers, with the length, 160
 Flattered with promise of escape, 378
 Fly, some kind Harbinger, to Grassmere-dale, 227
 Fond words have oft been spoken to thee, Sleep, 199
 For action born, existing to be tried, 276
 Forbear to deem the Chronicler unwise, 274
 For ever hallowed be this morning fair, 314
 For gentlest uses, oft-times Nature takes, 259
 Forgive, illustrious Country! these deep sighs, 275
 Forth from a jutting ridge, around whose base, 112
 For what contend the wise?—for nothing less, 324
 Four fiery steeds impatient of the rein, 208
 From Bolton's old monastic tower, 293
 From early youth I ploughed the restless main, 351
 From false assumption rose, and, fondly hailed, 319
 From Little down to Least, in due degree, 330
 From low to high doth dissolution climb, 332
 From Rite and Ordinance abused they fled, 329
 From Stirling Castle we had seen, 225
 From the Baptismal hour, through weal and woe, 331
 From the dark chambers of dejection freed, 204
 From the fierce aspect of this River, throwing, 257
 From the Pier's head, musing, and with increase, 268
 From this deep chasm, where quivering sunbeams play, 288
 Frowns are on every Muse's face, 123
 Furl we the sails, and pass with tardy oars, 320

Genius of Raphael! if thy wings, 180
 Glad sight! wherever new with old, 124
 Glide gently, thus for ever glide, 6
 Glory to God! and to the Power who came, 334
 Go back to antique ages, if thine eyes, 242
 Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt, 213
 Grant, that by this unsparing hurricane, 323
 Great men have been among us; hands that penned, 238

- Grets, what fearful listening! when huge stones, 349
 Grief, thou hast lost an ever-ready friend, 300
 Grieve for the Man who hither came bereft, 277
- Had this effulgence disappeared, 343
 Hail, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night, 259
 Hail to the fields—with Dwellings sprinkled o'er, 288
 Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one peaceful hour, 207
 Hail, Virgin Queen! o'er many an envious bar, 325
 Hail, Zaragusa! If with unwet eye, 244
 Happy the feeling from the bosom thrown, 197
 Hard task! exclaim the undisciplined, to lean, 267
 Hark! 'tis the Thrush, undaunted, undeprest, 215
 Harmonious Powers with Nature work, 336
 Hark! couldst thou venture, on thy boldest string, 330
 Hast thou seen, with flash incessant, 414
 —Hast thou then survived, 130
 Haydon! let worthier judges praise the skill, 216
 Here Man more purely lives, less oft doth fall, 319
 Here, on our native soil, we breathe once more, 237
 Here on their knees men aware: the stones were black, 355
 Here pause: the Poet claims at least this praise, 247
 Here stood an Oak, that long had borne affixed, 341
 Here, where, of havoc tired and rash undoing, 217
 Her eyes are wild, her head is bare, 106
 Her only pilot the soft breeze, the boat, 198
 "High bliss is only for a higher state," 104
 High deeds, O Germans, are to come from you, 242
 High in the breathless hall the Minstrel sits, 153
 High is our calling, Friend!—Creative Art, 204
 High on a broad unfertile tract of forest-skirted Down, 64
 High on her speculative tower, 263
 His simple truths did Andrew glean, 115
 Holy and heavenly Spirits as they are, 335
 Homeward we turn. Isle of Columbia's Cell, 366
 Hopeless and far ever green, 173
 Hope snaked when your paternity was cast, 235
 Hopes, what are they? Hark! morning 413
 How art thou named? In memory of what strange land, 211
 How beautiful when open of yonder lake, 164
 How beautiful our presence, how benign 315
 How best the Maid whose heart—yet free, 264
 How clear, how keen, how marvellously bright, 203
 How'ds appeared to? Ask the new and had, 340
 How fast the Mariner beats! list is unrolled, 224
 How peaceful the relief that we eulge, 341
 How richly flows the water's breast, 6
 How rich that forenoon's calm expanse, 90
 How sad a voice mine! To each wayward, 356
 How slow I go!—thou? But to my bed stone, 286
 How soon—as did Man create I pare, 349
 How sweet it is—when water over lanky rocks, 203
 How manly, delighting to behold, 247
 Hunger, and sultry heat, and nipping blast, 240
- I am not One who much or oft delight, 367
 I come ye little noisy Crew, 433
 I dropped my pen; and I listened to the Wind, 242
 Jesus! bless our slender Boat, 257
 If from the public way you turn your steps, 96
 If Life were slumber on a bed of down, 350
 If Nature, for a fairer world, 265
 If there be Pleasures on whose spot its rest, 312
 If these brief Records, by the Muse's art, 209
 If the whole weight of what we think and feel, 204
 If this great world of joy and pain, 381
- If thou in the dear love of some one Friend, 415
 If to Tradition faith be due, 339
 If with old love of you, dear Hills! I share, 379
 I grieved for Buonaparté, with a vain, 336
 I have a boy of five years old, 20
 I heard (alas! 'twas only in a dream), 304
 I heard a thousand blended notes, 352
 I listen—but to faculty of mine, 291
 Imagination—ne'er before content, 230
 I marvel how Nature could ever find space, 369
 I met Louisa in the shade, 77
 Immured in Bothwell's towers, at times the Brave, 348
 In Bruges town is many a street, 255
 In desultory walk through orchard grounds, 402
 In distant countries have I been, 82
 In due observance of an ancient rite, 243
 Inland, within a hollow vale, I stood, 238
 Inmate of a mountain-dwelling, 169
 In my mind's eye a Temple, like a cloud, 217
 Intent on gathering wool from hedge and brake, 216
 In these fair vases hath many a tree, 413
 In the sweet shire of Cardigan, 363
 In this still place, remote from men, 222
 In trellised shed with clustering roses gay, 238
 Intrepid sons of Albion! not by you, 250
 In youth from rock to rock I went, 117
 Jones! as from Calais southward you and I, 335
 I rose while yet the cattle, heat-oppressed, 261
 I saw a mother's eye intensely bent, 330
 I saw an aged Beggar in my walk, 424
 I saw far off the dark top of a Pine, 274
 I saw the figure of a lovely Maid, 295
 In Death, when evil against good has fought, 368
 I shiver, Spirit fierce and bold, 212
 Is it a reed that's shaken by the wind, 226
 Is then no mark of English ground secure, 217
 Is then the final page before me spread, 268
 Is there a power that can sustain and cheer, 245
 Is this, ye Gods, the Capitanian Hill, 274
 I thought of Thee, my partner and my guide, 292
 It is a beautiful evening, calm and free, 242
 It is no Spirit who from heaven hath flown, 161
 It is not to be thought of that the Flood, 238
 It is the first mild day of March, 362
 I travelled among unknown men, 79
 —It seems a day, 142
 It was a moral end for which they fought, 244
 It was an April morning—fresh and clear, 108
 I've watch'd you now a short half hour, 75
 Just as those final words were penned, the sun broke out
 In power, 63
 I wandered lonely as a cloud, 144
 I was thy Neighbour once, thou rugged Fie, 434
 I watch, and long have watch'd, with calm regret, 304
 I, who accompanied with faithful pace, 342
- Keep for the young the impassioned smile, 167
- Lady! a Pen (perhaps with thy regard, 404
 Lady! I filled a Parnassian Cave, 206
 Lady! the songs of Spring were in the grove, 306
 Lament! for Diocæan's fiery sword, 313
 Lance, shield, and sword relinquished—at his side, 316
 Last night, without a voice, that Vision spake, 267
 Let other bards of angels sing, 79
 Let thy wheel barrow alone, 116

Let us quit the leafy arbour, 63
 Lie here, without a record of thy worth, 369
 Life with yon Lambs, like day, is just begun, 214
 Like a shipwreck'd Sailor tost, 378
 List, the winds of March are blowing, 379
 List—'twas the Cuckoo.—O with what delight, 276
 List, ye who pass by Lyulph's Tower, 358
 Lo! in the burning west, the craggy nape, 267
 Lone Flower hemmed in with snows, and white as they, 206
 Long favoured England! be not thou misled, 387
 Long has the dew been dried on tree and lawn, 275
 Lonsdale! it were unworthy of a Guest, 358
 Look at the fate of summer flowers, 78
 Look now on that Adventurer who hath paid, 245
 Lord of the vale! astounding Flood, 232
 Loud is the Vale! the Voice is up, 436
 Loving she is, and tractable, though wild, 55
 Lo! where she stands fixed in a saint-like trance, 215
 Lo! where the Moon along the sky, 369
 Lowther! in thy majestic Pile are seen, 358
 Lulled by the sound of pastoral bells, 266
 Lyre! though such power do in thy magic live, 147

Man's life is like a Sparrow, mighty King, 315
 Mark how the feathered tenants of the flood, 169
 Mark the concentrated hazels that enclose, 205
 Meek Virgin Mother, more benign, 259
 Men of the Western World! in Fate's dark book, 387
 Men, who have ceased to reverence, soon defy, 325
 Mercy and Love have met thee on thy road, 313
 Methinks that I could trip o'er heaviest soil, 325
 Methinks that to some vacant hermitage, 316
 Methinks 'twere no unprecedented feat, 290
 Methought I saw the footsteps of a throne, 202
 'Mid crowded obelisks and urns, 220
 Mid-noon is past;—upon the sultry mead, 290
 Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour, 238
 Mine ear has rung, my spirit sunk subdued, 333
Miserrimus! and neither name nor date, 213
 Monastic domes! following my downward way, 322
 Most sweet it is with unuplifted eyes, 360
 Mother! whose virgin bosom was uncroft, 323
 Motions and Means, on land and sea at war, 357
 My frame hath often trembled with delight, 289
 My heart leaps up when I behold, 54

Nay, Traveller! rest. This lonely Yew-tree stands, 14
 Near Anlo's stream, I spied a gentle Dove, 275
 Never enlivened with the liveliest ray, 128
 Next morning Troilus began to clear, 423
 No fiction was it of the antique age, 288
 No more: the end is sudden and abrupt, 341
 No mortal object did these eyes behold, 201
 No record tells of lance opposed to lance, 291
 Nor scorn the aid which Fancy oft doth lend, 315
 Nor shall the eternal roll of praise reject, 327
 Nor wants the cause the panic-striking aid, 314
 —————Not a breath of air, 142
 Not envying Latian shades—if yet they throw, 286
 Not hurled precipitous from steep to steep, 291
 Not in the lucid intervals of life, 343
 Not in the mines beyond the western main, 360
 Not, like his great Compeera, indignantly, 257
 Not Love, not War, nor the tumultuous swell, 205
 Not 'mid the world's vain objects that enslave, 242
 Not sedentary all: there are who roam 316

Not seldom, clad in radiant vest, 414
 Not so that Pair whose youthful spirits dance, 298
 Not the whole warbling grove in concert heard, 212
 Not to the clouds, not to the cliff, he flew, 354
 Not to the object specially designed, 389
 Not utterly unworthy to endure, 323
 Not without heavy grief of heart did He, 431
 Now that all hearts are glad, all faces bright, 248
 Now that the farewell tear is dried, 261
 Now we are tired of boisterous joy, 227
 Now when the primrose makes a splendid show, 397
 Nuns fret not at their convent's narrow room, 197

Oak of Guernica! Tree of holier power, 245
 O blithe New-comer! I have heard, 141
 O dearer far than light and life are dear, 80
 O'er the wide earth, on mountain and on plain, 243
 O'erweening Statesmen have full long relied, 246
 O Flower of all that springs from gentle blood, 431
 Of mortal parents is the Hero born, 243
 O for a dirge! But why complain, 437
 O, for a kindling touch from that pure flame, 250
 O for the help of Angels to complete, 256
 O Friend! I know not which way I must look, 238
 Oft have I caught, upon a fitful breeze, 354
 Oft have I seen, ere Time had ploughed my cheek, 201
 Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray, 57
 Oft is the medal faithful to its trust, 411
 O gentle Sleep! do they belong to thee, 199
 O happy time of youthful lovers (thus, 88
 Oh Life! without thy chequered scene, 258
 Oh! pleasant exercise of hope and joy, 161
 Oh what a Wreck! how changed in mien and speech, 215
 Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter, 402
 O Lord, our Lord! how wondrously (quoth she), 416
 O mountain Stream! the Shepherd and his Cot, 288
 Once did She hold the gorgeous east in fee, 237
 Once I could hail (how'er serene the sky), 399
 Once in a lonely hamlet I sojourned, 87
 Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear, 321
 Once on the top of Tynwald's formal mound, 353
 One might believe that natural miseries, 239
 One morning (raw it was and wet, 86
 One who was suffering tumult in his soul, 206
 On his morning rounds the Master, 369
 O Nightingale! thou surely art, 143
 On, loitering Muse—the swift Stream chides us—on, 288
 O now that the genius of Bewick were mine, 428
 On to Iona!—What can she afford, 356
 Open your gates, ye everlasting Piles, 333
 O there is blessing in this gentle breeze, 445
 O thou who movest onward with a mind, 430
 O thou! whose fancies from afar are brought, 62
 Our bodily life, some plead, that life the shrines, 390
 Our walk was far among the ancient trees, 110
 Outstretching flame-ward his upbraided hand, 324

Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies, 119
 Part fenced by man, part by a rugged steep, 334
 Pastor and Patriot!—at whose bidding rise, 349
 Patriots informed with Apostolic light, 329
 Pause, courteous Spirit!—Baibi supplicates, 432
 Pause, Traveller! whoso'er thou be, 414
 Pelion and Ossa flourish side by side, 198
 People! your chains are severing link by link, 386
 Perhaps some needful service of the State, 430

Flamence newly found are sweet, 120
 Fortunate chance when History can appear, 308
 Fraised be the Art whose subtle power could say, 199
 Fraised be the Rivers, from their mountain springs, 321
 Prejudged by loom determined not to spare, 326
 Presentiments! they judge not right, 178
 Prompt transformation works the novel scene, 318
 Proud were ye, Mountains, when, in times of old, 217
 Pure element of waters! wherefore ye 208

Queen of the Stars!—no gentle, no benign, 347

Ranging the heights of Sea-fall or Black comb, 351
 Mapt above earth by power of one fair face, 378
 Realms quake by turns: proud Arbiters of grace, 312
 Record we too, with just and faithful pen, 319
 Reloubted King, of courage loathing, 318
 Reluctant call it was; the rise delayed, 305
 Rest, rest, perturbed Earth, 438
 Return, Content! for fondly I pursued, 290
 Rise—they have risen! of brave Anacrusis ask, 314
 Ritha, my Spiritual Child! this head was grey, 212
 Rode to this Edifice, and Thou hast seen, 411

Sacred Religion! Mother of form and fear, 269
 Sad thought, a earnest!—paradox we their blithe cheer, 290
 Said Secrecy to Cowardice and Fraud, 301
 Say, what is Honour!—'Tis the sweet sense, 344
 Say, ye far-travelled clouds, far-seeing hills, 337
 Scattering, like birds escaped the fowler's net, 325
 Scorn not the Bonnet, Critic, you have frowned, 203
 Scorners round the Arch-droid's brow the sea-moor—
 Seeds who will delight in fable, 66 [white, 313
 See the Cimmerian slave within his cell, 391
 See what gay wild flowers deck this earth built Col, 339
 See, where his difficult way that Old Man wins, 279
 Surveys, and fitted to embrace, 183
 Serving no naughty Mice: my hands have here, 216
 Seven Daughters had I and Arch-Rhaid, 120
 Shame on this faithless heart! that could allow, 210
 She dwelt among the untrodden ways, 77
 She had a tall man's height or more, 147
 She was a P'sonant of delight, 143
 Show me the noblest Youth of present time, 171
 Shout, for a mighty Victory is won, 240
 Shun not to be neglected, you abhorred, 311
 Since risen from ocean, ocean to defy, 353
 Six months to six years added he remained, 432
 Six thousand veterans practised in war's game, 226
 So all service is true service while it lasts, 404
 So little of the Moon—far so I name, 80
 So fair, so sweet, so true so sensitive, 305
 Soft as a cloud is yon blue Ridge—the Mere, 344
 Sole listener Duddon! to the breeze that played, 257
 Spade! with which Wilkinson hath killed his lands, 368
 Stay, bold Adventurer; rest awhile thy limbs, 412
 Stay, little cheerful Robin! stay, 398
 Stay near me—do not take thy flight, 64
 Stern Daughter of the Voice of God, 370
 Strange fits of passion have I known, 77
 Stranger! this hillock of mis-shapen stones, 412
 Stretched on the dying Mother's lap, lies dead, 327
 Such age how beautiful! O Lady bright, 312
 Such fruitless questions may not long beguile, 239
 Surprised by joy—impatient as the Wind, 202
 Sweet Flower! belike one day to have, 424

Sweet Highland Girl, a very shower, 228
 Sweet is the holiness of You h—on felt, 224
 Swiftly turn the murmuring wheel, 122
 Sylph was it? or a Bird more bright, 122

Take, cradled Nodding of the mountain, take, 207
 Tax not the royal Saint with vain expense, 223
 Tell me, ye Zephyrs! that unfold, 112
 Tenderly do we fast by Nature's law, 320
 Thanks for the lessons of this Spot—at school, 306
 That happy gleam of eternal eyes, 220
 That herds should strike (if truth be soanned, 214
 That is work of waste and ruin, 24
 That way look, my Infant, lo, 129
 The flautist might have been ordained to cry, 278
 The Hard—whose soul is meek as dawning day, 206
 The captive Bird was gone—to cliff or moor, 354
 The cattle crowding round this beverage clear, 348
 The cock is crowing, 148
 The Crescent moon, the Star of Love, 346
 The Danish Conqueror, on his royal chair, 303
 The days are cold, the nights are long, 83
 The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink, 61
 The embowering rose, the scotch, and the pine, 411
 The controlling ground in native turf arrayed, 222
 The fairest, brightest hues of ether fade, 198
 The feudal Keep, the bastions of Calverton, 339
 The fields which with covetous spirit we sold, 63
 The floods are raised, and will not soon be weary, 307
 The forest huge of ancient Caedmon, 341
 The formal World releases her cold chain, 201
 The gallant Youth, who may have gained, 226
 The gentlest Post, with free thoughts endowed, 100
 The gentiest Blade that walked Elysian plains, 272
 The God of Love—oh, benedict! 419
 The Imperial Consort of the Fairy-king, 300
 The Imperial Statute, the colonial stride, 240
 The Kirk of U'pha to the Pilgrim's eye, 291
 The Knight had ridden down from Wensley Moor, 120
 The Land we from our fathers had in trust, 243
 The leaves that rustled in this oak crowned hill, 340
 The Linnets warble, sinking towards a close, 343
 —The little hedge-row birds, 429
 The lovely Nun submissive, but more meek, 327
 The Lovers took within this ancient grove, 341
 The martial courage of a day is vain, 214
 The mazy Ways, carried across these heights, 413
 The Minstrels played their Christmas tune, 263
 The most aluring clouds that mount the sky, 214
 The old inventive Poets, had they seen, 269
 The oppressor of the tuneful—wrath and scorn, 311
 The peace which others seek they find, 78
 The pibroch's note, discountenanced or mute, 327
 The post-boy drove with fierce career, 36
 The Power of Armies is a visible thing, 246
 The prayers I make will then be sweet indeed, 202
 There are no colours in the fairest sky, 227
 There is a bondage worse, far worse, to bear, 220
 There is a change—and I am poor, 79
 There is a Flower, the looser Celandine, 422
 There is a little unpretending Rill, 198
 There is an Eminence,—of these our hills, 100
 There is a pleasure in poetic pains, 205
 There is a Thorn—it looks so old, 153
 There is a Yew-tree, pride of Lorton Vale, 142
 There never breathed a man who, when his life, 420

There ! said a Stripling, pointing with meet pride, 356
 There's George Fisher, Charles Fleming, and Reginald
 Shore, 60
 There's more in words than I can teach, 104
 There's not a nook within this solemn Pass, 337
 There's something in a flying horse, 184
 There was a Boy ; ye knew him well, ye cliffs, 141
 There was a roaring in the wind all night, 151
 There was a time when meadow, grove, and stream, 441
 The Roman Consul doomed his sons to die, 389
 The Sabbath bells renew the inviting peal, 331
 The saintly Youth has ceased to rule, disrowned, 324
 These times strike monied worldlings with dismay, 239
 These Tourists, Heaven preserve us ! needs must live, 68
 The Sheep-boy whistled loud, and lo ! 435
 The Shepherd, looking eastward, softly said, 206
 ——— The sky is overcast, 141
 The soaring lark is blest as proud, 395
 The Spirit of Antiquity—enshrined, 255
 The stars are mansions built by Nature's hand, 207
 The struggling Rill insensibly is grown, 287
 The sun has long been set, 345
 The sun is couched, the sea-fowl gone to rest, 343
 The Sun, that seemed so mildly to retire, 342
 The sylvan slopes with corn-clad fields, 375
 The tears of man in various measure gush, 324
 The Troop will be impatient ; let us hie, 24
 The turbaned Race are poured in thickening swarms, 318
 The valley rings with mirth and joy, 59
 The Vested Priest before the Altar stands, 331
 The Virgin Mountain, wearing like a Queen, 326
 The Voice of Song from distant lands shall call, 237
 The wind is now thy organist ;—a clank, 337
 The woman-hearted Confessor prepares, 317
 The world forsaken, all its busy cares, 277
 The world is too much with us ; late and soon, 203
 They called Thee Merry England, in old time, 348
 They dreamt not of a perishable home, 334
 The Young-ones gathered in from hill and dale, 330
 They seek, are sought ; to daily battle led, 246
 They—who have seen the noble Roman's scorn, 275
 This Height a ministering Angel might select, 170
 This Land of Rainbows (spanning glens whose walls, 337
 This Lawn, a carpet all alive, 376
 This Spot—at once unfolding sight so fair, 389
 Those breathing Tokens of your kind regard, 396
 Those had given earliest notice, as the lark, 321
 Those old credulities, to nature dear, 274
 Those silver clouds collected round the sun, 170
 Those words were uttered as in pensive mood, 205
 Though I beheld at first with blank surprise, 215
 Though joy attend Thee orient at the birth, 340
 Though many suns have risen and set, 382
 Though narrow be that old Man's cares, and near, 208
 Tho' searching damps and many an envious flaw, 262
 Though the bold wings of Poesy affect, 210
 Though the torrents from their fountains, 125
 Though to give timely warning and deter, 390
 Thou look'st upon me, and dost fondly think, 349
 Thou sacred Pile ! whose turrets rise, 261
 Threats come which no submission may assuage, 322
 Three years she grew in sun and shower, 144
 Through shattered galleries, 'mid roofless halls, 211
 Thus all things lead to Charity, secured, 332
 Thus is the storm abated by the craft, 321
 Thy functions are ethereal, 181

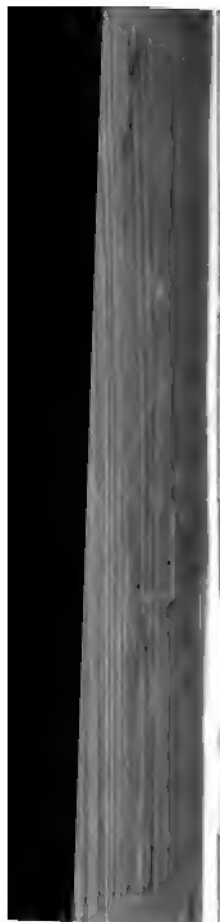
'Tis eight o'clock,—a clear March night, 91
 'Tis gone—with old belief and dream, 174
 'Tis He whose yester-evening's high didain, 215
 'Tis not for the unfeeling, the falsely refined, 427
 'Tis said, fantastic ocean doth enfold, 255
 'Tis said, that some have died for love, 79
 'Tis said that to the brow of yon fair hill, 213
 'Tis spent—this burning day of June, 131
 To a good Man of most dear memory, 438
 To appease the Gods ; or public thanks to yield, 265
 To barren heath, bleak moor, and quaking fen, 231
 To kneeling Worshipers, no earthly floor, 331
 Too frail to keep the lofty vow, 219
 To public notice, with reluctance strong, 437
 Toussaint, the most unhappy man of men, 237
 Tradition, be thou mute ! Oblivion, throw, 338
 Tranquillity ! the sovereign aim wert thou, 357
 Troubled long with warring notions, 414
 True is it that Ambrosio Salinero, 431
 'Twas Summer and the sun had mounted high, 528
 Two Voices are there ; one is of the sea, 238

 Vallombrosa ! I longed in thy shadiest wood, 266
 Vallombrosa—I longed in thy shadiest wood, 277
 Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent, 240

 Under the shadow of a stately Pile, 278
 Ungrateful Country, if thou e'er forget, 328
 Unless to Peter's Chair the viewless wind, 319
 Unquiet childhood here by special grace, 212
 Untouched through all severity of cold, 213
 Up, Timothy, up with your staff and away, 86
 Up to the throne of God is borne, 381
 Up ! up ! my Friend, and quit your books, 361
 Up with me ! up with me into the clouds, 119
 Urged by Ambition, who with subtlest skill, 317
 Uttered by whom, or how inspired—designed, 257

 Wait, prithee, wait ! this answer Lesbia threw, 212
 Wanderer ! that stoop'st so low, and com'st so near, 346
 Wansfell ! this Household has a favoured lot, 216
 Ward of the Law !—dread Shadow of a King, 210
 Was it to disenchant, and to undo, 256
 Was the aim frustrated by force or guile, 209
 Watch, and be firm ! for, soul-subduing vice, 318
 Weak is the will of Man, his judgment blind, 203
 We can endure that He should waste our lands, 246
 Weep not, beloved Friends ! nor let the air, 430
 We had a female Passenger who came, 237
 We have not passed into a doleful City, 356
 Well have yon Railway Labourers to this ground, 277
 Well may'st thou halt—and gaze with brightening eye, 197
 Well sang the Bard who called the grave, in strains, 338
 Well worthy to be magnified are they, 328
 Were there, below, a spot of holy ground, 7
 We saw, but surely, in the motley crowd, 355
 We talked with open heart, and tongue, 366
 We walked along, while bright and red, 366
 What aim had they, the Pair of Monks, in size, 277
 What aspect bore the Man who roved or fled, 287
 What awful perspective ! while from our sight, 334
 What beast in wilderness or cultured field, 321
 What beast of chase hath broken from the cover, 265
 What crowd is this ? what have we here ! we must not
 pass it by, 146
 What heavenly smiles ! O Lady mine, 80

- What He— who, 'mid the kindred throng, 233
 What if our numbers barely could defy, 340
 What is good for a soulless being, 372
 What know we of the liest above, 226
 What lover's lute could gentle Fancy choose, 206
 What mischief cleaves to unobdured regret, 346
 What need of plumes and bells, or ribands gay, 201
 What strong allurement draws, what spirit guides, 216
 What though the Accused, upon his own appeal, 377
 What though the Italian pencil wrought not here, 225
 What way does the Wind come? What way does he go, 28
 What, you are stopping westward?—Yea, 322
 When A'pion Vales threw forth a suppliant cry, 367
 Whence that low voice?—A whisper from the heart, 200
 When, far and wide, swift as the beams of morn, 261
 When first descending from the mountains, 440
 When haughty expectations prostrate lie, 207
 When hero with Carthage Rome to conflict came, 373
 When human touch (no monkish book's attempt), 200
 When I have burn'd in memory what has faded, 230
 When in the antique age of bow and spear, 400
 When, looking on the present face of things, 220
 When Philoctetes in the Lemnian Isle, 211
 When Ruth was left half-desolate, 148
 When the soft hand of sleep had closed the latch, 246
 When thy great soul was freed from mortal chains, 317
 When, to the attractions of the busy world, 111
 Where are they now, those wanton boys, 148
 Where art thou my beloved Son, 24
 Where be the noisy followers of the game, 203
 Where be the temples which, in Britain's Isle, 73
 Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends, 211
 Where lies the Land to which you Ship must go, 204
 Where long and deeply hath been fixed the root, 330
 Where towers are crushed, and unforbidden woods, 220
 Where will they stop, those breathing Powers, 177
 While Anna's peers and early playmates tread, 219
 While beams of orient light shoot wide and high, 217
 While flowing rivers yield a blameless sport, 200
 While from the purpling east departs, 361
 While Merlin paced the Cornish sands, 231
 While not a leaf seems faded, while the heifer, 265
 While prying Antiquarians search the ground, 213
 While the Power gather round, till the end of time, 341
 Who but hails the sight with pleasure, 129
 Who comes—with rapture greeted, and caressed, 337
 Who fancied what a pretty sight, 121
 Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he, 371
 Who ponders National events shall find, 367
 Who rashly strove thy image to portray, 205
 Who rises on the banks of Seine, 210
 Who swerves from innocence, who makes divorce,
 Why art thou silent? Is thy love a plant, 214
 Why eel ye back upon the Gallic shore, 202
 Why, Minstrel, those untuneful murmurs, 209
 Why should the Enthusiast, journeying thro' the
 Why sleeps the future, as a snake enrolled, 204
 Why stand we gazing on the sparkling brine, 200
 Why, William, on that old grey stone, 261
 Wild Redbreast! hadst thou at Jemima's lip, 267
 Wisdom and Spirit of the universe, 69
 With capacious eulogy in prose or rhyme, 438
 With each recurrence of this glorious morn, 207
 With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the sky,
 Within her gilded cage confined, 124
 Within our happy Castle there dwell One, 76
 Within the mind strong fancies work, 166
 With little here to do or see, 118
 With sacrifice before the rising morn, 102
 With Ships the sea was sprinkled far and high, 20
 Woe to the Crown that doth the Cowl obey, 317
 Woe to you, Prelates! rioting in ease, 322
 Woman! the Power who left his throne on high,
 Wouldst thou be taught, when sleep has taken all
 Would that our scrupulous Sires had dared to lose
 Ye Apennines! with all your fertile vales, 270
 Ye brood of conscience—Spectre! that frequent,
 Ye Lime-trees, ranged before this hallowed Urn,
 Ye sacred Nurseries of blooming Youth, 210
 Ye shadowy Beings, that have rights and claims,
 Yes! hope may with my strong desire keep pace,
 Yes, if the intonities of hope and fear, 323
 Yes, it was the mountain echo, 162
 Yes! thou art fair, yet be not moved, 80
 Yes, though life well may tremble at the sound, 3
 Ye Storms, resound the praises of your King 247
 Yet are they here the same unbroken knot 148
 Yet many a Novice of the cloister's door 322
 Yet more—round many a Convent's blazing fire,
 Ye, too, must fly before a chasing ban 123
 Ye trees! whose slender form is entwined, 274
 Yet Truth is keenly sought for, and too won, 327
 Yet, yet, Biscayans! we must meet our Foes, 245
 Ye vales and hills whose beauty Luther drew, 440
 You call it, "Love lies bleeding,"—so you may 12
 You have heard a Spanish Lady, 101
 YOUNG ENGLAND—what is then become of Old 38



This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of ~~5~~ 10 cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

~~MAR 10 1951~~

~~OCT 28 '53 H~~
~~37091~~

~~MAR 3 '59 H~~

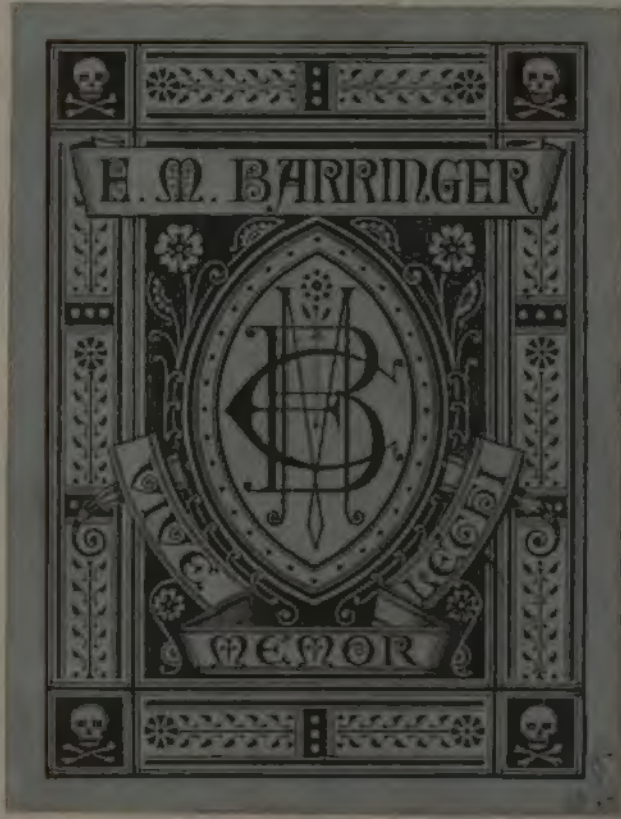
~~DUE OCT '84 H~~
~~1691-2209~~

~~MAY 25 '59 H~~

~~3884~~
~~APR 7 1973 H~~

~~CANCELLED~~

~~CANCELLED~~



18488.12

The complete poetical works of Will
Widener Library

003774412



3 2044 086 794 153